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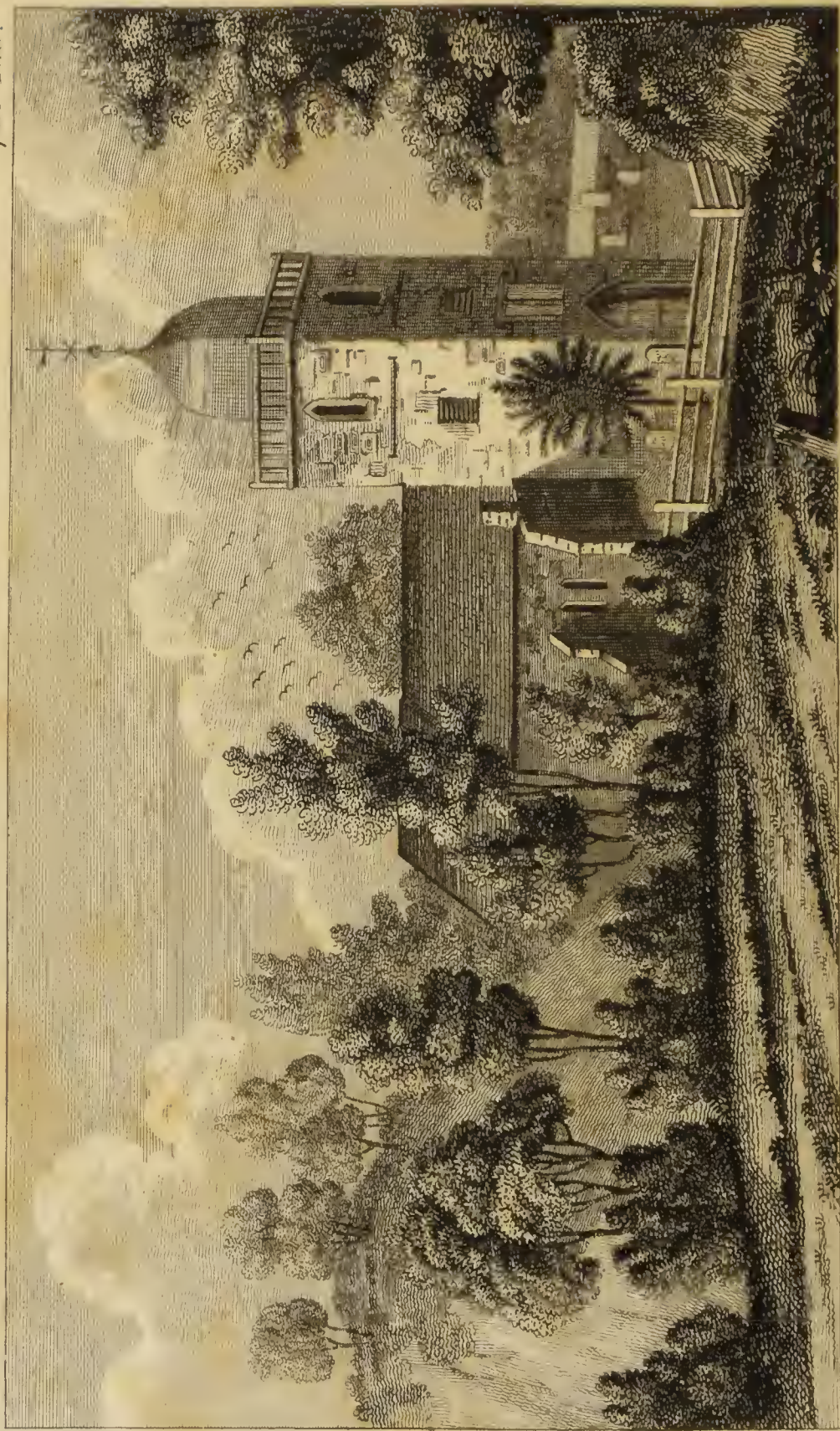












View of the Mount at Woodnesborough, near Sandwich.

Engraved by J. Smith.



THE  
*HISTORY*  
AND  
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE  
ANTIEN T AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,  
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ;  
COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,  
AND OTHER AUTHORITIES :  
ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

*THE SECOND EDITION,*

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO  
THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

*“ Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.”*

*“ Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

*“ Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.”*

VOLUME X.



CANTERBURY

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TO  
THE REV. EDWARD HASTED,  
*VICAR OF HOLLINGBORNE.*



MY DEAR EDWARD,

I AM certain you will accept this Volume, with the greatest pleasure, as a small token of my parental affection to you, who have ever been an example of duty and filial affection to me; in it you will find a description of that part of the County in the near neighbourhood of which you received the early part of your Education, under our most amiable and much respected Friend, the late Dr. Beauvoir, whose talents as a gentleman and a scholar are universally known. To his instructions you was indebted for that proficiency of Learning which introduced you with



credit to be a Member of that University, which has ever held its pre-eminence, as the first seminary of learning in this kingdom; where your mind was enriched with that further progress of knowledge, and with those mental accomplishments which has enabled you to fulfil with propriety the pastoral charge committed to your care, to the benefit as well as the universal satisfaction of the flock entrusted to you, by the most reverend and highly respectable Prelate, to whose liberality you owe your advancement to it; but your suavity of manners, and benevolence of heart, at the same time that it gains you the friendship and esteem of the respectable neighbourhood, in which you are so happily situated, endears you to all who know you. That you may, by the blessing of Providence, long enjoy the fruits of your goodness and amiable conduct, is the fervent prayer of my dear Edward,

Your sincere well wisher,

And ever affectionate Father,

LONDON,  
JULY 1, 1800.

EDWARD HASTED.

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## ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS EDITION *of the History of the County of Kent* being now brought to a conclusion, the Editor has only to apologize for its having exceeded the number of Volumes at first proposed by him ; but from the accumulated valuable information, much more than could ever have been expected, which he has during the course of it received from numerous correspondents, his materials from time to time increased so much, that he found his intentions still more and more impracticable, though he is confident, when these Volumes are perused, the Reader will not only cheerfully acquiesce in this exceeding, but will find himself highly satisfied in the knowledge gained by these communications dispersed throughout them. The encouragement this Edition has so universally met with, cannot but be highly gratifying both to *the Editor*, and *the Publisher* of it, who return their most respectful thanks to the Public for their patronage of it.

*The History of Canterbury* was designed, as has been already made known, to have been added at the end of this Tenth Volume, but as in that case, it must have been on so abstracted, so very concise and mutilated a Plan, as to have afforded but little, if any satisfaction to the Readers, who would have met in it the constant disappointment of not finding that information they expected from it ; on this idea a universal objection was made to it, and at the same time a general claim was made to have a compleat History of the City and Church of Canterbury.—This claim could not but be acquiesced in ; to comply therefore with it, the Editor most respectfully

respectfully informs the Public, that A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CITY AND CHURCH OF CANTERBURY, *illustrated with Maps, Views of the Cathedral, &c. &c.* by different eminent Artists, to be comprized in *Two Volumes, Octavo*, is now in the Press, the first Volume of which is already printed, and will be published in a few months, and the remaining one as soon as possible afterwards, to which he requests the same kind patronage he has already experienced to the several Volumes of this History already published.

*London, July 10, 1800.*

*DIRECTIONS*

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✍ Any ERRORS or MISTAKES, in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. To face title, ... Plate of WOODNESBOROUGH CHURCH and MOUNT.
2. Map of EASTRY HUNDRED.
3. Map of RINGSLOW HUNDRED.
4. Tomb of EDILE DE THORNE.

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NOTE.—With this Volume are given likewise, the MAP of CORNILO and BEWSBOROUGH HUNDREDS; and the MAP of ROMNEY MARSH.—The LATTER of which is to be inserted at p. 253, in Volume the EIGHTH, and the former in Volume NINTH, at p. 374, in which GUARDS are left at those places for that purpose.

.....





King's Head.



Deal Castle





*View of Deal Castle, as it was in the year 1640.*

## THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DEAL

**L**IES adjoining to Sholdon north-eastward, being written in antient writers, both *Dola*,<sup>a</sup> and *Dale*; in the survey of Domesday, *Addelam*, taking its name from its situation—a low open plain upon the sea-shore.

THIS PARISH, with the town and borough of Deal, was formerly part of the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough, as appears by the survey of Domesday; but before the middle of king Henry III.'s reign, it was esteemed within the *liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports*, and on some disputes in king Henry VI.'s time,

<sup>a</sup> Nennius says, *Cæsar ad Dola bellum pugnavit*. Baxter thinks that this place was antiently so called from the crookedness of the shore; *Dol* being the same in the British, as *Δόλος* in the Greek.



relating to its being rated to the subsidy with the rest of those hundreds, the king, by his letters patent, in the 16th year of his reign, again united it to that jurisdiction, as a member to the port of Sandwich; accordingly it still continues a separate jurisdiction from those hundreds within the limits and liberties of the ports, having its own constables and officers, under the jurisdiction of its own justices.

THE MANOR OF DEAL, alias CHAMBERLAIN'S FEE, was part of the antient possessions of the canons of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, of whom it was held as a prebend, by the abbot and convent of St. Augustine; and it is accordingly thus entered under the general title of the canons lands, in the survey of Domesday;

*In Beusberg hundred and in Cornelai hundred—In Addela, the abbot of St. Augustine holds one suling, and there he has three villeins and seven borderers, with one carucate and a half. It is worth thirty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, forty shillings. His predecessors held it as a prebend in like manner.*

This estate was afterwards allotted by the abbot to the use of the chamber of the monastery, whence it acquired the name of *Chamberlain's fee*.

In the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, in the year 1313, being the 7th of king Edward II.'s reign, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and view of frank pledge, and wreck of the sea, in like manner as has been already mentioned in the description of the other manors belonging to the abbot and convent, in the former parts of this history.<sup>b</sup> And the liberty of the view of frank pledge was in particular further confirmed by king Edward II. in his 10th year. After which, king Edward III. in his 36th year, by his charter of in-

<sup>b</sup> Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See vol. v. p. 421.



# Structural Plan of the DEAL & DOWNS REGATTA, August 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> 1827

## SAILING RACES

Walmer Castle



Deal Castle



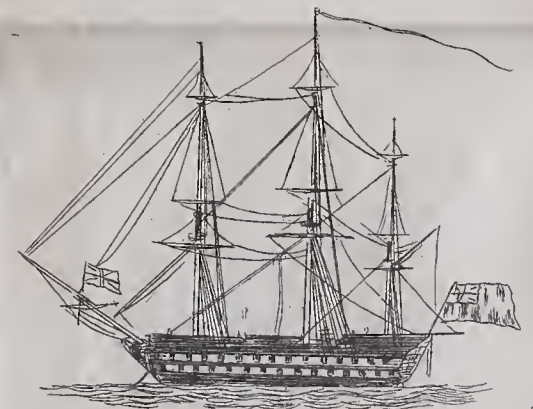
Three Kings



Sandown Castle



Starting & Winning Boat





*speximus*, confirmed all their manors and possessions given by former kings, and by another the several liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those before-mentioned, and king Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same.

By a register of this abbey, made in the time of abbot Fyndon, about the 16th year of the above reign, it appears, that the lands here, belonging to the Chamberlain's fee, consisted of 121 acres of land and upwards, besides a portion of tithes within this parish.

After which, this manor remained with the monastery till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of that reign, when it was, with the other revenues of it, surrendered into the king's hands.

After which, I find nothing more of it, till the 42d year of queen Elizabeth, when it was granted by her as parcel of the manor of Ripple, to J. Hales, esq. of Tenterden, and he dying *s. p.* devised Chamberlain's fee to his nephew, Edward Hales, esq. afterwards created a baronet, and he alienated it in king James I.'s reign to Thomas Gookin, gent. whose grandson Richard Gookin, in 1699, passed it away to William Verrier, of Sandwich, and his son John, in 1712, conveyed it, one moiety to John Paramor, the elder, and the other moiety to John Hawker, of Sandwich; both these moieties came afterwards into the possession of Mrs. Jane Hawker, widow of John above-mentioned, Mr. Paramor's niece. She remarried John Dilnot, esq. of Sandwich, who survived her, and by marriage settlements continued possessed of this estate, which he afterwards, by the description of the scite of the manor of Chamberlain's fee, with certain lands, and a portion of the great tithes arising from certain lands within this parish, alienated to Mr. John May, gent. of Deal, who is the present proprietor of it.

The north part of Deal town, from Chapel-lane, is for the most part built upon the waste of this manor.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, the whole fee of which is within this parish. A bors-holder is chosen at the court of it, whose jurisdiction extends over this manor.

THE MANORS OF COURT-ASH and DEAL PREBEND, are two manors situated within this parish ; both which were in early times part of the possessions likewise of the canons of St. Martin's priory, in Dover, under the general title of whose lands they are thus entered in the survey of Domesday :

*In Cornelai hundred. In Addelam, Anschitil the arch-deacon holds one suling, and there he has in demesne two carucates with six borderers. Stigand, archbishop, held this land.*

*To this same Anschitill, the bishop of Baieux gave fifty acres of land at Addelam, and other fifty acres at St. Margaret, where he has one villein and half a carucate. These one hundred acres were of the prebends, as is testified. In the whole it is worth eight pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, seven pounds.*

*And a litle further : In Sibertesunalt, William of Poictiers holds half a suling and twelve acres, and in Addelam half a suling, twelve acres less, and there he has two villeins, and three borderers, with one carucate and an half. The whole is worth fifty-five shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, four pounds.*

*And again : In Cornelai hundred—In Addelam Adeldold holds three rod, and there he has three villeins, and eight borderers, with one carucate. It is and was worth separately sixty shillings. He himself held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor.*

*In Beusberg hundred and in Cornelai hundred.*

*In Addela, William, son of Tedald, holds half a suling and half a voke, and there he has in demesne one carucate, and two villeins, and two borderers. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, forty shillings. Derine, the son of Sired, held it.*

THE MANOR OF COURT-ASH was certainly included in the above description, and seems afterwards to have come into the possession of the prior and canons of St. Martin's, and to have remained with them till the final dissolution of their priory, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1535, when it was surrendered, among the rest of their revenues, into the king's hands, who afterwards granted the priory, with all its lands and possessions, including this manor, subject nevertheless to certain exceptions therein-mentioned, to the archbishop of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it continues, the archbishop being the present owner of it. This manor has a court leet and court baron held for it, being demised with the manors of Dudmanscomb and Brandred, on a beneficial lease. The family of Hodgson, of Dover, were lessees of it for many years, from whom their interest passed by sale to Sampson Farbrace, gent. of Dover, who at his death gave it to his son, Mr. George Farbrace, the trustees of whose two children are at present entitled to the interest of this lease.

This manor extends into the parishes of Upper Deal, Lower Deal, Mongeham, Ringwold, and Walmer. It comprehends within its bounds only a small part of the town of Deal, at the north end.

BUT THE MANOR OF DEAL, alias DEAL PREBEND, included likewise in the above description in Domesday, appears not long afterwards to have become part of the revenues of the see of Canterbury, though by what means I have not discovered, and to have been appropriated to the archbishop's table, from which use it was however taken away, and granted from time to time by several archbishops to different persons, and continued so till king Edward I's reign, when archbishop Peckham fully restored it to the former use to which it was appropriated.<sup>c</sup> Since which it has conti-

<sup>c</sup> Tower Rolls, pat. 18 Edward I. m. 38. See Prynne, p. 423.



nued part of the possessions of that see to this time, the archbishop being entitled to the inheritance of it.

This manor, with the demesnes of it, exempted from all great tithes whatsoever, is likewise demised by the archbishop, on a beneficial lease, (the waste in Lower Deal, between the sea and the sea valley there, all advowsons of churches, and the scite of the king's buildings being excepted) to James Wyborn, esq. of Hull, in Sholdon, who has lately parted with his interest in it to Mr. William White, of Deal, the present possessor of it.

The waste of this manor comprises the greatest part of the scite of Deal town. A court for this manor is held at the court lodge, opposite the rector's house, in Upper Deal.

MOST AUTHORS have agreed in opinion, that Julius Cæsar, in his first expedition, landed somewhere near this place, after having been repulsed by the Britons, in his attempt to land at Dover.

Dr. Halley has proved in a discourse, which he published on this subject, that the cliffs, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, were those of Dover; and that the plain and open shore, which he next arrived at, was that along the downs here, where he made his landing good; some have contended that he landed to the northward of the present town of Deal, on some part of the sand downs; but there is a greater probability that the actual spot was, between where the windmill of Upper Deal now stands and Walmer castle, where there are remains of intrenchments still visible.

On the fourth night, after Cæsar's arrival, a great storm having damaged and destroyed many of his ships of burthen, and filled the gallies, which were drawn on shore, with the tide; he caused the remains of his fleet, with great toil and labour, to be hauled further up the shore on dry land, and inclosed it with his camp, within the same fortification.

Where



Where this naval camp was, can only be conjectured. Some have supposed it to have been on the same spot where the southern part of the town of Deal now stands; whilst others think, that the cut, now called the Old Haven, mid-way on the sand-downs between Deal and Sandwich, is the place where Cæsar secured his shattered fleet; and at this time, upon the shore about Deal, Sandown, and Walmer, is a long range of heaps of earth, where Camden, Lambard, Dr. Plot, and some others, suppose this ship camp to have been, and which the former says, in his time was called by the people Rome's work, that is, the work of the Romans; whilst others will have it, that they are only sand hills, brought together by the force of the weather.<sup>d</sup>

Next year, when Cæsar made a second expedition hither, he most probably landed at or not far from the same place he had done the year before; so that in whatever particular spot this naval camp, or where he landed, was, it was all the same as to his route from hence afterwards; for as he could not cross the great marshes to Great Mongeham, Norborne, or Ham, he must necessarily march to Upper Deal mill and Ripple, in pursuit of the enemy, and accordingly from thence by Little Mongeham, Sutton, Maimage, Barville, Eythorne, Barston, and Snowdowne, to his main camp on Barham Downs, along all which route there is a continued course of Roman works and intrenchments, and *tumuli*, mounts, or barrows, most of which are taken notice of in the description of those parishes, and of Barham Downs in particular.

But after Cæsar's taking his final departure from Britain, nothing further occurs relating to this place, the Romans afterwards constantly using the port of Richborough upon all occasions, when they sailed to this part of the coast, till the time of their wholly abandon-

<sup>d</sup> Camden's Brit. p. 248. See vol. i. of this history.

ing this island; and the haven of Sandwich, after that, on the decay of the port of Richborough, in great measure succeeding to it.

During all this time, the spot where great part of the town of Lower Deal now stands, was an open plain, and the only village here, was that now called Upper Deal, which was composed of the habitations of a few poor fishermen only, though at a less distance from the sea than at present, owing to the great increase of beach thrown on this shore afterwards. Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, seems to confirm this, for in his Itinerary,<sup>c</sup> he says, "Deale half a myle fro the shore of the sea, a Finsheher village iii myles or more above Sandwic, is upon a flat shore, and very open to the se, wher is a fosse or a great bank artificial betwixt the town and se, and beginnith about Deale and renneth a great way up toward S. Margarets Clyse, yn as much that sum suppose that this is the place where Cæsar landed *in aperto Litore*. Surely the fosse was made to kepe owt ennemyes ther or to defend the rage of the se, or I think rather the casting up beche or pible."

Even so late as the year 1624, a house, now belonging to John Carter, esq. on the west side of the Lower-street, (the furthest at this time from the sea shore) is described in a deed of that date to abut *ad le sea bank versus orientem*. And further, in a chancery suit, in 1663, a witness, of the age of seventy-two, deposed, that he well knew the valley of Deal, and that for sixty years past, and before any house was built in that valley, which was certainly where the Lower-street of Deal now is.

But when Sandwich haven likewise decayed, and the royal navy of England increased, as well in number as largeness of ships, and the trade of Britain likewise, the channel called the Downs, opposite to Deal, as the only

<sup>c</sup> See vol. vii. of this history, p. 125.

safe and commodious road in these parts, became the general resort and rendezvous, not only of the men of war but of the trading ships, as well of our own as other nations, sailing from and towards the river Thames, and the metropolis of England.

This of course brought hither a continual supply of the stores necessary for the shipping, and quantities of provisions. It occasioned a great resort of sea faring people, passengers, and others, on their account, so that a new town arose along the shore, which, in opposition to the more antient village, since 'called Upper Deal, acquired the name of the town of New, *alias* Lower Deal.

THE PARISH OF DEAL, so early as the year 1229, anno 14 Henry III. appears to have been esteemed within the liberty of the cinque ports, and annexed as a member of the port of Sandwich, and it was expressed to have been so in the general charters of the cinque ports time out of mind; nevertheless, in king Henry VI.'s time, there arose disputes concerning the assessing it to the general subsidy of the county at large upon which that king, as a mark of his favour to so thriving a town, determined the dispute by again annexing and confirming it by his letters patent, in his 16th year, to the jurisdiction of the cinque ports.<sup>f</sup>

The borough of Deal was at that time governed by a deputy and assistants, nominated by the inhabitants of it, and appointed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, and it continued so till king William III.'s reign, when violent disputes arose between the inhabitants of Deal and the corporation of Sandwich, which in great measure originated from the former having grown wealthy by the resort of shipping to the Downs, in the wars of the preceding fifty years. They began to feel the inconvenience of resorting to Sandwich upon every tri-

<sup>f</sup> See Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 824. Jeake's Charters, p. 25, 120, 122, 126.



fling occasion for justice, which was heightened still more by their own importance. This produced a restlessness and impatience to cavil on every occasion, and they seized the opportunity of the mayor of Sandwich's having too violently pressed for a market, pursuant to the lords justices reviving an old statute for the payment of toll, &c. as the ground of petitioning for *an exclusive charter of corporation*, to render them independent of Sandwich; which, after much solicitation, a strenuous opposition being made to it by the latter, they at last obtained, in the year 1699, anno 11 king William III.

By this charter, it was made a free town and borough of itself, and a body corporate and politic; and now by it consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and a commonalty of twenty-four common-council, or freemen, together with a recorder and town clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, bearing silver maces, a clerk of the market, and other inferior officers. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is elected annually on the first Tuesday in August. Those of the jurats, who are justices within this liberty, are so, exclusive of the justices of the county of Kent, and hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The corporation has liberty to purchase and possess lands in mortmain, of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, and it has other privileges, mostly the same as other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports.

THE TOWN OF DEAL stands close to the sea-shore, which is a bold open beach. It is built, like most other sea-faring towns, very unequal and irregular; and consists of three principal streets, parallel with the sea, which no doubt once flowed still farther into the country than at present, the town standing mostly on beach pebble, with which the surface is covered for some space round it; and when the wind blows a storm towards the shore, the street next the sea, called Beach-street,



street, seems frequently threatened with immediate destruction from its violence. The town is very populous, consisting of near three thousand souls, the inhabitants being, for the most part, either sea-faring, concerned in the business of the shipping, or the respective offices under government; and in the time of war, when the fleets of the royal navy and the East and West-India fleets lie in the Downs, this place is remarkably full of bustle and trade. The wealth of it was much greater a few years ago than at present; the great contraband commerce, formerly carried on here, having been in a great measure annihilated by the restraining acts lately passed, though there is still some traffic carried on in this way.

Besides the private yards here for the building of vessels and boats, there is a king's naval officer, with store-houses and quantity of stores, for the supply of the navy; and here are agents for the East-India company and Dutch admiralty, constantly resident. Here is an office of the customs, under a collector, comptroller, surveyor, and other inferior officers; and here are in waiting constantly a number of skilful pilots, usually called Deal pilots, belonging to that corporation of them mentioned before, under Dover.<sup>8</sup> These pilots, like those of Dover, are divided into two classes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former consisting of twenty-four, and the latter of twenty-five; these are appointed for the safe direction and guidance of ships into port, and up the rivers Thames and Medway.

There is a market held in Deal on a Tuesday and Saturday, weekly, by the above-mentioned charter; but vegetables are very scarce here, being mostly brought from Sandwich; and a fair likewise twice in each year, now by the alteration of the stile on the 5th and 6th of April, and on the 11th and 12th of October,

<sup>8</sup> See an account of this corporation of pilots under Dover, vol. ix.

for cattle, goods, and merchandizes, with a court of Piepowder during these markets and fairs.

The air of Deal is exceeding healthy, on which account numbers resort to it in summer, as well for pleasure as for the benefit of bathing, for which purpose there have been of late proper accomodations made; and an act having passed, anno 31 king George III. for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving this town, it will probably soon equal at least those towns in this neighbourhood, which have had the benefit of the like acts.

King Henry VIII. in the year 1539, built for the defence of this coast, *three several castles*, not far from each other, at Walmer, Deal, and Sandown; each having four round lunettes of very thick stone arched work, with many large port-holes. In the middle is a great round tower, with a cistern on the top of it, and underneath an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole is encompassed by a fosse, over which is a drawbridge. Before these three castles were built, there were between Deal and Walmer castle, two eminences of earth, called the Great and Little Bulwark; and another, between the north end of Deal and Sandown castle, (all which are now remaining;) and there was probably one about the middle of the town, and others on the spots where the castles were erected. They had embrasure for guns, and together formed a defensive line of batteries along that part of the coast, when there was deep water, and where ships of war could approach the shore to cover the disembarking of an enemy's army. Soon after the building of the above castles, the lady Anne Cleve landed here, on her intended marriage with king Henry VIII. These, together with others built in this county and in Suffex, with the captains of them, were put under the government of the lord warden of the cinque ports, by the act of 32 Henry VIII. There are handsome apartments fitted up for the residence

dence of a family in Deal castle, which stands almost close to the south end of the town.

The right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is the present captain of Deal castle, and George Stringer is lieutenant under him.

SANDOWNE CASTLE, which stands about half a mile from the opposite, or north end of the town, has lately been made barely habitable.

The present captain of this castle is J. Robinson, esq. and John Bray, jun. is lieutenant under him.

Colonel John Hutchinson, member for Nottingham in the long parliament, and continuing in it till the restoration of king Charles II. and governor of Nottingham castle, died in Sandowne castle, after eleven months imprisonment, without any accusation brought forward against him in 1663. Since the commencement of the present war, among other precautions for the defence of this part of the coast, two additional forts have been built between Sandowne castle and the mouth of Sandwich haven. A telegraph has been erected here, which corresponds with one at Betschanger. Three signal houses have been built, one at St. Peter's, in Thanet; another near the South Foreland, and another near Dover castle; and near this town, though in Walmer parish, there have been erected barracks both for the infantry and cavalry, and royal military and naval hospitals.

The town of Deal became so populous in queen Anne's reign, that the inhabitants petitioned to have a *chapel of ease* for divine service, for which an act was obtained in the 9th year of that reign; it was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and consecrated, together with the cemetery adjoining, by archbishop Wake, in 1716, who gave 100l. towards it, and several contributions were added by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry towards it.

By the act, the chapel-wardens were enabled to raise 100l. per annum, by a duty, on Waterborne coals, brought



brought into this town, for the maintenance of a chaplain, to be nominated by the archbishop, who was patron of the mother church. The whole expence of building of it was 2554*l.* and upwards. The duty on coals ceased in 1727; the annual average of coals brought in is about 3000 chaldrons. By this act the minister is to reside at least ten months in the year.— Philip Brandon, A. M. collated July 5, 1786, is the present chaplain of it.

There is in this town a handsome meeting-house, between which and the street, is a piece of ground on each side of the walk up to the house, which is used as a burial-place, having many grave and head stones erected in it.

There was a licence granted, anno 4 James II. to Edward Burdett, for the building of a conduit-head in New Deal.

In the 12th and 13th years of king William III. an act passed for furnishing the town of Deal with water, for which purpose there is a building for raising fresh water, to be supplied from the north stream, erected at a small distance from the north end of the town. In the year 1786, anno 26 George III. an act passed to establish a Court of Requests here, for the recovery of small debts in this town, and the several adjacent parishes mentioned therein.

ABOUT A MILE westward from the town of Deal, is THE VILLAGE OF UPPER DEAL, the antient village of this parish, and the only one within it, as appears by Leland, in king Henry VIII.'s time. In it is situated the church, and close to it the parsonage-house, and on the other side of it a good house, now the residence of Capt. Pointer. The country round the village is fine, open, and uninclosed, and being high ground, has a beautiful view of the adjacent country, and the Downs.

There was an earthquake in England, in the year 1692. which was much more violent towards the sea  
than

than further from it ; there were, indeed, no houses thrown down by it, nor persons killed ; it reached more particularly Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, and the maritime parts of Holland, Flanders, and Normandy ; the walls of Deal castle, which are of an extraordinary thickness, shook so much, that the persons living in it expected they would have fallen on their heads.

A water-spout was observed in the Downs here in March, 1701 ; which in our northern climate at that time of year, and during weather both cold and windy, was thought very unusual.

THE CHANNEL of the sea, adjoining to this shore, is called THE DOWNS. It is noted for being a safe and commodious road for the greatest fleets of ships, and of the largest size. It is about eight miles in length, and about six wide, and is not unfrequently so filled with men of war, and with merchant ships of our own as well as of other nations, which rendezvous here, both on their arrival and going out again, that it appears at times almost entirely covered with them.

Though the Downs are esteemed a safe road for shipping, yet at a high wind from the westward of the south, it is far otherwise, that wind blowing direct on the Goodwin Sands ; a particular instance of which, the most fatal that ever happened to the royal navy of Britain, occurred in the year 1702, in which, on November 26, a most dreadful and tremendous storm began about eleven o'clock in the evening, and continued with the wind at west-south-west till seven next morning, during which thirteen men of war were lost, of which, the Restoration and Stirling Castle, third rates ; the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar bomb were lost on the Goodwin Sands, with the greatest part of their crews ; seventy men only being saved from the Stirling Castle, and one from the Mary, in which latter rear-admiral Basil Beaumont himself perished.

In

In 1699, Sept. 9, the *Carlisle*, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's squadron, blew up in the Downs, and one hundred and thirty men perished.

Prince Charles, afterwards king Charles II. came into the Downs, in August 1648, with a considerable fleet, and whilst he lay there, he attacked, on the 15th of that month, the town of Deal, and the forces under Colonel Rich, intrenched there for its defence; but his force was soon put into disorder and entirely routed, with considerable loss.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE of this channel, in a parallel line with Deal, are THE GOODWIN SANDS, concerning the origin of which, there are various opinions among the learned, some affirming them to have been an island, called *Lomea*, once the estate of earl Goodwin, whence they took their name, and to have been destroyed by the sea in 1097; whilst others, with a greater probability of truth, suppose them to have been occasioned by that inundation of the sea, about the time of king William Rufus or Henry I. which was so great and violent, as to drown a great part of Flanders and the Low Countries, before which, this shelf or sand was only a kind of shallow, lying between the English and Flemish coasts, and was so far covered with water, as never to lie dry, but had so high a sea running over it, as never in the least to endanger the sailing over it, the same as in the channel elsewhere; but so much of the water between the two shores having flowed beyond its ordinary bounds, and gained so much more room over those parts, the sea usually losing in one place what it gains in another, this shelf or sand, for want of that sufficiency of water which before entirely covered it, became so near the surface of it, as when it was low, to appear part of it dry, and to admit of people's landing on it. As to the name of this sand, no one seems to know whence it arose, though some, who contend for its existence in earl Goodwin's time, suppose it originated from some part of his ships having



having been wrecked on them, or at least first discovered by some of them. However that be, it serves to distinguish it from the many other sands hereabouts. As to the Goodwin Sand, it is much the largest of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or swatch between them is not navigable, except by small boats. The length of both of them, from the south sand-head over against Walmer castle, to the north sand head over against the North Foreland, is near ten miles, and the breadth nearly two. This sand consists of a more soft, fluid, porous, spongy, and yet withal tenacious matter, than the neighbouring sands, and consequently is of a more voracious and ingurgitating property; so that should a ship of the largest size strike on it, in a few days it would be so wholly swallowed up by these quicksands, that no part of it would be left to be seen; and this is what makes the striking on it so much more dreadfully dangerous than on any of the neighbouring ones, which are of a much more hard and solid nature.<sup>b</sup> Notwithstanding this, several ships, which have had the misfortune to run on these sands, have been got off, though this has been but seldom. A singular instance of this was in 1690, when the Vanguard, a man of war of 90 guns, having been driven on shore on them, was, by the assiduity and dexterity of the Deal men, safely got off without any material damage.

When the water is off, these sands become exceeding hard and firm, insomuch that many land, and stay hours on them for pleasure in summer; but when the tide begins to cover them, they become soft, and soon float to and fro with the waves, and when they retire settle the same as before. The redness they occasion on the water is plainly discovered from the ~~the~~ town of Deal and its neighbouring shore.

<sup>b</sup> See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 20 et seq. Lewis's Thanet, p. 168.

In 1699, Sept. 9, the Carlisle, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's squadron, blew up in the Downs, and one hundred and thirty men perished.

Prince Charles, afterwards king Charles II. came into the Downs, in August 1648, with a considerable fleet, and whilst he lay there, he attacked, on the 15th of that month, the town of Deal, and the forces under Colonel Rich, intrenched there for its defence; but his force was soon put into disorder and entirely routed, with considerable loss.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE of this channel, in a parallel line with Deal, are THE GOODWIN SANDS, concerning the origin of which, there are various opinions among the learned, some affirming them to have been an island, called *Lomea*, once the estate of earl Goodwin, whence they took their name, and to have been destroyed by the sea in 1097; whilst others, with a greater probability of truth, suppose them to have been occasioned by that inundation of the sea, about the time of king William Rufus or Henry I. which was so great and violent, as to drown a great part of Flanders and the Low Countries, before which, this shelf or sand was only a kind of shallow, lying between the English and Flemish coasts, and was so far covered with water, as never to lie dry, but had so high a sea running over it, as never in the least to endanger the sailing over it, the same as in the channel elsewhere; but so much of the water between the two shores having flowed beyond its ordinary bounds, and gained so much more room over those parts, the sea usually losing in one place what it gains in another, this shelf or sand, for want of that sufficiency of water which before entirely covered it, became so near the surface of it, as when it was low, to appear part of it dry, and to admit of people's landing on it. As to the name of this sand, no one seems to know whence it arose, though some, who contend for its existence in earl Goodwin's time, suppose it originated from some part of his ships having

*Kentish* *Olden*  
INTERESTING DISCOVERY—GOODWIN SANDS  
*Newspaper* — *Apr. 21, 1836*—

Sir Thomas Wiat, a Kentish knight of large possessions, was capitally executed for high treason in the bloody reign of our first Queen Mary. His father, of the same name, was an elegant scholar, and was said to be also much versed in the early traditions of Kent, and curious in collecting ancient chronicles of the history of that county. In the succeeding and happier reign of Elizabeth, when no suspicion of treason could be excited by the search, the learned William Lambarde, and subsequently other curious enquirers into the same amusing matters, made many researches in Wiat's mansion houses, and examinations of papers deposited by him for security with secret friends, in order to discover some of the old printed books and manuscripts which his father had collected, and which were believed to have fallen into the son's possession. But no good success attended them.

Recently, however, the accidental stroke of a spade, in digging away the soil for the purpose of repairing the foundation of part of the old buildings at Allington Castle, (formerly one of Sir Thomas Wiat's mansions,) has discovered a thin iron chest of considerable size, greatly corroded, and containing a mixture of earth and matter, produced by decayed paper and parchment.

In carefully handling and examining the present contents, one small fragment of parchment alone was found to be in any thing like a whole condition. After a patient and skilful process of damping and pressing, it was found possible to decipher a part of what has been written on it; and this title has been plainly made out:—"The Cronicell of Giles Howstede, Bror. of the Holy Bror. lid. of Set. Radgunde att Langton, consarning Kent land."

Nothing more can be deciphered, excepting a small part near the bottom of the opposite side of the parchment, where, with very little aid of invention in supplying chasms, this story can be read. It seems to afford a very good lesson from the dead to the living, on the danger of cutting through ancient embankments, and breaking down long established institutions:

#### GODWIN SE BANKS.

The storie of the Godwin banks, and the grete rodestede tharbye for ankering of shippis, is this. Bfore three hamletts or villages ware thare, of a good bigness, whare the se now flows, with a fair chorch to evye one. But the land was lowe, and hemmed in of natur to the se side by a straunge high clift of chauk, like a walle, the wiehe kep out the se tide. The lande was of grete richness, and the people was many and had a plentie. Thare was one thin parte of the clift walle, ye wch the Erl Godwin at his charge did ever keep sound by strong fencements; and neer tharunto stud att high uppon the toppo, as itt wold pitch down to the se, a small auntient chorch dedicat to Set. Gawulf of blessed. mem: whare was a holio shrine moeh bonord of Xtn. marners with gifts and vows. Once upoun a daie afr harvest, when the peple was full, thay did, in wicked foolishness and idleness, and for no reson given, set to, and in one night and a daie, broke elene throw the thimpte of the chauk clift and al the Erl's worke of caro for yr gude, til the se, tho wch was high, cam in, and in two daies more coverd the whole flatt lando, and drowned al the people and the three psbes and thare chorches; and at the next Evn-nox the whole chauk clift was elene swoept away and the choreh and holie shrine of the blessed Set Gawulf with it; the wch had long bin a grete gude to mar'ners for a see merk: and soe the dry lande has bin se tharafter, to teeh to foolish men not to meddle with the works wch the Lord aln'tie in his wisdom and g'dness, and thare own gude forefathers, have don for them. 'This is the legend of Godwin bankes by the coste of Kent lande, the wch was yrtofor pt of yt lando.



Misfortunes happen so frequently on these sands, that the wrecks become a valuable prey to the Deal boatmen, who keep a constant look-out for them; but though they look upon the wreck as their constant property, yet it must be owned, to their praise, that they hazard the most imminent danger of their own to preserve the lives of the unfortunate shipwrecked crews, who otherwise must inevitably perish. Notwithstanding this terrifying prospect of destruction, foreign vessels, especially the Dutch, through parsimony, to save the dues payable to the Trinity-house, from all ships passing through the Downs, frequently make their passage along the channel, on the other side or back of the Goodwins, and frequently are lost on them in the attempt.

To prevent as far as possible such continued catastrophes on these sands, the Corporation of the Trinity-house, a few years ago, formed a design to erect a light-house on them, and sent down several experienced engineers to try the possibility of it, but after penetrating with their boring-augurs to a very great depth, the suction was so great as to prevent any discovery of what it underneath consisted of; but from the easy penetration they were convinced that the same glutinous and spongy materials continued invariable as far as they could reach with their instruments, and as they judged it impracticable, the design was wholly given over. But for the safety of navigation a floating light has been placed at the back of the north sand head.

Notwithstanding the dangers that arise from these Goodwin Sands, it is they which constitute the Downs to be a road for ships. At low water these sands may be considered as a pier or break-water in all the easterly winds; and even at high water it is too shallow over them to admit the great seas to pass without being much broken and dispersed, especially in stormy weather. From the situation, therefore, of the Downs,  
with

with those sands on one side, and the coast of Kent on the other, it is only the southerly winds that can annoy them, which are much moderated by the proximity of the coast of France, and still more so by the first part of the flood-tide running southward and meeting the seas; it is therefore not till the tide turns to the north, (which is at or about quarter flood) that the combined force of wind and tide make the great effort to break the ships from their moorings.

A very extraordinary piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the sea in 1775, near the Goodwin Sands, by some fishermen, who were sweeping for anchors in the Gull-stream. From some of the ornaments, it may fairly be judged to have been cast probably about the year 1370, which is not long after the very first introduction of these formidable instruments of war into Europe. It was seven feet ten inches long, and though of so large a size, was manifestly used as a swivel-gun, and was so contrived, as to be loaded not at the mouth, but (like a screw barrel pistol) at the breach, by putting the powder and ball into the chamber, and then closing it up. From the situation, however, of its trunnions and *fulcrum*, it must have been extremely difficult to traverse, and the charging it must have been a very tedious operation, full as troublesome as the piece itself was unweildy.<sup>i</sup>

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL SCARCE PLANTS observed in this parish and its neighbourhood, by the botanists,<sup>k</sup> among which the more rare ones are,

*Fucus spongiosus nodosus*, sea ragged staff; betwixt Deal and Sandwich.<sup>l</sup>

*Fucus Dealensis pedicularis rubrifolio*.<sup>m</sup>

<sup>i</sup> See an account of it printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 147, where an engraving of it is given.

<sup>k</sup> See Merrett's *Pinax*, p. 11, 33, 59, 66, 67, 80. Raii *Synopsis*, p. 49, 332, 341. Jacob's *Plantæ Fav.* p. 6. Gough's *Camden*, p. 60.

<sup>l</sup> Merrett's *Pinax*, p. 40.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.* p. 48.

*Rhamnoides fructifera foliis satiris, baccis leviter flavescens*, fallow thorn, or sea buckthorn; on the sandy grounds near Deal and Sandwich.<sup>n</sup>

*Silene conoidea*, narrow-leaved campion.

*Salix arenaria*, sand willow; on the sand-downs near Deal.<sup>o</sup>

*Hippophae rhamnoides*, sea buckthorn, or fallow thorn; near Sandown castle.<sup>p</sup>

*Dianthus cariophyllus*, clove pink gilliflower; at Deal and Sandown castles, plentifully.<sup>q</sup>

*Geranium maritimum*, sea-crane's bill; on the sand-downs.<sup>r</sup>

*Hottonia palustris*, water violet, or gilliflower; in dikes near Deal.<sup>s</sup>

*Brassica oleracea*, sea cabbage; on the cliffs between Deal and Dover.<sup>t</sup>

### CHARITIES,

#### TO THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF DEAL.

RICHARD RUSSELL, by will in 1568, (confirmed by deed in 1675) gave the third part of a house and land at Foulmet, in Sholdon, to the poor of Deal, now vested in Thomas Bayley, mariner, of Deal, and is of the annual produce of 10s.

NICHOLAS JONES, gent. of Deal, by will in 1623, gave one small tenement, to the use of the poor of this parish.

SAMUEL FASHAM, esq. by will in 1729, gave 50l. to be placed out at interest, to be laid out in bread on New Year's day, for the benefit of the poor of this parish; which is vested in the mayor and jurats. N. B. The annual produce is not now paid, nor can it be discovered when it ceased.

MRS. JOHANNA FASHAM, by will in 1730, gave 20l. to be placed out at interest, to be laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor of this parish upon Candlemas day, which money was vested in trustees. N. B. This produce has not been paid or laid out in bread, since the death of Bethell Dawes, esq. in whom the original trust was vested.

MR. JOHN HOCKLEY, surgeon, by will in 1735, gave to trustees the annual sum of 2l. 10s. of which sum, 30s. to be distributed on Good Friday, either in bread or money, among 20

<sup>n</sup> Raii Synop. p. 445.  
<sup>q</sup> Gough's Camden.  
<sup>s</sup> Ibid. p. 15.

<sup>o</sup> Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 100.  
<sup>r</sup> Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 42.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. p. 96.  
<sup>s</sup> Ibid. p. 47.



poor widows, who do not receive alms, and 20s. to be paid to the chaplain or curate of Deal chapel, for a sermon, and administering the sacrament on that day, and in default thereof, the whole to be distributed among the poor widows; to be paid out of Flower Marth, in this parish.

THE REV. JOHN JAMES, rector of Deal, by deed in 1775, gave 94l. 4s. 6d. stock in Old South-Sea annuities, the interest, after deducting the necessary charges, to be distributed annually on Nov. 17, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each, among such poor inhabitants of this parish, not receiving alms, as the rector should think proper; which stock is vested in the rector of Deal for the time being, and is of the annual produce of 2l. 12s. 8d.

BETHEL DAWES, esq. by will in 1775, gave 80l. stock in the 3 per cent. Old South-Sea annuities, the clear yearly dividends to be applied to buy bread, to be given by the mayor and jurats to the poor of the town every Easter Monday yearly, in such proportions as they should think proper; which stock is now of the annual produce of 2l. 8s.

STEPHEN COLT, of Surat, in the East-Indies, by will, gave 50l. towards purchasing a house for the use of the corporation and of the poor of this parish. Part of the house purchased by his benefaction, is now made use of as the court-hall, and the mayor for the time being always paid a rent for it, which used to be applied to the use of the poor; but this has been dropped for many years.

The poor constantly maintained are about 133, casually 31. There is a workhouse, in which there are constantly about forty-eight persons.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Leonard. It is a handsome large building, having a tower steeple at the west end, with a small wooden cupola or turret at the top. In the church there is a brass plate against the wall for Thomas Boys, esq. of Fredville, in Nonington, who attended king Henry VIII. at the siege of Bologne, and died in 1560.

In the middle space of this church is a tomb, called the Coppin tomb, erected by that family, who lie buried underneath it.

The advowson of this church was antiently appurtenant to the prebend in this parish, which was part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin in Dover,<sup>u</sup> on the dissolution of which, in the 27th year of that reign, it came into the hands of the crown, and it was, I suppose, granted with the scite and other possessions of the priory, afterwards to the archbishop and his successors, in whom this advowson has ever since continued, the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This church is a rectory, and is valued in the king's books at 19l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. In 1578 here were three hundred and forty-eight communicants, and it was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. In 1640 here were five hundred communicants, and it was valued at only one hundred pounds.

The rector is entitled to about a third part only of the great tithes of this parish. The other two thirds belonging to the two portions of tithes, belong to the archbishop and earl Cowper, as before mentioned.

All the lands in Deal, except those comprized in the leases of Deal prebend and Chamberlain's fee, pay tithes to the rector. The demesnes of the manor of Deal prebend, in Deal, are demised by the archbishop, free from all great tithes. Earl Cowper is entitled to the great tithes of the manor of Chamberlain's fee, within the parish of Deal, being an estate in fee; but the tenants in the town of Deal pay no tithes to earl Cowper.

That part of the great tithes, belonging to the archbishop, was for many years demised on a beneficial lease to the rector; but in the time of Henry Gerard, rector, in queen Anne's reign, the lease was suffered to run out, and was never renewed.

<sup>u</sup> See Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 6.

CHURCH OF DEAL.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop. ....

RECTORS.

Edmund Ibbut, S. T. B. induct.  
Sept. 1662, obt. 1677.  
Henry Gerard, A. M. inducted  
October, 1677, obt. 1710.<sup>w</sup>  
William Colnett, S. T. P. Feb.  
19, 1711, resigned 1717.  
Robert Lightfoot, B. D. Jan. 26,  
1717, obt. Nov. 1726.  
Herbert Randolph, A. M. Nov.  
26, 1726, resigned February,  
1730.<sup>x</sup>  
William Geekie, A. M. Feb.  
1730, resigned 1753.<sup>y</sup>  
John Herring, A. M. 1753, re-  
signed 1755.<sup>z</sup>  
John James, A. M. 1755, obt.  
Nov. 26, 1775.  
John Backhouse, S. T. P. Jan.  
1776, obt. Sept. 28, 1788.<sup>a</sup>  
Edward Beckingham Benson,  
A. M. 1788, obt. July 10,  
1795.<sup>b</sup>  
J. H. Backhouse, M. A. 1795;  
the present rector.

<sup>w</sup> And vicar of Lid by dispensa-  
tion, as was his successor, and a six  
preacher of the cathedral of Canter-  
bury.

<sup>x</sup> He resigned this rectory for that  
of Woodchurch, of which he died rec-  
tor in 1755, and was buried in Canter-  
bury cathedral.

<sup>y</sup> He at times held the rectories of  
Woodchurch, Chevening, and South-  
fleet, which last he held at the time of  
his death in 1767, being then likewise  
archdeacon of Gloucester and preben-

dary of Canterbury, in which cathe-  
dral he lies buried.

<sup>z</sup> Afterwards rector of Mongeham.

<sup>a</sup> By dispensation rector of Ickham,  
archdeacon of Canterbury, and master  
of Eastbridge hospital. He was a  
good benefactor to this rectory, by  
new building the parsonage-house.—  
He lies buried in the chancel.

<sup>b</sup> Also a six preacher of Canterbury  
cathedral, and formerly vicar of  
Ixning, in Suffolk.

W A L M E R

LIES adjoining to Deal southward, being probably  
so called *quasi vallum maris*, that is, the wall, or forti-  
fication made against the sea. It was once part of the



hundred of Cornilo, but was very early made a branch of the cinque ports, and a member to the port of Sandwich; nevertheless, king Henry VI. on some disputes arising concerning it, again annexed and confirmed it to that jurisdiction, in which it still continues.

THE VILLAGE of Walmer is situated on rising ground, about a mile from Deal southward, and about half a mile from the sea-shore, at the ending of the chalk cliffs, close to which is Walmer castle, built with the neighbouring ones of Deal and Sandown, all of the like sort, by king Henry VIII. in the year 1539, for the defence of the coast.

George Leith, esq. is the present captain of it, and Edward Pyott his lieutenant.

WALMER CASTLE stands beautifully pleasant, close to the shore, having an uninterrupted view of the Downs and the adjoining channel, as far as the coast of France, the naval commerce of the whole world passing before it. The apartments towards the sea have been modernized, and handsomely fitted up, and have been made use of for some time past by the constable of Dover castle and lord-warden, for his residence in these parts. The present constable and lord-warden, *that great minister of state*, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, whose birth within this county reflects additional honor to it, resides at it, whenever his time can be spared from his momentous care of the public welfare of the British empire.

Towards the village of Walmer is a flat, many feet lower than the high-water mark, which the beach thrown up along the shore has fenced from the sea, and which probably when Cæsar landed on this coast, might be all covered with water. Round Walmer church, which stands at the south end of the village, on a rise, is a deep single fosse. Here Dr. Packe supposes Cæsar fought his first battle in the sea, and set his men on shore. There are other visible marks of intrenchments at Hawkehill-close, near the castle to the southward,  
and

and on the place called Dane Pits, on the old down, not far off from it.<sup>b</sup>

This parish is noted for the salubrity of its air, and the beautiful prospects over the Downs and the neighbouring channel, as well as the adjoining country, which is for the most part uninclosed corn fields. The soil in the low part of it, between Deal castle and Walmer-street, is underneath a deep rich loam; to the southward, on the hill, it is open down land. The vallies in it are fertile. There is not any woodland.

The high road from Deal to Dover passes through the village, which is called Walmer street, and is very neat and prettily built, having several genteel handsome houses in it, which are much resorted to in the summer season, for the benefit of sea-bathing, the healthiness of the air, and the conveniency of its situation in the neighbourhood of Deal and Dover.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii. p. 125, gives the following description of this place, as in his time, viz. king Henry VIII.'s reign :

“ Walmer is about a mile from Dele shore and looke as from the farther syde of the mouth of Dovre the shore is low to Walmer so is the shore all clifffy and hy from Walmere to the very point of Dovar castell, and there the shore falleth flat and a litle beyound the towne of Dovar the shore clyvith to Folkestane. From Walmer to St. Margaretes ij and 2 miles to Dovar.”

There are at present about seventy houses in this parish, and 800 acres of land. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF WALMER was antiently part of the possessions of the eminent family of Auberville, who held it by knight's service, of Hamo de Crevequer, as of the manor of Folkestone. At length, Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, left an only daughter

<sup>b</sup> See more of Cæsar's landing on this coast, and his future movements, under Deal, p. 6, of this volume.

and heir Joane, who marrying Nicholas de Criol, brought him this estate as part of her inheritance. The Criols, or Keriels, bore for their arms, *Argent, two chevrons, and a canton, gules*; in imitation of their superior lords, the Clares, earls of Gloucester, who bore *Or, three chevrons, gules.*<sup>c</sup> From him this manor devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was at that time in general spelt, who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in asserting the cause of the house of York. He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice the youngest, married John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to him, and he by will devised it to his son Sir Thomas Fogge, sergent-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII. and VIII. whose daughter and coheir Anne entitled her second husband Henry Isham, esq. to the possession of it; but his son Edmund Isham leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, she carried it in marriage to Sir George Perkins, whose daughter Mary married Sir Richard Minshall, of Cheshire, afterwards created by king Charles I. in his 18th year, Baron Minshall, of Minshall, in that county, and they together joined in the sale of it in the 2d year of that reign, to Mr. James Hugessen, of Dover, who died possessed of it in 1637, and in his descendants it continued down to William-Western Hugessen, esq. of Provenders, who died in 1764, leaving three daughters his coheirs; the youngest of whom, Sarah, died unmarried, and under age, in 1777; upon which the two remaining daughters and coheirs became entitled to it, of whom Dorothy married Sir Joseph Banks, bart. and Mary married Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. and they, about the year 1789. joined in the sale of it to George Leith, esq. of

<sup>c</sup> See an account of these sort of bearings of coats of arms, in vol. v. of this history, p. 297.



Deal, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor. The mansion of the Criols is situated not far from the side of the church yard. The ruins shew it to have been a large venerable mansion, with towers all built of bolder flints and ashler stone, and as supposed by Nicholas de Criol, in Edward I. or II.'s reign. In the church-yard several stone coffins were discovered a few years ago, supposed to have belonged to some of this family.

#### CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave to the poor of this parish, part of a house, vested in the churchwardens and overseers, the produce to be laid out in the purchase of coals, for such as do not receive alms, now of the annual value of 1l. 3s.

WALMER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one isle and a chancel; there is no steeple, only one side of the antient tower remains, but there are two small bells in it. There are doors on the north and south sides of the church, with circular arches, with zig zag and nail headed mouldings; and the western face of the arch, between the body and the chancel is likewise circular, and full of similar ornaments. On a grave-stone, at the entrance of the chancel, is an inscription to the memory of Anne, wife of Christopher Boys, captain of Walmer castle, and daughter of Thomas Fog, esq. by whom she had ten children. She died 1680. Against the north wall is a monument for William Lisle, one of the equerries of the body of king James and king Charles. Also of Edmund Lisle his brother, sewer of the chamber of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles, having been twenty-one years captain of Walmer castle, lineally descended from the lords de Lisle and Rougemont. William and Edmund both died in 1637, leaving Nicholas their brother,

ther, possessor of their antient inheritance of Wilburgham Lisses, in Cambridgeshire ; arms at the top, *Lisse, a fess, between two chevrons, sable*, with quarterings. In the parish register is entered :—1637. Mr. Wm. Lisse, gent. *doctus senex* an 73 *vixit Calebs studiis incumbens* —1637. Mr. Edmd Lisse, captain of the castle.

The church of Walmer was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Auberville, of Westenhanger ; one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, senior, in king Richard I.'s reign, having founded West Langdon abbey, as has been more fully mentioned before, gave this church to it in pure and perpetual alms, which gift was afterwards confirmed by Simon de Albrincis his descendant, and in the 30th year of king Edward I. by Nicholas de Criol.<sup>d</sup> After which, this church continued with the abbey of Langdon, to which it was appropriated, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII when it was, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, granted in the 29th year of that reign to the archbishop Cranmer, who, though he not long after exchanged the scite of the abbey and other possessions of it with the crown, yet he retained the advowson and parsonage of this church, among others, by a particular exception in the deed ; since which it has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop being both patron and proprietor of the appropriation of this church. Mr. John Cannon, jun. of Deal, is the present lessee of this parsonage. The church of Walmer has been long since esteemed as a perpetual curacy, and continues so at this time.

It is not valued in the king's books. In 1578 here were communicants eighty one. There are at present about three hundred and fifty inhabitants in this parish. In 1640, the stipend to the curate was eight pounds. Archbishop Juxon augmented the stipend 20l. per

<sup>d</sup> See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 622, 623.

annum, anno 12 and 13 Charles II. since which it has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty. It is now of the yearly certified value of thirty-two pounds.

### CHURCH OF WALMER.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

*The Archbishop. ....*

#### CURATES,

*Thomas Paramore, A. M. in 1680.<sup>c</sup>*

*John Ramsey, A. M. in 1702.*

*Edward Lloyd, A. B. obt. April 11, 1741.<sup>i</sup>*

*Edward Goodall.*

*Sayer Rudd, M. D. 1752, obt. 1757.<sup>g</sup>*

*John Maximilian Delangle, resign. 1771.*

*Robert Philips, 1771, obt. 1798.<sup>h</sup>*

*Thomas Timms, 1798, the present curate.*

<sup>c</sup> Also rector of East Langdon, as was his successor.

<sup>f</sup> And rector of Ripple and Beithanger, by dispensation.

<sup>g</sup> He took his degree at Leyden.— He was vicar of Westwell.

<sup>h</sup> And rector of Bricketborne.

### R I N G W O L D,

OR as it is now usually called, *Ringjole*, lies the next parish to Walmer, southward; being written in antient records, *Ridlingweald*. It has been, as well as the ville or hamlet of Kingsdown, within the bounds of it, long since esteemed part of the cinque ports, and a member of the port of Dover; to which it was again united and confirmed by king Henry VI. and continues so at this time.

THIS PARISH is situated on high ground, adjoining the northern hills of this part of East Kent, in a country of uninclosed common fields of corn; the soil is mostly chalky, but much of it is fertile land. The high road from



from Deal to Dover goes through the village, in which the church and parsonage-house is situated. The parish is both healthy and pleasant, with beautiful prospects over the Downs and neighbouring country.— About half a mile eastward from the village of Ringwold, within the bounds of this parish, is *the ville and hamlet of Kingsdown*, which adjoins to the sea-shore, and appears to have been, in early times, a place of some account, by its being mentioned by name with Ringwold, in the charters of the cinque ports. It is now a small fishing village, where on the side next to Walmer, the poor fishermen by a capstan wind up on shore their boats, commonly called Kingsdown boats. In the valley between the two downs or hill sides near this, there are the remains of an antient camp. Darell says, this place was formerly called Roman Codde, and vulgarly Romny Coddy, which he interprets *Romanorum fortitudo*, the fortitude of the Romans. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF RINGWOLD, in the time of the Conqueror, was in the possession of Fulbert de Dover, as part of his barony of Chilham, in whose descendants,<sup>i</sup> and in the Strabolgies, earls of Athol, this manor continued in like manner as Chilham, till it was forfeited by one of them to the crown, where it staid till king Edward II. in his 5th year, granted it to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who in the 9th year of it obtained the grant for a market weekly, on a Tuesday, at his manor of Ridelingwold, and a fair there, on the eve, day, and morrow after the festival of St. Nicholas, and *free-warren* likewise within all his demesne lands within it. His son Giles de Badlesmere died *s. p.* in the 12th year of king Edward III. leaving his four sisters his coheirs, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of

<sup>i</sup> See Rot. Esch. Hen. III<sup>rd</sup> Num. 237. Inquis. post mort. anno 38, N. 19, nona pars Esc. ejusd Regni. See more of this family at large under Chilham, vol. vii. p. 270.

William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, surviving, who became entitled to it for her life ; she afterwards married Hugh de Despencer, who in her right became possessed of it ; she survived him likewise, and died anno 33 king Edward III. possessed of this manor, held of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding a man armed to the guard of the sea-coast, whenever the same should be necessary, for all service.

Upon her death, this manor, on the further partition of the inheritance of the sisters of Giles de Badlesmere, was allotted to Maud the eldest, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who in her right became possessed of it, and died the next year, holding this manor *in capite* as of the castle of Dover. His grandson Robert, earl of Oxford, was by king Richard II. created Marquis, and Duke of Ireland ; but he was afterwards banished the realm, and all his possessions, excepting his entailed lands, confiscated, which latter only were to remain to his right heirs.<sup>k</sup> On the confiscation of the duke of Ireland's unentailed estates, this manor afterwards came by grant to Sir Robert Belknap, chief justice of the common pleas, who was likewise attainted and banished into Ireland in the 11th year of that reign.

In the 2d year of king Henry V. on the petition of Sir Hamon Belknap, his son, the parliament enabled him in blood and land to his father, notwithstanding the judgment made against him, and he was reinstated in this manor. His three sons, John, William, and Henry, each successively inherited this manor ; the latter left one son Edward, and four daughters ; the former resided at Weston, in Warwickshire, and in the beginning of king Henry the VIIIth's reign was knighted. He died in the 12th year of it, anno 1520, *c. p.* on which his four sisters became his coheirs, and on the partition of their inheritance, Anne, the youngest,

<sup>k</sup> See more of the Veres, earls of Oxford, under Badlesmere, vol. vi. of this history, p. 471.

entitled her husband, Sir Robert Wotton, to the possession of this manor,<sup>1</sup> whose descendant Edward, lord Wotton, conveyed it not long after that to Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's, who, in the 13th year of that reign, had a confirmation of the grant of *free-warren* within his demesne lands of this manor. His grandson Thomas Edolph, esq. alienated this manor to Francis Nicholson, esq. and he, in 1702, passed it away to Edward Holnis, gent. of Bramling-court, who by his first wife had three daughters; Mary, married to John Philips, a dissenting minister; Thomasine, first to Enoch Kingsford, and secondly to John Hugessen; and Bridget, to Zachary Kingsford, and they, by his will, became entitled to this manor in equal shares. At length William Kingsford, esq. of Tunford, the grandson of Zachary above-mentioned, becoming possessed of the whole of this manor, sold it in 1762, together with all his lands whatsoever in this parish, to Mr. Tho. Peck, surgeon, of Deal, who died in 1790, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who marrying two brothers, James Methurst Poynter, and Ambrose Lyon Poynter, esqrs. they are now become, in right of their wives, the present possessors of this manor. A court baron is held for it.

RINGWOLD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which hang five bells. In the chancel is a mural monument for Richard Dauling, clerk, patron and rector. He died in 1679; arms, *On a fess, three acorns*. Another for Richard Monins Eaton, clerk, patron and rector, eldest son of Richard Monins, clerk, by Mary his wife, sister of John Daulinge, esq. late patron, obt. 1770; arms, *Gules, three crescents, or*. In the north

<sup>1</sup> See an account of the Wottons, vol. v. of this history, p. 400.  
isle,



isle, an antient grave-stone, coffin-shaped, on which is *a cross patonce, on a grieece of three steps*. Two grave-stones for the Edolphs and Gookens; arms on the former, *A lozenge, ermine, on a bend, three cinquefoils, impaling the same arms*. On the latter, arms, *A chevron. ermine, between three cocks, impaling ermine, on a bend, three cinquefoils*. In the nave several memorials for the Jekens's, of Oxney. Brass plates for Elizabeth, wife of Robert Gaunt, obt. 1580; for Willia Avere, alys and anne his Wyfis; he died anno 1405; and for John Upton, obt. 1530. The steeple is built of flints, with the corners and arches over the windows of red brick, and a date, in figures of iron, 1628. In the church-yard is a remarkable fine yew tree, which measures upwards of twenty feet round.

The church of Ringwold was antiently appendant to the manor, and as such the advowson of it passed through the same several changes of ownership, down to Edward, lord Wotton, who alienated it to Sir William Sidley, of Aylesford, afterwards created a baronet; in whose descendants it continued till it was at length fold in Charles II.'s reign to the family of Dauling; one of whom, Richard Dauling, gent. of London, presented to it in 1679; at length by Mary, daughter of John Dauling, clerk, it passed in marriage to Richard Monins, clerk, prebendary of Bristol, master of the king's school in Canterbury, and rector of Ringwold, who died possessed of it in 1750, on which it came to his eldest surviving son of the same name, who afterwards took the name of Eaton, and was rector of this parish. He died unmarried in 1770, and his younger brother John Monins, esq. now of Canterbury, succeeded to this advowson, of which he is at this time proprietor.

The rectory of Ringwold is valued in the king's books at 13l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 3d. In 1578 here were sixty communicants. In 1640, one hundred and seventy communicants, and it was valued

at seventy-six pounds. It is now of the reputed clear value of 250l. There are nine acres of glebe land belonging to it.

## CHURCH OF RINGWOLD.

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

*J. Dering and others, hac vice...*

*Richard Dauling, gent. of London*

*Ward Slater, gent. ....*

*Richard Monins, clerk. ....*

*John Monins, esq. ....*

*George Gipps, esq. hac vice. ....*

## RECTORS.

*Richard Dauling, clerk, obt.*  
1679.<sup>m</sup>

*John Dauling, A. M. June 19,*  
1679, obt. 1727.

*Richard Monins, A. M. Nov. 4,*  
1727, resigned 1747.<sup>n</sup>

*Isaac Teale, Dec. 7. 1747, re-*  
signed 1748.<sup>o</sup>

*John Hicks, jun. A. B. Sept. 30,*  
1748, obt. 1754.

*John Tucker, A. M. March 14,*  
1755, resigned 1758.<sup>p</sup>

*Richard Monins Eaton, A. M.*  
Feb. 27, 1758, obt. 1770.<sup>q</sup>

*John Tucker, A. M. March 24,*  
1770, obt. Dec. 12, 1776.<sup>r</sup>

*Robert Philips, A. M. Feb. 20,*  
1777, resigned 1784.<sup>s</sup>

*George Gipps, A. B. July 1784;*  
the present rector.

<sup>m</sup> See Reg. Roff. p. 1035.

<sup>n</sup> Likewise vicar of Alkham, and dying in 1750 was buried there.

<sup>o</sup> He was, as well as his successor, rector of Charlton by Dover.

<sup>p</sup> Second master of the king's school in Canterbury, and vicar of Sheldwich.

<sup>q</sup> Also rector of Charlton.

<sup>r</sup> The same as was rector here before. See his several preferments under Thannington, Milton near Canterbury, and Sheldwich.

Mr. Tucker was a *most worthy character*; his benevolent disposition and goodness of heart, the honesty of which was open and undisguised throughout life, gained him the universal love and esteem of every one, and will ever make his loss regretted by his friends, and such indeed were all who knew him.

<sup>s</sup> Afterwards vicar of Bekeborne, and curate of Walmer.



*East end of Barfriston alias Barson Church*

## THE HUNDRED OF EASTRY

LIES the next westward to that of Bewsborough last-described. In the record of Domesday it is almost throughout it said to lie within the left or lath of the same name.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE  
PARISHES OF

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. HAM.                                  | 7. CHILLENDEEN.                                   |
| 2. BETSHANGER.                           | 8. KNOLTON.                                       |
| 3. WALDERSHARE.                          | 9. EASTRY, <i>in part.</i>                        |
| 4. EYTHORNE, <i>in part.</i>             | 10. WORTH, <i>alias</i> WORD.                     |
| 5. BARFRISTON, <i>alias</i> BAR-<br>SON. | 11. WOODNESBOROUGH, <i>in</i><br><i>part.</i> And |
| 6. TILMANSTONE.                          | 12. DENTON. <sup>u</sup>                          |

<sup>u</sup> The church of Denton is in this hundred, a part of the parish is in that of Kinghamford, under which, though wrongly placed, a description of this parish may be found, to which the reader is referred, vol. ix. p. 358.



And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of NONINGTON, WOOTTON, and STAPLE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over this hundred, which is divided into the upper and lower half hundred of it.

The upper half hundred consists of the parishes of Eastry, Worth, Tilmanstone, Upper Eythorne, (that is so much of the parish as lies in this hundred;) as much of Wootton as lies in this hundred, that is, the borough of Gedding, not including Wootton church, and as much of the borough of Barnsole as lies in Staple.

The lower half hundred consists of the parishes of Woodnesborough, Chillenden, Knolton, Ham, Bets-hanger, Waldershare, Barson, Denton, and part of Nonington, not including the church.

This arrangement is according to the nomination and jurisdiction of the constables. That for the upper half hundred being chosen at Eastry court. That for the lower half hundred at the court of quarter sessions.

At Eastry-court are likewise chosen borsholders for Eastry-street borough; the borough of Felderland in Worth, which comprehends Statenborough, and some adjoining lands in Eastry; the borough of Worth-street comprehending the remainder of the parish, excepting the borough of Hackling; the borough of Barnsole, in Staple; the borough of Craythorne, in Tilmanstone, comprehending the lower street there; Barville, &c. and the borough of Gedding, in Wootton; the borough of Southcourt, comprehending the remaining part of Tilmanstone, the borsholder for which is chosen at the manor of Southcourt; all which are in the upper half hundred of Eastry.

Within the several parishes likewise within this hundred, the following borsholders are chosen for the districts in them, which belong to other hundreds, viz. one at Adisham-court for the borough of Hardenden, *alias* Hernden, comprehending Selstone, being the remaining

## Of Richborough.

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The extensive tract of marsh land lying between Thanet and Walmer, and extending from the shore to Canterbury, was formerly the bed of the Portus Rutupinus, and in all probability was covered with the sea at the time the Romans were in this country.

A strong presumptive proof of this is, that no remains whatever of that people occur any where throughout this flat district; whereas we meet with coins and other Roman matters the moment we ascend the rising borders of the marsh. There is positive evidence that the sea approached at some distant period, to the very foot of Richborough hill. . . . .

Richborough hill is entirely surrounded by marsh land, & undoubtedly was an island when the bay existed. On this insulated mount stand the remains of the famous castle of Rutupi, exhibiting to our view a more perfect specimen of

Roman architecture than exists any  
where else in Britain. . . . .

The castle has been a regular parallelogram, but a great part of the east wall does not appear; that having been undermined by the sea; enough of it however remains to point out its direction and situation. The whole site occupied 64. 12. 8 p. of ground; the area within the walls measured 54. 32. 8 p. There was no ditch round the building, & the foundation is very superficial; nor has any well been discovered: which circumstances make it probable, that it was erected merely to prevent the sudden attack of an invading enemy, & could not be intended for the regular defence of any fixed community within the walls. . . . . Within the area of the castle not precisely in the centre, but somewhat towards the north east corner, under ground



is a solid rectangular platform of  
masonry 144.5 feet long, 104 feet wide,  
and 5 feet thick. It is a composition of  
olden and coarse mortar, and the  
whole upper surface to the very verge  
is covered over with a coat of the same  
mortar six inches thick. In the  
middle of the platform is the base of a  
superstructure in the shape of a cross,  
rising somewhat above the ground and  
from 4 to 5 feet above the platform. It  
has been faced with squared stones, some  
of which remain. The shaft of the cross,  
running north and south, is 87 feet  
long and 7.5 feet broad; the traverse is  
32 feet in width and 46 feet in length.  
A base of such solidity could scarcely  
have been intended for the support of a  
roof, or have formed a part of any com-  
bined building. Might there not have  
been on this spot a lofty sea mark to  
direct the mariner, or a cross to solicit his

devotion? Might it not have been St. Austin's cross; a name which the people there, in Camden's time, misapplied to the crossings in the corn, but which might belong to this mass of masonry, raised perhaps by the public to commemorate the happy arrival of St. Augustine in Britain, and his landing at the foot of this very hill? . . . . .

The centre of the amphitheatre bears S.  $46^{\circ}$  W. from the south west angle of the castle, at the distance of about 460 yards. It was without subellin, or seats at least there are no remains of such conveniences in the present excavation. This was commonly the case in the eastern Roman amphitheatre, & the people stood during the exhibition of the sports. From the north west to the south east points it measures 68 yards, & is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep; in the opposite direction as it is 70 yards over & 12 feet deep. The depth without doubt was once much greater, the margins having been constantly wearing away by the operations of husbandry.

The port of Rutupi, the most famous in Britain, undoubtedly gave its name to, and received it from, some city or principal town that was situate within it. From Ptolemy it appears, there was such a city, and that it was one of the three principal cities of Kent. He was a celebrated geographer of Egypt, and died in the year 162, aged about 78. . . . . The city, the name Rutupie, a place of trade, whether of British or Roman foundation, would be in a situation to embrace all the conveniences of the port. It would not be seated on a small island, in the very mouth of a shallow bay extending from Thanet to Deal castle, exposed to the east and south winds: it would be placed in some spot of easy access to vessels from London and the northern coasts by the northern mouth of the port at Reculver, and to



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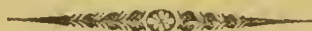
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been during the heptarchy, when it was undoubtedly the capital of the kingdom of Kent: and in that case all the difficulty about the city of Richborough and its castles will be removed.

... The first cohort of the Vitasians secured the north mouth of the portus Rutupinicus within the walls of Regulbium or Reculver; and the urbs Rutupia was of so much consequence as to require the protection of a whole legion, the *legio secunda Augusta*; the greater part of which most probably was quartered in the city, the rest within the castle at the eastern mouth of the port. When the city was called Riecheafordburg, the castle at the eastern mouth, appropriated more particularly for its defence, was named Rieburgeaster, which was pronounced by the Saxons Richborough-chester, that is, as its name remains to this day, Richborough castle. The other castle at the north mouth not only guarded that access to the city, but was of more general use in protecting all the coast from the foreland to the Swale: it might therefore with great propriety acquire the name of Reculph or Regulph, *regni auxilium*; which any Latin writer of that time in drawing up the *actilia Imperii* might be expected to transform to Regulbium." - From *Collections for an History of Sandwich* or by W. Boys Esq. F.R.S. pp, 865, 866, 867, 868, 870, 871, 873, 875, 877. -



maining part of Eastry, reputed to be in the hundred of Downhamford; one at the same court for the borough of South Langdon, in Eythorne, within the same hundred; and one for the borough of Lower Eythorne, at Wingham court, being reputed to be within that hundred. Notwithstanding these boroughs are in other hundreds, yet the constable of the upper half hundred of Eastry uses jurisdiction over them, and persons residing in them have been indiscriminately appointed to serve that office.



## H A M.

THE parish of Ham, in the hundred of Eastry, lies the next to that of Northborne, described before in the hundred of Cornilo, north-westward. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Hama*, and in several records, *Kings Ham*. There was no borsholder chosen for this parish or Betshanger, till within these few years, when one was appointed at the petty sessions to act for both parishes jointly, which they have continued to do ever since. The constable for the lower half hundred of Eastry always acted in that capacity before.

THIS PARISH lies at the northern boundary of the uplands of East Kent, so far it is both pleasant and healthy, having beautiful views of the adjoining open country, the town of Deal, and beyond, the Downs, and the rest of the channel as far as the coast of France. The village, having the church adjoining to it, contains only four houses. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, the hill sloping towards the north-east. There are about five hundred acres of land in this parish; the soil of it is in general fertile, consisting partly of chalk and partly of a rich loamy earth. The grounds, which are mostly arable, are open and uninclosed, at the extremity of which, towards the east, is the high road to

Deal. Northward of the village, the ground falls towards Ham bridge, over the south stream, which directs its course from hence towards Hackling, Worth chapel, and so on to Sandwich, through which town it runs into the river Stour. In this part of the parish the lands are marshes and pasture, and the country becomes damp in a foggy unwholesome air. About three quarters of a mile southward from the village is the hamlet of Updowne. This parish is about a mile and an half from north to south, and not much more than half a mile the other way. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF HAM, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, his half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

*In Estrei hundred. Osbern, son of Letard, holds of the bishop, Hama. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there is one carucate, with one villein, and two borderers, and two servants. In demesne there is one carucate, with one villein, and two borderers, and two servants. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth fifty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now sixty shillings. Three thanes held it of king Edward.*

Four years after which the bishop was disgraced, and this, among the rest of his estates, was confiscated to the crown; and the king having put Dover castle under a new order of government, this manor was granted, among other lands, to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Fiennes, in the defence of it. These lands together made up the barony of Port, and were held by barony, by the service of performing ward there for the defence of it. In king Henry III.'s reign this manor was held by knight's service of his descendant John de St. John,\* by John Fitzbernard; soon

\* See more of the St. John's, under Tunstall.

after which, it appears to have been *separated into moieties*, ONE OF WHICH was held by Henry de Sandwich, heir of Ralph Fitzbernard, in king Edward I.'s reign, in manner as above mentioned, as it was by Ralph de Sandwich afterwards; soon after which it passed into the family of Leyborne, in which it continued till Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, usually stiled the Infanta of Kent, died possessed of it in the 41st year of king Edward III. leaving no issue by either of her husbands, when it escheated to the crown for want of heirs, among the rest of her estates,<sup>x</sup> where this manor remained till king Richard II. granted it to Sir Simon de Burley, knight-banneret, warden of the cinque ports, and knight of the garter, but he being attainted in parliament in the 10th year of that reign, and afterwards beheaded, it became again vested in the crown, and the king, in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the priory of canons, *alias* Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained till the suppression of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was next year granted, with the scite of the priory and other estates and lands belonging to it, to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted unto some ecclesiastical benefice of 100l. yearly value, which happened before the 36th year of that reign, in which this moiety of the manor was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite*, who alienated it in the 2d year of king Edward VI. to Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who becoming possessed of the other moiety in right of his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Fogge, enjoyed the whole of this manor, which his descendant passed away at the latter end of of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Edward Boys, esq. of Betshanger.

<sup>x</sup> Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 14. See Leyborne, vol. iv. of this history, p. 498.



THE OTHER MOIETY *of this manor*, which in the 20th year of king Edward III. was held by Richard, son of John Fitzbernard, passed from him into the family of Criol, and Sir Nicholas de Cryell, or Keriell, died possessed of it in the 2d year of king Richard II. and from him it devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, who was slain in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in asserting the cause of the house of York; on whose death, his two daughters became his coheirs, and on the division of their inheritance, this moiety of the manor was allotted to Alice, married to John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted, and he in her right became possessed of it, and by his will devised it to his son Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII. and VIII. one of whose two daughters and coheirs Alice, upon the division of their inheritance, first carried it to her husband Edward Scott, esq. of the Moat, in Suffex, and afterwards to her second husband Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who having purchased the other moiety of this manor of Sir Thomas Moyle became entitled to the whole of it. The family of Oxenbridge was seated near Winchelsea, in Suffex; in the church of which, Camden says, there were the effigies on tombs of three knights templars lying cross-legged, one of which, he supposes, was for one of the family of Oxenbridge. His descendant passed away this manor as above-mentioned, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Edward Boys, esq. of Betshanger, whose descendant, Edward Grotius Boys, dying *s. p.* in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL. D. rector of this parish, being the son of Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye, by Letitia, the only surviving sister of Jeffray Boys, esq. of Betshanger, the father of Edward Grotius Boys, esq. above-mentioned. He not long afterwards alienated it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, whose son Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of the same place, died possessed of it in 1733. After which it became,  
with

with his other estates, at length vested in his three daughters and coheirs, and on a partition of them, anno 9 George II. this manor was wholly allotted, among others, to Anne, the eldest sister, wife of John, viscount St. John, which partition was confirmed by an act passed next year. After which it descended down to their grandson George, viscount Bolingbroke,<sup>y</sup> who in 1790 sold it to Mr. Thomas Petman, of Eastry, and he is the present owner of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, which claims over some few lands of trifling extent in Chillenden.

UPDOWNNE PLACE is a seat in this parish, situated in the hamlet of Updownne, in the north-west boundary of it, adjoining to Eastry. This seat, for beauty of situation, for healthiness of country, and extent of prospect, stands almost unrivalled, even in these parts, where pleasantness and beauties of situation are entitled to constant admiration. The prospect from it commands a delightful view over the adjacent country, the North Foreland, Ramsgate, the town of Deal, the Downs, and the adjoining channel.

The estate formerly belonged to Mr. Rich. Thompson, of Waldershare, who alienated it to Capt. Thomas Fagg, of Dover, who first fitted it up as a gentleman's residence. He died in 1748, and was buried in this church. After whose death it was sold, according to the direction of his will, to Sir George Oxenden, bart. of Dean, and he conveyed it to his son Henry Oxenden, esq. who, as his father had before, resided here occasionally, and made some improvements to it; and afterwards passed it away to Matthew Collett, esq. who laid out much money in the further beautifying of it, making several plantations round it, and purchasing an adjoining farm, which he added to the grounds of it. He died possessed of it in 1777, and was buried in the

<sup>y</sup> See a full account of this family, vol. i. of this history, under Beckenham.

nave of this church, after which his widow became entitled to it, and resided here, during which time she purchased of Sir Edward Dering, bart. another small farm, part of the Furnese estate, adjoining to the former in this hamlet; but she alienated the whole of her estate here in 1778, to John Minet Fector, esq. of Dover, banker and merchant, who in 1786 enlarged his property here by the purchase of an estate, called Updowne farm, in this hamlet; since which he has added considerably to the size and improvements of this seat, and has imparked the lands round it, and he is now the possessor of it, and resides here occasionally.<sup>z</sup>

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about four, casually two.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is but a small mean building. It consists of a nave and chancel, having a small wooden pointed turret at the west end, in which is one bell. In the chancel are several memorials for the Bunces, of this parish. In the nave, a memorial for Thomas Fagg, esq. obt. 1748, æt. 65. Also for Lydia his daughter, obt. 1737, æt. two months. She was murdered by her maid, who was hanged for the fact. A memorial for Matthew Collet, esq. of Updowne-place, obt. 1777.

The church of Ham was granted by archbishop Baldwin, about the latter end of king Henry II.'s reign, at the petition and presentation of Sir William de Norfolk, lord of the soil, to the prior and convent of Ledes, to hold to them in pure and perpetual alms. After which, archbishop Edmund, in 1235, granted to them, in the name of a perpetual benefice, forty shillings yearly from this church. At the time of the dissolution of the priory there seems to have been only a pen-

<sup>z</sup> See more of the Fectors, under Eythorne.



sion of twenty shillings yearly paid by this church to it, which pension was granted by the king, in his 33d year, among other premises, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, where it now continues.

With the priory, this church continued till the dissolution of it in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. since which the advowson of this rectory has continued in the crown, the king being at this time patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 6s. 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 7¼d. In 1588 here were communicants twenty nine, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1640 only twenty communicants, and it was of the same value. It is now computed to be of the yearly value of sixty pounds. There is some glebe land, but no parsonage-house.

It seems not improper to remark here, that the value of church livings in the two divisions of East and West Kent are differently estimated by the respective courts of quarter sessions, viz. In East Kent, the court, in all valuations of church livings, as to parochial and other assessments, never allows the stipend of the curate as a reprice or out going, to be deducted in favour of the incumbent; whereas in West Kent, the court, on the contrary, always deducts it in his favour, and allows it to him as a reprice out of the yearly value of his living.

### CHURCH OF HAM. .

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### RECTORS.

<i>The King. ....</i>	<i>James Burvill</i> , clerk, August 8, 1661, obt. 1678. <i>John Plymley</i> , A. B. June 17, 1678. obt. 1734. <sup>a</sup>
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<sup>a</sup> He was in 1729 supposed to be dead, and the archdeacon's court put the rectory under sequestration ac-

cordingly; but he was then at Wolverhampton, and enjoyed this rectory some years afterwards.

## PATRONS, &amp;c.

## RECTORS.

*The King*. ..... *Nicholas Carter*, S. T. P. Oct.  
29, 1734, obt. October 23,  
1774.<sup>b</sup>  
*Wheler Bunce*, A. M. Nov. 11,  
1774, the present rector.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>b</sup> In 1755 he had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Woodchurch with this of Ham, and was likewise curate of Deal chapel.

<sup>c</sup> And vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich, by dispensation.

## B E T S H A N G E R,

WRITTEN in antient records, *Betteshangre*, lies the next parish southward from Ham.

BETSHANGER is a pleasant and healthy situation. It is very small, containing about 260 acres of land, the soil of which is much the same as that of the neighbouring parishes, but much inclining to chalk. There are only three houses in the parish. The court-lodge, or mansion of Betshanger, situated in the bottom of a valley, having the church near it, the farm-house of the Betshanger estate, and a farm-house in the northern part of the parish, formerly belonging to the Napletons, but now to John Minet Fector, esq. The road from Canterbury to Deal runs along the north-east side of it, at a small distance from the mansion, round which the hills rise, which are arable, mostly open, and uninclosed.

THE MANOR OF NORTHBORNE claims paramount over this parish, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF GREAT BETSHANGER, so called to distinguish it from the adjoining one of *Little Betshanger*, in the parish of Northborne. This manor was among those lands which were assigned to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Fienes in the defence of Dover castle; and together made up the barony of Port, being held by barony of the above castle, by the service

vice of performing ward there for that purpose. It was held of his descendants, the St. Johns, by knight's service, by a family named De Marinis, or Marney; one of whom, John de Marinis, or Marney, obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his demesne lands within this manor in the 1st year of king Edward III. after which it did not continue long in this name, for John de Tenacre, or Tancre, soon afterwards appears to have become possessed of it, and he sold it before the 20th year of king Edward III. to John de Soles. How long it continued in his descendants I have not found, but in the reign of king Henry IV. it was become the property of Rutter, from which name it passed about the beginning of king Edward IV.'s reign, into that of Litchfield, in which it continued some time. Philipott says, their arms were in his time in the windows of Dane-court, in Tilmanstone, viz. *Bendee of six pieces, azure, and ermine.* Roger Lychfeld died in the 4th year of king Henry VIII. after which it came by the entail in his will at length to his three daughters; and on the division of their inheritance this manor was allotted to Alyce the eldest, who entitled her husband, Thomas Cocks, esq. customer of Sandwich, to the possession of it, and he at the latter end of that reign alienated it to John Boys, afterwards knighted, and of St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, who dying *s. p.* in 1612, devised this manor to Edward Boys, esq. his nephew, one of the sons of his brother Vincent Boys, of Bekeborne, who resided in this mansion, (which he most probably rebuilt, the arms of Boys with the quarterings being over the mantle-piece in the hall, carved in stone) for near fifty years, and was buried in 1649 in this church. His son John Boys, esq. possessed this manor, and was a member of that long parliament, which began in 1640, in which he zealously sided with those who were enemies to the king and the established church. He died in 1678, and was buried here, having been thrice married;



married ; by his first wife he had Edward, John, and other children ; and by his second he had Letitia, married to Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye ; Jefferay, of whom hereafter ; Thomas, rector of Bethanger, and master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge ; and two more daughters. His two sons by his first wife Edward and John, afterwards succeeded to this manor, but both dying *s. p.* the latter in 1698 left this estate by will to his eldest half-brother, Jefferay Boys, esq. of Canterbury, a bencher of Grays-inn, whose only son Edward Grotius Boys, esq. of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1706, and was buried with his ancestors in this church.<sup>d</sup> This branch of the family of Boys bore for their arms, *Or, a griffin segreant, sable, within a bordure, gules.* Edward Grotius Boys dying *s. p.* he by will gave this manor to his kinsman, the Rev. Thomas Brett, rector of this parish, the son of Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye, by Letitia, his father's eldest surviving sister, and he about the year 1713 alienated it to Salmon Morrice, esq. a captain of the royal navy, and afterwards promoted in 1733 to the rank of admiral. He almost rebuilt this seat, in which he afterwards resided till his death in 1740. He was the son of Captain Morrice, of the royal navy, and a younger son of the family of that name, of Werrington, in Devonshire. At the time of his death he was vice-admiral of the white. He lies buried under an elegant marble monument, in a small building adjoining to the church, with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Wright, esq. a commissioner of the navy, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The sons were, Wryght Morrice, esq. who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Peke, esq. who died in 1732, in his father's life-time, *s. p.* and William, who became

<sup>d</sup> See an account of the branch of this family settled at Fredville, vol. xi. of this history, p. 258. and of Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's, under Bleane, vol. viii. p. 528.

his father's heir, was settled by his father at Betshanger, and afterwards resided at Canterbury. He died in 1758, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Chadwick, esq. of Northfleet, a captain in the royal navy, who is still living, by whom he had four sons. William, a lieutenant-colonel of dragoons, who possessed the manor of Betshanger, &c. on his father's death, and died unmarried at Putney in 1787, and was buried at Betshanger; Robert, who died an infant. The Rev. James Morrice, clerk, vicar of Flower, in Northamptonshire, who became his brother's heir, and is now possessed of the manor and seat of Betshanger, and is rector of this parish. He married Maria, second daughter of Adrian Ducarel, merchant, of London, (brother of the late Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. of Doctors-Commons) by whom he has issue two sons, Frederick-Edward and Andrew-Ducarel, and three daughters, Charlotte-Elizabeth, Mary-Margaret, and Theodosia-Frances. The fourth son, Thomas, was bred to the navy, of which he was a lieutenant, and having retired from that service, now resides in Monmouthshire. The arms of Morrice are *Gules, a lion rampant, regardant, or.* There is no court held for this manor, and indeed at this time, it has only the reputation of being one.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about two, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small mean building, consisting of a nave and chancel, both which are kept uncommonly neat. Over the south door is a circular arch with a zig-zag moulding. Under it the figure of our Saviour. This seems much older than the church, which shews no signs of antiquity. There is a small wooden turret at the west end, in which are three bells. In the east window of  
the

the chancel are these shields of arms, *Sable, on a chevron, between three stags, attired, argent, a mullet of the first, for Cocks.*—*Chequy, or, and azure, a fess, gules, all within a bordure of the last, for Clifford.* In this church are buried many of the family of Boys, formerly possessors of the manor and residents in this parish, whose monuments and grave-stones are still remaining in it.

Within a covered building, connected with the church, erected for the purpose, is an elegant marble monument, made by Scheemaker, with the arms of Morrice and Wright, erected to the memory of admiral Salmon Morrice, esq. who died in 1740; and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Wright, esq. a commissioner of the navy, obt. 1733. Besides the above, there is in this church a mural monument for John James, A. M. rector of this parish and Deal, obt. 1775.

This church, which is a rectory, has always been appendant to the manor, and continues so at this time, the Rev James Morrice, owner of Betshanger manor, being the present patron and rector of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 14s. It is now a discharged living, and is of about the clear yearly value of sixty pounds.

In 1588, here were thirty communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds. In 1640, here were twenty communicants, and it was valued at sixty pounds.

It has no parsonage-house or barn, nor any other glebe but the church-yard, which is very small, though it appears by the king's books, taken anno 26 king Henry VIII. that there were then seven acres of arable glebe belonging to it.



## CHURCH OF BETSHANGER.

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**Family of Boys. . . . .**John Boys, A. M. September 30,*  
1597, obt. 1625.<sup>e</sup>*John Sacket, A. M. March 22,*  
1625, resigned 1628.<sup>f</sup>*Moses Capel, A. M. August 13,*  
1628, resigned 1644.*Nicholas Billingsley, A. M. Nov.*  
23, 1644, resigned July 4,  
1651.*Robert Scudder, 1651, ob. 1660.**John Dod, A. M. Nov. 9, 1661,*  
ejected 1662.<sup>g</sup>*Thomas Brett, 1662, obt. 1680.<sup>h</sup>**Thomas Boys, A. M. Sept. 27,*  
1680, obt. Dec. 1702.<sup>i</sup>*Thomas Brett, LL. D. April,*  
1703, deprived Jan. 1716.<sup>k</sup>*Family of Morrice. . . . .**Edward Lloyd, A. M. inducted*  
July 17, 1716, obt. April 11,  
1741.<sup>l</sup>*James Lavaure, A. M. May,*  
1741, obt. Nov. 1743.*John James, A. B. Dec. 1743,*  
obt. Nov. 27, 1775.<sup>m</sup>*John Kenrick, A. M. April 5,*  
1776, obt. April 8, 1793.<sup>n</sup>*James Morrice, Sept. 1793, the*  
present rector.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>e</sup> Also rector of Great Mongeham, by dispensation, and dean of Canterbury.

<sup>f</sup> He resigned this rectory for Great Mongeham.

<sup>g</sup> He was ejected by the Bartholomew act. Calamy's *Life of Baxter*, p. 286.

<sup>h</sup> Likewise curate of Sutton.

<sup>i</sup> Master of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge, and curate of Sutton by Dover. He lies buried in this church.

<sup>k</sup> Likewise rector of Rucking, of which as well as this rectory he was deprived.

<sup>l</sup> Likewise rector of Ripple, and curate of Walmer.

<sup>m</sup> Likewise rector of Deal, and lies buried in this church.

<sup>n</sup> And rector of Ripple by dispensation.

<sup>o</sup> Patron of this rectory; collated by the archbishop on his own petition.

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W A L D E R S H A R E

IS the next parish southward from Berthanger last-described, being written in the book of Domesday, *Walwaresfere*, and in some other antient records, both *Walworthshire*, and *Walwaresbare*, taking its name most probably from the *wolds*, or open downs, among which it is situated. A bortholder is appointed for this parish, including the district of Apulton, at the court leet of Waldershare manor.

THIS PARISH is situated in a healthy country, among the high hills near the eastern boundary of the county, next the sea, from which it is distant about five miles, and near as many from Dover. It lies about a mile and an half northward of the great London road, and extends about two miles from north to south, but it is very narrow across the other way. It contains in the whole about 1000 acres of land, the rents of which are about 600*l.* per annum. The whole parish belongs to the earl of Guildford, excepting Southwood and Heafleden down; London close, part of Linacre court, and Appleton. There are eight houses in it, besides one in the district of Appleton, which is entirely separated from the rest of it by the parishes of Norborne and West Langdon intervening, as has been already noticed. In the southern part of it is Waldershare park, well cloathed with trees, having the house in the vale nearly in the centre, and the belvidere at the south-west corner, on high ground, with a beautiful prospect from it, the whole of it stands much in need of modern taste and improvements. The church is situated near the middle of the eastern side of the parish. At the northern boundary is Malmains farm, (the antient mansion of that family in this parish, though now only a mean farm-house, belonging to the earl of Guildford) and an open





Two acres of land within a mile of  
Lord Guildford's seat at Waldershare  
in Kent produced in the year 1837  
sixteen quarters (8 quarters per acre)  
of wheat. The land was rich &  
highly manured. The wheat was  
drilled. —

open uninclosed down, called *Maimage down*, corruptly for Malmains down. The country here has much the same face and soil as those of the neighbouring parishes, a wild and mountainous aspect, and a poor chalky soil. There is a fair held here on Whit-Tuesday yearly, for toys and pedlary.

WALDERSHARE, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, of whom it was held by Ralph de Curbespine; accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of the bishop's lands:

*In Esfrei hundred. Ralph de Curbespine holds of the bishop two sulings in Walwaresere. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there is one carucate and an half, and fourteen villeins, with two carucates and an half. Of this land, Robert has half a suling, and one carucate there. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth seven pounds and ten shillings, and afterwards fifty shillings, now seven pounds. Wlunard held it of king Edward.*

Four years afterwards the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown; soon after which, upon the king's new arrangement of Dover castle, this manor, among other lands, was assigned to Gilbert Magminot, for his assistance in the defence of it, and together made up the barony of Magminot, being held by barony of Dover castle, by the service of performing ward there from time to time.

Of the Magminots, and their descendants the Sayes, the chief lords of the feignory, this manor was again held by the family of Malmains, of eminent account in these parts, who were possessed of manors called after them, in Alkham, Pluckley, and Stoke; their residence in this parish likewise being called by their name. John de Malmalnes is recorded in the Battle-

abbey roll, as having accompanied the Conqueror to England, and to have been present at the battle of Hastings, being standard-bearer to the Norman footmen. From him descended the several branches of this family seated in different parts of this county, who were many of them men eminent for the offices of trust and honour, which they at different times held. They bore for their arms, *Ermine, on a chief, gules, three right hands coupé, argent*; which shield is carved in stone in several places on the roof of the cloysters of Canterbury cathedral. Several of this family lie buried in the Grey Friars church, in London. From the permanency of them here, not only their mansion in this parish acquired the name of Malmaines,<sup>p</sup> but the manor itself became stiled in records, WALDER-SHARE, alias MALMAINES.

From John de Malmaines above-mentioned, who first held this manor in the reign of the Conqueror, it descended down to Henry Malmaines, esq. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in the 46th year of king Edward III. leaving an only daughter and heir Alice, but it seems she inherited only a part of this manor and estate, which she carried in marriage to Henry Holland, of Solton, near Dover, and he died possessed of her interest in it, in the 19th year of king Richard II. leaving Jane his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Goldwell, of Godington, in Great Chart, who entitled her husband to it, and from him it descended down to his grandson of the same name, who, about the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, alienated his part of it to John Menins, esq. who had before become possessed of the other part of this manor, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of Colby, who inherited this estate in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas, son of John Malmaines,

<sup>p</sup> See before p. 50.



of Stoke, who was related to Henry Malmains before-mentioned, on whose death in 46 Edward III. it descended to him, so that he became then possessed of the whole of this manor.

John Monins, or *Monyn*, as the name was sometimes spelt in antient deeds, was descended from Sir Simon de Monyn, of the castle of Mayon, in Normandy, who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition into England, and bore for his arms, *Gules, three crescents*, or, the coat-armour of his descendant at this time. John Monins, esq. afterwards resided at Waldershare, where he built a new mansion, about a mile south-eastward from the antient house of Malmains, in which he afterwards resided, as did his descendants down to Sir William Monins, of Waldershare, who was created a baronet in 1611. He died in 1643, and was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Waldershare, who served the office of sheriff in the 21st year of king Charles I. and died possessed of this manor and estate in 1663, leaving five daughters his coheirs. On his death, this manor and seat devolved on his two eldest daughters and coheirs, Susan, married to Peregrine Bertie, second son of Montague, earl of Lindsey; and Jane to John, son and heir of Sir Norton Knatchbull, bart. the former of whom left two daughters and coheirs, Mary, married first to Anthony Henley, esq. of the Grange, in Hampshire, father of the lord chancellor, earl of Northington; and secondly, to Henry Bertie, third son of James, earl of Abingdon; and Bridget to John, lord Powlet, afterwards created earl Powlet. On the death of Susan, the eldest daughter and coheir above-mentioned, late wife of Peregrine Bertie, deceased, who seems at her death to have been possessed of the whole of this manor and estate, it became vested in her heirs and trustees, for the use of her two daughters and coheirs, and they, in the reign of king William and queen Mary, joined in the sale of it

to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who rebuilt this seat, after a design, as it is said, of Inigo Jones, and inclosed a park round it, which he planted in an elegant manner with avenues, according to the taste of that time.

Sir Henry Furnese was the eldest son of Henry Furnese, of Sandwich. His next brother, George Furnese, was in the East-India Company's service, whose son Henry Furnese was of Gunnersbury house. He died in 1712, leaving by his first wife Anne, daughter of Robert Brough, esq. one son Sir Robert Furnese, bart. His second wife was Matilda, widow of Anthony Balam, esq. by whom he had a daughter Matilda, married to Richard Edgcumbe, afterwards created lord Edgcumbe.

Sir Henry Furnese, the eldest son, became a capital merchant, and by his industry and abilities rose to eminence, wealth, and honours. Being always active, and zealous in support of the Revolution, he was favourably distinguished by king William, and the Whigs in general, and the ministry patronizing him, it gave him weight and consequence, and served to enable him in the various branches of trade which he carried on, the more speedily to acquire those riches which he afterwards accumulated. He served the office of sheriff of London in 1701, and was in 1707 created a baronet. At his death he bequeathed a handsome legacy for charitable uses to the several parishes in Sandwich, as may be further seen in the description of that town. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a talbot bound, sejant, within a bordure, sable.*

Sir Robert Furnese, bart. his son, resided here, and died possessed of this manor and seat in 1733, being at that time knight of the shire for this county. He had been three times married, first to Anne, daughter of Anthony Balam, esq. by whom he had a daughter Anne, who married the hon. John St. John, second but at length only surviving son of Henry, viscount St.

St. John, and after his death lord viscount St. John; Sir Robert married secondly, the hon. Arabella Watfon, one of the daughters of Lewis, lord, afterwards earl of Rockingham, by whom he had Henry, his fucceffor in title and eftates; and Catherine, afterwards married to Lewis, earl of Rockingham; laftly, he married lady Anne Shirley, daughter of Robert Shirley, earl Ferrers, by whom he left an only furviving daughter Selina, married to Edward Dering, afterwards Sir Edward Dering, bart. Sir Henry Furnefe, bart. furvived his father but a fhort time, dying abroad in 1735, under age, and unmarried, and this, among the reft of his eftates, by virtue of the limitations in his grandfather's will, became vefted in his three fifters, as the daughters and coheirs of his father Sir Robert Furnefe, in equal fhares and proportions, in coparcenary in tail general. After which, by a decree of the court of chancery, at the inftance of the parties, anno 9 king George II. a writ of partition was agreed to, which was confirmed by an act paffed fpecially for this purpofe next year, by which this manor and feat, with Malmaines and other premifes in this parifh, were allotted to Catherine, wife of Lewis, earl of Rockingham, who died *f. p.* in 1745, leaving her furviving, who then became poffeffed of this eftate again in her own right. She afterwards married Francis, earl of Guildford, by whom fhe had no iffue, and dying in 1766, devifed it, among the reft of her eftates, to her furviving husband, who died in 1790, and was buried at Wroxton, in Oxfordfhire, befide the countefs his late wife. He was the only furviving fon of Francis, lord Guildford, and by the death of William, lord North and Grey, fucceeded as his heir to the former of thofe titles, the latter becoming extinct, bearing the title of Lord North and Guildford; and on April 8, 1752, he was further advanced to the title of Earl of Guildford, in Surry. He married firft Lucy, daughter of George, earl of Halifax, by whom



he had Frederick, who became his heir; his second wife was Elizabeth, relict of George, viscount Lewisham, by whom he had two daughters, whom he survived, one of whom, Louisa, married to John Peyto, lord Willoughby de Broke; and a son Brownlow, now lord bishop of Winchester, who married Miss Banister. He married thirdly, Katherine, Countess of Rockingham, as above mentioned, who died *f. p.* Upon the earl of Guildford's death in 1790, in his 87th year, he was succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son Frederick, lord North, and knight of the garter, who became (the second) earl of Guildford, a nobleman well known as having continued the prime minister of this country during the late unhappy American war. He died in 1792, in London, being at that time lord-warden of the cinque ports and constable of Dover castle, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Somersetshire, chancellor of the university of Oxford, recorder of Gloucester and Taunton, &c. He was buried in the family vault at Wroxton; the whole university attending the funeral procession with great solemnity as it passed through Oxford. His Lordship married Anne, daughter of George Speke, esq. of Dillington, in Somersetshire, by whom he left three sons and three daughters; the former were, George-Augustus, Frederick, and Francis; the latter were Caroline, the eldest, married to Sylvester Douglas, esq. and Anne and Charlotte who are unmarried. The eldest son, George-Augustus, succeeded him in title, and in this estate and seat of Waldershare, being the present right hon. the earl of Guildford, who first married Miss Hobart, daughter of the earl of Buckinghamshire. She died in 1794, leaving only an infant daughter Maria.—He married secondly, in 1796, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, banker, of London, by whom he has two daughters.

In the house of Waldershare was a portrait of Sir Robert Furness, by Carlo Maretti, painted at Rome, and

and there is now a portrait of him there, marked F. T. his hand resting on a book, intitled *Monumenta Romana*. There are there likewise two family pictures by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the one of Sir Robert Furnese with his first wife and their daughter; the other of Sir Robert and his second wife, with their son Henry and daughter Catherine.<sup>a</sup>

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor of Waldershare.

The earl of Guildford bears for his arms, *Azure, a lion passant, or, between three fleurs de lis, argent*. For his supporters, *Two dragons, sable, scaled, ducally gorged and chained, or*; and for his crest, *on a wreath of its colours—A dragon's head erased, sable, scaled, ducally gorged and chained, or*. Motto, *La vertue est la seule noblesse*.

APULTON is a district esteemed to be within this parish, though separated from the rest of it by a part of the parishes of Norborne and West Langdon intervening. It is situated northward from the other part of Waldershare, and appears by the survey of Domesday to have been at that time part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

*The same Ralph (de Curbespine) holds of the bishop, Apletone. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there are two carucates, with six borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards ten shillings, now forty shillings. Ascored held it of king Edward.*

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the bishop of Baieux was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown; soon after which, both these manors were granted by the king to Gil-

<sup>a</sup> See more particulars of the Furnese family, in Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 484.

bert Magminot, for his assistance in the defence of Dover castle, being held by the service of ward to it, and with other lands made up the barony of Magminot. Of the family of Magminot and their heirs, these manors were again held by the eminent family of Malmains, who continued in the possession of them, down to Henry Malmains who joining with Simon, earl of Leicester, in rebellion against king Henry III. would have forfeited all his lands, had not the abbot of the adjoining monastery of Langdon interceded for him and gained his pardon; for which service his descendant, Sir John Malmains, through gratitude, gave the two manors of Apleton and Southwold, by his will, after the death of Lora his wife, who held them in dower, to the above-mentioned monastery,<sup>r</sup> and they both continued in the abbot's possession till the 1st year of king Richard III. when the abbot exchanged Southwood with Robert Monins, esq. for other lands elsewhere; but Appleton was, on the suppression of the abbey, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. surrendered into the hands of the crown, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery; and the king seized on Southwood, then in the possession of Edward Monins, esq. as part of them, and unjustly alienated from it, and afterwards granted both Apleton and Southwold, among other premises, in his 29th year, to the archbishop of Canterbury, who in the 1st year of queen Elizabeth exchanged Appleton again with the crown, but he retained Southwood, which has ever since continued part of the possessions of that see, and remains so at this time.

BUT THE MANOR OF APPLETON, or *Appulton*, as it is sometimes written, was afterwards granted to Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northborne, in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length passed away to

<sup>r</sup> Philipott, p. 211. See pat. 6 Edward II. pars 2, m. 14. *Monasterio de Langdon pro terris in Appleton.*



Wickenden; and Robert Wickenden, gent. of Dover, died possessed of it in 1686, and by his will gave it to his son of the same name, whose descendant Mr. Nicholas Wickenden, of the same place, dying without issue about sixty years ago, devised it to his servants, who sold it to Mr. Samuel Billingsley, of London, whose widow marrying Richard Crickett, esq. entitled him to the possession of it, and he continues the present owner. There is not any court held for this manor.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about six, casually four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a small mean building, consisting of a body and chancel, having a wooden turret at the west end, in which hangs one bell. It is almost overgrown with ivy. There are two additional buildings on each side the chancel, each of which communicates with the church by a door broken through the walls of it. That on the north side has in it a most magnificent pyramidical monument, erected by Sir Robert Furnese, bart. in memory of his father Sir Henry Furnese. Four female figures, in white marble, as large as life, support the bale; on the four sides of which are inscriptions to the memories of Sir Robert his father, his sister Matilda, his three wives, his son Henry, and his daughters Anne and Catherine, all buried here; the whole finely executed by Mr. Greene, of Camberwell. In the building, on the south side, is a large altartomb, on which are the figures of a man and woman, made out of all proportion, and conspicuously absurd, and an inscription to the memory of the honorable Susan Bertie, fourth daughter and coheir of Sir Edw. Monins, bart. of Walderthare, and wife to the hon. Peregrine Bertie. Over it are banners, pendants, &c.

In

In the chancel, against the south wall, is a monument for Sir Edward Monins, and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1602; also for Sir William Monins, bart. of Waldershare, his son and heir, obt. 1642; and for his wife Jane, daughter of Roger Twysden, esq. of Roydon-hall, in Peckham, in Kent, obt. 1640, and two of their children. Near it are two grave-stones, pointing out the burying-places of Sir William Monins and his wife, lady Jane; and for Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Monins, bart. obt. 1640. In the east window are painted several female figures, which seem singularly indecent, at any rate very improper, for the place. In the body is a memorial for Laurence Wright, A. M. vicar of this parish and Elmsted, obt. 1707; arms, *A chevron, between three hatchets*. A memorial for Robert Greenall, A. M. late vicar of this parish and rector of Blackmanstone, and curate of Nonington and Wimlingswold, obt. 1770.

The church of Waldershare was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued so, till one of the family of Malmains gave it to the neighbouring abbey of West Langdon, to which it was appropriated by archbishop Walter Reynolds, in the 16th year of Edward II.<sup>s</sup> In which state it continued till the suppression of that monastery, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came with the rest of the possessions of it, into the king's hands, whence this appropriation, together with the advowson of the vicarage, was afterwards granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it continues at this time. The appropriation is demised on a beneficial lease. The Monins's were formerly lessees of it, afterwards the Furneses, and now the earl of Guildford.

In the time of king Edward III. there were of the endowment of this church, one messuage, one garden,

<sup>s</sup> Ratificatio super appropri. dict Eccl. Monast. de Langedon, A. D. 1322, Regist. Reynolds, f. 138<sup>1</sup>, Lamb. library.

and nine acres of arable. It is valued in the king's books at 5l. 8s. but is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly value of twenty-five pounds.

In 1588 here were thirty-three communicants. In 1640 here were the like number, and it was valued at thirty-eight pounds. Archbishop Juxon augmented this vicarage twenty pounds per annum, anno 14 king Charles II. There is no vicarage house, and only one acre of glebe land, adjoining to the church-yard; but by the king's books it appears there were formerly two acres.

### CHURCH OF WALDERSHARE.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### VICARS.

*Laurence Wright*, A. M. March 23, 1684, obt. December 11, 1707.<sup>a</sup>

*Stephen Hobday*, A. M. Jan. 10, 1708, resigned 1729.<sup>u</sup>

*John Arnold*, A. B. June 1729, resigned 1738.

*Richard Edborough*, A. B. Oct. 6, 1738, obt. Sept. 1739.

*John Kirkby*, Dec. 8, 1739, ob. May 21, 1754.<sup>w</sup>

*Charles Saunders*, LL. B. June 8, 1754, obt. 1755.

*Robert Greenall*, A. B. May 2, 1755, obt. Dec. 17, 1770.<sup>x</sup>

*Bladen Downing*, A. B. Feb. 9, 1771, resigned 1799.<sup>y</sup>

*Stephen Long Jacob*, A. M. 1799, the present vicar.<sup>z</sup>

<sup>c</sup> And vicar of Elmsted. He lies buried in this church.

<sup>u</sup> Likewise rector of Lower Hardres, and resigned this vicarage on being collated to that of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; he died in 1743.

<sup>w</sup> He was soon afterwards by dispensation rector of Blackmanstone, as was his successor.

<sup>x</sup> He was collated at the same time to the rectory of Blackmanstone, and

in 1764 to the curacy of Nonington, with Wimlingswold. He lies buried in this church.

<sup>y</sup> He was collated in 1777 to the rectory of Iychurch, which he resigned in 1789, on being presented to the rectory of Bledon, in Somersetshire.

<sup>z</sup> Vicar of Beauxfield alias Whitfield.



## E Y T H O R N E,

COMMONLY pronounced *Aythorne*, lies the next parish westward from Waldershare, being written in the Saxon codicels, *Hegythe Thorne*, in later records *Eghe-thorne*, and now usually Eythorne.

This parish, which is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Eythorne, is accounted to lie in the hundred of Eastry, the constable of the upper half hundred of which exercises jurisdiction over it; notwithstanding which, the former being the southern part of this parish, within the borough of South Langdon, sometimes called *Socage Langdon*, is reputed to lie in the upper half hundred of Downhamford, the borsholder for which is chosen at the court leet of the manor of Adisham, within which manor it is; and the latter, or northern part is within the borough of Eythorne, and is reputed to be within the upper half hundred of Wingham.

This borough of Eythorne takes within its bounds lower Eythorne-street, comprehending the church, Elmton farm, and Eythorne-court manor and lands, the whole being within the hundred last mentioned; at the court of which a borsholder is appointed for it. Neither Elmington, usually called Elmton, nor Street-end, were formerly included in this borough, both having been lately added to it, to serve particular purposes. The road between Pitfield, and Brincele, is the boundary of the demesne lands of the manor of Eythorne-court, and of the lands it claims over, being properly the line which divides the two boroughs.

EYTHORNE lies in a hilly uninclosed country, the soil of which is chalk, much covered with flints, and pretty barren for the most part of it. It contains about 1244 acres of land. The southern part, from its situation, is called Upper Eythorne, comprehending within

it the borough of South Langdon, in which is a hamlet, called the Green. Another hamlet, called Upper Eythorne-street, comprehends the forstal, among the houses on it is one, which once belonged to a tolerable large farm, called Park End, now belonging to the earl of Guildford, the greatest part of which has been long since taken into Waldershare park. At a small distance southward from the above forstal, is a small seat pleasantly situated, built in 1762 by Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who occasionally resides at it. Mr. Fector, who bears for his arms, *Vert, two doves in pale, argent, beaked and legged, gules, the upper one holding an olive branch, or,* is possessed of much landed property, dispersed in different parishes in this part of the county, and, as has been already noticed in the description of Dover, is a very considerable banker and merchant of that place; his mother was the daughter of Mr. Minet, who with his five brothers and three sisters, came over from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1686, having sacrificed their situation and property in that country, for their attachment to their religion. Mr. Fector married Mary, eldest daughter of John Minet, A. M. rector of Eythorne, descended of the same family, by whom he has three sons and three daughters, John-Minet Fector, of Dover, banker and merchant, and of Updowne-place, in Ham, esq. who married Anne Worthley Montagu, the only daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, bart. of Maxwells town, in Scotland, and M. P. for Dumfries. James-Peter, likewise of Dover, and in partnership with his father and brother, as above-mentioned, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. of Dover, by whom he has issue, and William, who is unmarried. Alicia-Hughes, married to Charles Wellard, esq. of Dover, Mary and Elizabeth, both unmarried. Mr. Fector has, by the several additions he has at different times made to this seat, rendered it a most commodious retreat from his mercantile business, and by his

his late purchase of the Green farm, in this parish, has greatly added to his property round it. The house is beautifully situated, having a view over Waldershare park, and a fine one beyond it over the adjoining channel, and the Bologne hill on the coast of France.

Further northward is the borough of Lower Eythorne, comprehending Eythorne-court, and Lower Eythorne-street, having the church and parsonage-house within it, the two small hamlets of Wigmore, (formerly Jenkin) and Street End. At the northern boundary of the parish is Elmington, but lately accounted within this borough, and a farm called Brimfdale, belonging to Mr. Underdowne Harvey, the son of Thomas, late of Eythorne-court. These Harveys of Eythorne-court, branched off from Richard Harvey, of West Studdal, the original ancestor, about two hundred years since, of the family of this name dispersed over this part of Kent. The father of the above-mentioned Thomas Harvey first came to Eythorne-court as tenant in 1711, and his grandson Philip Harvey still remains so.

This parish is long and narrow, being more than two miles and a half from north to south, and not more than three quarters of a mile the other way; at the south extremity of it are several lines of a Roman entrenchment, as has been already mentioned under Shebbertswell. There is a large barrow, or *tumulus*, about a quarter of a mile eastward from Eythorne-court wood, near the road leading to Waldershare. A fair is held here on Midsummer day, for pedlary, &c.

A branch of the family of Merriweather, formerly resided in this parish.

CUTHRED, *king of Kent*, about the year 807, with the consent of Cœnulph, king of Mercia, gave to Æthelnoth, his minister, three plough lands, in the place which was called *aet Heygbe Thorne*, for a competent sum of money, that is, three thousand pence, free



free from all secular services, with the liberty of giving them during his life, and of leaving them after his death to whomever he would.<sup>2</sup>

After which, this estate appears to have come into the possession of archbishop Wulfred, who in the year 824, gave it with the lands of Langdune, (most probably the borough of South Langdon, in this parish), in exchange for Bereham, to the monks of the priory of Christ-church. How long it remained with them, I have not found, in all likelihood it was wrested from them, during the period of those troublesome times, before the Norman conquest; for not long afterwards it appears to have been in the possession of the family of Badlesmere, in which it continued till Bartholomew de Badlesmere in the 15th year of king Edward II. being attainted, this manor of Eythorne came into the hands of the crown, and it continued there till it was granted by king Edward III. to Sir John Bowdon, who in the 18th year of that reign, conveyed it to John de Goldsborough, after whose death it was passed away to Thomas Holben, and he in the 12th year of the next reign of king Richard II. alienated it to Robert Dane, who sold the reversion of it, to John Dygge, of Berham; after which this manor appears to have come into the possession of Robert Webbe, who in the 4th year of king Henry VI. alienated it to John St. Clere, and he transmitted it by sale to Sir Walter Hungerford, of Heytsbury, ancestor to those of Farley castle, whose arms were, *Sable, two bars, argent, in chief three plates*. He again sold it about the latter end of the last-mentioned reign, to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, comptroller and treasurer of the household, who in the 27th year of it, obtained the grant of a fair on the day of St. Peter *ad vincula* yearly, in this parish of Eythorne, and another soon afterwards for liberty to embattle, and impark, and for *free*

<sup>2</sup> *Saxonum Codicelli*, in the Surrenden library.

*warren* likewise, within this manor, with other liberties, and in his descendants the property of this manor continued down to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the acts of the 1st and 8th years of queen Elizabeth. He in the 16th year of that reign, alienated it to Francis Santon, whose son in the 28th year of the same reign, sold it to Sir William Rither, of London, during whose time, anno 42 Elizabeth, an assise was held to prove by verdict, between Forth and his wife, late wife of Santon, and Rither, alderman of London, to find if these lands were *gavelkind*, on a writ of dower; when there were many rolls of the archbishop produced to prove they were held of the archbishop by knight's service, and a verdict was given accordingly for the plaintiffs. Sir William Rither gave it by will to Susan, one of his daughters and coheirs, then the wife of Sir Thomas Cæsar, one of the barons of the exchequer, afterwards remarried to Mr. Thomas Philipot, second son of Sir John Philipott, of Compton Wascelin, in Hampshire,<sup>2</sup> whom she likewise survived, and at her death gave it to her only son by her second husband, Mr. Villiers Philipott, who at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, conveyed it by sale to Mr. John Brett, of London. How it passed afterwards, I have not found, only that after some intermediate owners it came into the possession of Richard Sherbrooke, esq. of London, who owned it in the beginning of the present reign, and at his death devised it to his sister, married to Mead, by whom she left an only daughter, who marrying John Wilkes, esq. entitled him to the possession of it, and his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilkes, is at this time owner of this manor, now usually called Eythorne-court. The house is very large and antient; it is built of stone; the walls are very thick and strong; they are

<sup>2</sup> See an account of the Philipotts, in Philipott, p. 84. f. *ibid.* p. 57.

much covered with ivy, the stems of which are the strongest I ever saw. In the windows are several shields of arms.

A court baron is held for this manor, which claims over the whole borough of Eythorne, excepting Elmington.

ELMINGTON, usually called *Elmton*, is a manor near the northern boundary of this parish, which has but lately been reputed within it, part of which at least was at the time of the taking the survey of Domesday, in the possession of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

*The same Osbert, (son of Letard) holds of the bishop, fifteen acres in Esmetone, and there belongs to it one prebend. But these in the time of king Edward the Confessor were worth thirty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now thirty shillings. Sired held it of king Edward.*

The bishop of Baieux was disgraced four years after this, and his estates were all confiscated to the crown.

The eminent family of Malmain appear afterwards to have held this manor, of whom it was again held in king Edward the II<sup>d</sup>'s reign, by Guido de Shillingheld, and after him by Peter Condie, or Cundie, of Sandwich, descended from those of that name, seated at Condies-hall, in Whitstaple, and he was possessed of it at the beginning of king Edward the III<sup>d</sup>'s reign.

After which it descended to William, son of John de Condie, who died in the 42<sup>d</sup> year of that reign, without lawful issue, upon which Margaret his sister and coheir, marrying Robert Grubbe, entitled him to it, but he likewise dying without male issue, Agnes, one of his coheirs, carried it in marriage to John Isaac, esq. of Blackmanbury, in Bridge, whose descendant James Isaac, about the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, conveyed it to George Guldeford, esq. in whom the possession of it was but of short continuance, for from this family, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s



reign, it was passed away to Sir Christopher Hales, who not long after alienated it to William Boys, esq. of Nonington, whose second son Thomas Boys resided here, as he did, afterwards, at Barson, where he died in 1599; notwithstanding his residence here, he seems never to have possessed the fee of it, which continued in the descendants of his eldest brother Edward, of Fredville, till Major John Boys, of that place, at the beginning of king Charles II.'s reign, sold it to William Turner, whose son of the same name, of Grays-Inn, and afterwards of the White Friars, in Canterbury, esq. died possessed of it in 1729. His son, William Turner, esq. of the White Friars, inherited this manor on his father's death, and was succeeded in it by his only surviving daughter and heir Bridget, who carried it, among other estates, in 1753, in marriage to David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, whose son of the same name is the present possessor of it.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is small, consisting of a body and north isle, and two chancels, having a square tower, with battlements at the west end. In the high chancel, near the altar rails, is a memorial for Thomas Walton, thirty-seven years rector of this church, obt. 1698. Another for John Thompson, rector, who left one daughter, married to John Farnaby, son of the learned Farnaby, obt. 1661; arms, *Two bars, a chief, ermine, impaling a chevron, between three balls*. Within the altar rails, a memorial for Edward Monyns, second son of John Monyns, gent. and Mary his wife, obt. 1647. A marble tablet for John Minet, A. M. rector of this church, obt. 1771; arms, *Erminois, quartering barry of six, argent and gules*. Another tablet for Francis D'Aeth, rector of this church, youngest son of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. obt. 1784; arms, *D'Aeth*. A memorial for William Forster, A. M. of Cambridge, son of Robert Forster, gent.

gent. of Acrise, pastor of this church for eleven years, obt. 1708. In one of the south windows, *Azure, a bend cotized, between six shields, sable, each charged with a lion, rampant, or.* In the east window of the other chancel, called the Elmton chancel, belonging to that estate, is a shield, *Azure, a saltier engrailed, between four bears heads, erased, sable, muzzled of the field.* The arms of Guldeford were formerly likewise in the windows of this church. In the last-mentioned chancel are several memorials for the Botelers, of this parish. A mural monument for John Harvey, esq. of Dane-court, obt. 1759, and Margaret his wife; arms, *Harvey, impaling argent, three bars gemelles, sable, over all a lion rampant, gules,* for Maud; and another for Richard Harvey, of Dane court, obt. 1732. He had five sons and four daughters, by four wives. Near the west door is a memorial for John Ruffin, gent. of Rainham, obt. 1661.

This church was esteemed as a vicarage, in archbishop Langton's time, who came to the see in the 8th year of king John, as appears by an ordination of that archbishop, concerning a pension of three marcs to be paid yearly to the vicar of it by the nuns of Harwood, in Bedfordshire.<sup>b</sup>

Archbishop Meopham, in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, made a decree, concerning the vicarage of this church, and as such it was esteemed in the 8th year of king Richard II. when it was valued only at four pounds, and as such with other small benefices, was not taxed to the tenth. But notwithstanding the above, this church has been for a great length of time accounted a rectory, most probably so at first on a vacancy of the vicarage, on a petition of the vicar of it to the archbishop, and it appears to have been so ac-

<sup>b</sup> Vide in Chartular. Archiep. Cant. MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon inter Libros MSS. Tho. Tanner Afaph. Episc. p. 105. Ducarel's Repert. p. 47.

counted in the 26th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was valued in the king's books as a rectory, of the yearly value of 15l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 6d. There are seven acres of glebe land.

In 1588 here were seventy-six communicants. In 1640 here were eighty communicants, and it was valued at one hundred pounds.

The patronage of this church has been for many years the property of the owners of Elmington manor, and the owners of Waldershare manor adjoining alternately, and as such is now the joint property of David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, and the right hon. the earl of Guildford, who present alternately to it.

### CHURCH OF EYTHORNE.

PATRONS,  
Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	<i>John Thompson</i> , obt. Oct. 21, 1661. <sup>c</sup>
<i>Sir Edward Monins, bart. ....</i>	<i>Thomas Walton</i> , clerk, Novem-ber 6, 1661, obt. July 14, 1698.
<i>Daniel Kelcey, gent. of Easry. ...</i>	<i>William Forster</i> , A. M. Oct. 13, 1698, obt. 1708. <sup>d</sup>
<i>Elizabeth Foster, widow. ....</i>	<i>Henry Cason</i> , A. B. March 26, 1709, obt. 1722.
<i>William Turner, esq. ....</i>	<i>John Minet</i> , A. M. January 4, 1722, obt. November 13, 1771. <sup>e</sup>
<i>Earl of Guildford. ....</i>	<i>Francis D'Aeth</i> , A. M. Decem-ber 20, 1771, obt. Jan. 29, 1784. <sup>f</sup>
<i>David Papillon, esq. ....</i>	<i>Philip Papillon</i> , A. M. 1784, the present rector. <sup>g</sup>

<sup>c</sup> He lies buried in the chancel.

<sup>d</sup> He lies buried in this church.

<sup>e</sup> He was in 1744 presented to the rectory of Lower Hardres, which he held with this of Eythorne.

<sup>f</sup> He resigned the vicarage of Godmersham, on being presented to this rectory, which he held with that of Knolton.

<sup>g</sup> He is a younger son of David Papillon, esq. the present patron.



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 B A R S O N.

THE next parish south-westward is *Barson*, alias *Barfriston*, which latter is its proper and antient name ; being written in the survey of Domesday, *Barfrestone*, but for the sake of contraction it has been of late both called and written by the former name of Barson only. There is but one borough in this parish, viz. the borough of Barson, which contains the whole parish ; the borsholder for which is chosen at the petty sessions, held for this division of the lath of St. Augustine.

BARSON lies on the open hilly downs, with which this neighbourhood much abounds ; they are in like manner for the most part arable, the soil upon the hills is chalky and not over fertile ; in the valleys it is inclined to clay, and of course better land, though still of a coarse nature. The court-lodge and church are nearly in the middle of the parish, which has in it, including the street, only twelve houses, and contains about 470 acres of land. This parish as well as its vicinity is exceedingly healthy, and has been already noticed under Coldred. Instances of longevity here are very frequent and as remarkable, for in 1700 the minister resident in this parish was buried at the age of 96. The minister who preached the funeral sermon was 82. The reader of the service was 87. The parish clerk was the same age, but then absent. The sexton 86, and his wife about 80, and several of the neighbouring parish of Coldred, who attended at the funeral, were above 100 years old ; and in the year 1722 there were in this small parish, which consisted only of fifty-eight souls, nine persons, whose ages made 636 years.

At the southern boundary of the parish are a great number of Roman *tumuli*, or barrows, which adjoin the lines of entrenchments at the end of Eythorne parish

rish, all of which have already been noticed under Shebbertswell before, in which parish most of them lie. There is no fair.

There was in king Henry III.'s reign a family resident here, who took their name from it; one of whom, Amicia de Barfreston, was a benefactor to the priory of Davington, as appears by the ledger book of it.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this place was part of the possessions of Odo, the great bishop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

*In Efstrea lath. In Efstre hundred, Ralph de Curbespine holds of the bishop, one yoke in Barfrestone. There one very poor woman pays three pence and one farthing. This yoke is, and was worth separately ten shillings.*

*Rannulf de Colubels holds there one yoke, which has been scotted in Hardes and to this time is not scotted to the king's tax.*

On the confiscation of the bishop's estates, which happened on his disgrace, about four years afterwards, this at Barfriston appears to be among the lands which were granted for the defence of Dover castle, to Hugh de Port, and with other lands, made up together the barony of Port, being held by barony of that castle, by the service of performing ward there, for the defence of it.

After which it was held of his descendant, John de St. John, in king Henry III.'s reign, by a family named Wyborne; one of whom, John de Wyborne, held it in king Edward II.'s reign; but before the 20th of king Edward III. this name was extinct here; for it appears then to have been alienated from them, and in the tenure of different persons; one of whom, John de Monynham, seems to have held that part of Wyborne's estate, which comprehended the manor of Barfriston, which after the heirs of Moningham had deserted their patrimony here, was alienated about the latter

latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, comptroller of the household, and in his descendants the property of it continued down to Sir Thomas Browne, of the same place, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the acts of the 1st and 8th of Elizabeth; not long after the latter year of which he alienated it to Mr. Thomas Boys, of Eythorne, who afterwards removed hither, and dying possessed of it in 1599, was buried in this church. His eldest son Thomas, was of Hoad, and inherited this manor, which his eldest son John Boys, gent. of Hoad, sold at the latter end of king Charles the 1st.'s reign, to Anthony Percival, of Dover, comptroller of the customs there, who died in 1646, and lies buried at Denton, in whose heirs this manor continued, till it was at length sold to Major Richard Harvey, who was of Elmington, in Eythorne first, and afterwards of Dane-court; his grandson, Mr. Richard Harvey, gent. was of Barton, and having pulled down the antient mansion of this manor, handsomely rebuilt it, and afterwards resided here. He married Elizabeth Nicholls, of Barham, by whom he has had seven sons and six daughters; of the former, Richard the eldest, now of Ramsgate, was vicar of St. Laurence, and is now of Eastry, and married Judith Matson, by whom he has a son Richard, now vicar of St. Laurence, who married Miss Wade, by whom he has one only son Richard. Henry the second son, is an admiral of the royal navy, and of Walmer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Boys, esq. lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter. John, the third son, was likewise a captain in the royal navy, and of Heronden, who died in July 1794, at Portsmouth, of the wounds he received in the glorious naval fight against the French, on June the 1st preceding, which prevented the king's intention of making him an admiral, as a reward for his gallant behaviour in it. He left four sons and four daughters; of the former,



former, Henry Wise, esq. the eldest, is now of Heronden, and John is a captain in the navy. Of the daughters, Mary married Wm. Boteler, esq. now of Eastry, and Fanny married Robert Curling, surgeon, of Sandwich, Elizabeth died young, and Sarah. Of the younger sons of Mr. Richard Harvey, of Barson, by Elizabeth Nicholls, Thomas the fourth son is living, but *s. p.* and Samuel, the sixth son, is of Sandwich, brewer. Of the daughters, Frances, Margaret married to Thomas Freeman, clerk, rector of St. Martin's, and vicar of St. Paul's, in Canterbury; Elizabeth to William Wyborn Bradley, brewer, of Sandwich; and Sarah to John Tucker, clerk, late of Shinglewell, and rector of Gravesend and Luddenham, in this county.<sup>b</sup> But to return to Mr. Richard Harvey, who after residing here some time, at length in 1792 alienated this estate to John Plumptre, esq. of Fredville, the present owner of it.<sup>i</sup>

HARTANGER, written in Domesday, *Hertange*, is a small manor in this parish, which, at the time of taking that survey, was part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

*Radulf, son of Robert, holds of the bishop Hertange. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there is one carucate, and five villeins, with two borderers, having two carucates. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards ten shillings, now sixty shillings. Eddid held it of king Edward.*

Four years after taking this survey, the bishop's estates, on his disgrace, were confiscated; upon which this manor of Hartangre came into the hands of the crown; whence it was afterwards granted to Simon

<sup>b</sup> See the arms of Harvey under Tilmanstone.

<sup>i</sup> See more of the Plumptres, under Fredville, in vol. ix. of this history, p. 258.

Fitz-Adam, by whom it was held by knight's service, by barony, of Dover castle, by the service of ward for the space of fifteen days, for the defence of it.

Of Simon Fitz-Adam and his heir Adam Fitzwilliam, this manor was afterwards held by the Pirot. Alan Pirot died possessed of it at the latter end of king Henry I.'s reign, and was succeeded in it by Robert Pirot, whose heir was Ingelram de Fontibus; how long he and his heirs held it, I do not find; but at the latter end of king Henry III. or the beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, William de Hartanger held it. After him it became the estate of Robert de Hardres, as may be seen by the book of knight's fees, and he held it by knight's service of the honor of Clare. In the 8th year of the next reign of king Edward II. his next successor in it was Reginald de Tondresley; how long it continued in that name does not appear; but at the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign it was come into the possession of Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-castle, whose descendant of the same name, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, passed it away to Francis Santon, esq. whose son and heir Francis Santon alienated it soon afterwards to Edward Merriweather, second son of Edward, of Shebbertswell, who resided here, and dying possessed of it in 1621, anno 20 James I. was buried in this church, and in his descendants it continued, till at length about the middle of the last century, it was sold to Pot, and Mr. William Pot, citizen and apothecary, of London, gave it by his will in 1691, with other lands in this county, to trustees and their survivors, in trust, for them to pay two hundred pounds per annum, out of the rents and profits of them, to Christ's hospital, and the remaining produce of them to the hospital of Bethlem, in London; in which trust this manor continues vested at this time.\*

\* See Strype's Stow's Survey, book i. p. 194.

It appears by the register of Ledes abbey; that Sibilla de Watemle gave to the priory of Ledes, in free and perpetual alms, *inter alia*, the tithe of Hartangre, which gift was confirmed by archbishop Theobald, in the reign of king Stephen.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly or casually relieved are not more than one or two at most.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building of great antiquity; the outside is curiously adorned with carve-work in stone, with circular arches and windows, especially at the east end; the west end has a fine circular arch with Saxon ornaments and zig-zag border; and in the inside is another like arch between the body and chancel. This church, so well known to every lover of antiquity, of which so many engravings have been made, is a most curious specimen of Anglo Saxon architecture. It consists of a body and chancel, separated by a circular arch, supported by two elegant wreathed pillars; a row of singular uncouth heads are round the cornice; a beautiful circular window is at the east end; at the foot of the wall are two circular arches, forming recesses, probably for places of sepulture, and not improbably for the founders of the church. The grand south entrance, now partly hid by a modern porch, is most curiously sculptured with rows of figures of various kinds. Niches for statues are all round the building. There is no steeple, a small wooden turret having been taken down a few years since. There is only one bell. In the chancel is a mural monument for Thomas Boys, gent. of Barfreton, of the family of Fredville, obt. 1599; arms, *Or, a griffin segreant, sable, within a bordure, gules*. Another mural monument for Robert Ewell, rector and patron, one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral, obt.



1638. A gravestone for George Smith, forty-one years rector of this parish, obt. 1752. Several of the Boys's were buried in this church. In the windows of it were formerly these arms, viz. *Azure, two bendlets, argent, within a bordure, and the same arms without the bordure.*

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was antiently appendant to the manor; but in the reign of king Henry VIII. it was become an advowson in grots, and was in the possession of John Boys, of Denton, attorney-general to the duchy of Lancaster, who held it by knight's service of the king, as of his castle of Dover. His son William Boys, esq. of Denton, sold this advowson to his kinsman Thomas Boys, of Aythorne, and in his descendants it continued down till the reign of king Charles I. when it was alienated to Ewell, from one of which name it was sold to Sir Basil Dixwell, who was possessed of it in 1640; since which it has become part of the possessions of the president and fellows of St. John's college, in Oxford, who are the present patrons of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 14s. it is now a discharged living of the clear yearly value of about thirty pounds. In 1588 it was valued at sixty shillings, and here were communicants forty. In 1640 it was valued at fifty shillings, and here were the like number of communicants.

This rectory has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty with 200l. and a like sum added to it by the president and fellows of St. John's college, with which the house, barn, and appurtenances were new built, and a barn, stable and lands were purchased in the parish of Alkham, now of the annual rent of thirty pounds.

There is a glebe belonging to it of seven acres, of which one is in Nonington, but in the king's books there is said to be ten acres of glebe land.

## CHURCH OF BARSON.

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**President, &c. of St. John's college.*

## RECTORS.

*George Smith, A. M. 1732, obt.**May 16, 1752.<sup>1</sup>**John Spier, S. T. P. Oct. 20,*  
*1752, resigned 1758.**John Chalmers, A. M. July 15,*  
*1758, resigned 1780.**John Luntley, LL. D. June 17,*  
*1780, the present rector.*

<sup>1</sup> He held this rectory, with the vicarages of Shebbertswell and Coldred annexed.

## TILMANSTONE.

NORTH-eastward from Barson, the parish of Eythorne only intervening, lies that of Tilmanstone, in the survey of Domesday written *Tilemanestone*; but is now usually pronounced *Tilmeston*.

There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. Tilmanstone and Craythorne. The borsholder for Tilmanstone borough is chosen at North Court, it comprehends within its bounds the church and all the northern part of the parish, viz. the upper street and the three manor-houses of Dane-court, North-court, and South-court. The borsholder for Craythorne borough is chosen at Eastry-court, and comprehends within its bounds the southern part of this parish, viz. Lower street and Barfield farm, in all nine houses, over all which the manor of Eastry claims paramount.

THIS PARISH is pleasantly situated in a vale, adjoining to an open uninclosed country, with which the contiguous parishes abound. The soil, like that of the neighbourhood, is variable; the vallies more fertile than the higher grounds, which are generally thin and light. The northern part of the parish is more fertile than

than the southern part of it; the whole contains more than 1100 acres of land, 44 houses, and about 240 inhabitants; it is esteemed exceedingly healthy. This appears from the parish register, in which the ages of numbers of persons buried are from 80 to 100 years, on an average, throughout it, and the births exceed the burials full a third part in number.

There are two streets, or villages, called Upper and Lower Street, in the former of which is the church. The parish is long and narrow, being about a mile from east to west, and near two miles the other way. It is rather an unfrequented place, and has nothing further remarkable in it. There is no fair in it.

William Boys, esq. third son of William Boys, esq. of Nonington, by Mary Ringeley, resided in this parish in queen Elizabeth's time, in the 31st year of which reign, he served in parliament for Queenborough, and died *f. p.*

THIS PLACE was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was held of the archbishop by knight's service, by William Folet, and it is thus accordingly entered in that record, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi.*

*William (Folet) holds of the archbishop Tilemanestone. It was taxed at one suling. In demesne there are two carucates, and five borderers, formerly it was worth twenty shillings, now it is worth thirty shillings.*

After the name of Folet was extinct here, this manor appears to have been held in separate moieties, and in king Henry III.'s reign was in the possession of Sir John de Tiddenden, and Sir Roger de Tilmanstone, who held it of the archbishop by knight's service.

THAT PART OF IT, which was held by the former, afterwards descended down to William de Tiddenden, who died possessed of it in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign. After which it appears to have come  
into



into the name of Warden, as will be further mentioned hereafter. THE OTHER PART, on the death of Sir Roger de Tilmanstone, in king Edward I.'s reign; *f. p.* was carried by Matilda, his sister and coheir, in marriage to John de Sandhurst,<sup>m</sup> who made a claim of liberties for this manor in king Edward I.'s reign, the 6th year of it; whose son, John de Sandhurst, of Knolton, succeeded him in it, and died possessed of it in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign.

AFTER WHICH *these moieties*, from their respective situations, acquired the names of *the manors of NORTH and SOUTH COURT*; THE FORMER *of which* was carried by Christian, daughter and heir of John de Sandhurst, in marriage to William Langley, descended out of Warwickshire, whose son William de Langley was afterwards, in her right, of Knolton; and in the 37th year of king Edward III.'s reign had the former liberties granted to this manor confirmed by *inspeximus*; after which it passed in like manner as Knolton, to the Peytons, in which it continued till Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. alienated it to Sir John Narborough, admiral of the British navy, whose daughter and at length sole surviving heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. succeeded to this manor among the rest of her inheritance, and their grandson Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF SOUTH COURT, being *the other moiety* of the manor of Tilmanstone, which as above-mentioned was held by the Tiddendens, and afterwards came into the name of Warden, was at length afterwards alienated to White, and John White, merchant of the staple, at Canterbury, afterwards knighted, held it in king Henry VI.'s reign; one of whose descendants sold it to Cox, whose arms were *Sable, on a chevron, argent, a mullet, sable*, for difference, *between three*

<sup>m</sup> Chartularie of Knolton manor, in the Surrenden library.

*attires of a stag, pinned to the scalps, argent*; and Michael Cox, in the 8th year of king Henry VII did homage to archbishop Moreton for it, when it was found by inquisition that he held it of the archbishop, *ut de palatio suo de Cantuar*, whose successor, Thomas Cox, esq. was customer of Sandwich, at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign; and he passed it away by sale to Richard Fogge, esq. afterwards of Dane-court, in this parish, who died possessed of it in 1598; his descendant not long afterwards alienated it to Peyton, of Knolton, since which this manor has continued down in the same title of ownership, that the manor of South Court last described has, to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, the present possessor of both these manors. A court baron is held for this manor.

North and South Court are strongly connected as to their manerial rights and jurisdiction, as appears by the warrants delivered to the bailiff to summon the tenants, all of whom are summoned to both courts, two in each only excepted. Their claim is over the greater part of Tilmanstone borough and some lands contiguous in Eastry. The manor-house of the latter is at present a neat cottage, situated close to the church-yard; some stone walls of the antient mansion and the ruins of the barn still remain; the demesne lands are laid to the farm of North Court, which is a good farm-house.

DANE-COURT is a manor and seat in this parish, which had antiently the same owners as North court above-mentioned, and as such passed from the Tilmanstones to the Sandhursts, and thence in like manner, by marriage to Langley, from which name it passed, by sale, to Fennel, who sold it to Cox, and his descendant Thomas Cox, the customer, died possessed of it in 1559, being the 2d year of queen Elizabeth. His heirs in the same reign alienated it to Richard Fogge, the eldest son of George Fogge, esq. of Braborne, and grandson of Sir John Fogge, of Repton. He was afterwards of Dane-court, esq. and in his descendants it

continued down to his great-great grandson Richard Fogge, mariner ; who sold it about the year 1724, to Major Richard Harvey, then of Elmington, who rebuilt this seat and afterwards removed hither. His grandson, the Rev. Richard Harvey, vicar of Eastry, alienated it in 1763 to Gervas Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a pale, sable, three crescents of the field.* He in 1765 passed it away by sale to Michael Hatton, esq. a commissary of the army, who afterwards resided here, and greatly improved this seat with additional buildings. He died possessed of it in 1776, *s. p.* leaving Alice his wife surviving, who resided here till her death in 1791 ; upon which it came, by the directions of Mr. Hatton's will, to her niece Mrs. Hannah Lilly, who in 1795 carried it in marriage to Rawson Aislabye, esq. and he is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

It appears that Dane-court was once held of the manor of Knolton, but this has not been acknowledged for some time past.

THE MANORS OF GREAT and LITTLE BARVILLE are two estates in the southern part of this parish, the original name of which was Barfield. They seem antiently to have been one and the same estate, which was as early as king Edward IV.'s reign, in the possession of the family of Harvey, and is the first place that I find mentioned of their residence or possessions in this county, from whence the several branches of them distributed themselves throughout it, especially in these eastern parts. The coat of arms assumed by the several branches of this family, are those of their female ancestor Awstyn, or as the name is sometimes spelt Astyn, viz. *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three crescents, or, between three lions gambes, erased, sable, armed of the second.* Richard Harvey died possessed of Barfield in 1472, anno 13 Edward IV. as did his son John, who was styled of Barfield, in 1479. He left two sons, Robert



bert and Nicholas, who possessed it after their father's death, in moieties ; the former died in 1518, and by his will directed his moiety to be sold ; after which there is no further mention of them here, and the pedigree of the family describes Robert Harvey, son of Robert above-mentioned as of Norborne. Most probably this manor was at the time above-mentioned divided, but in what proportions does not appear, between these two brothers, Robert and Nicholas Harvey, and afterwards took the names of *Great* and *Little Barville* ; by which, however, it should seem, that the former of them was the largest portion of the two. Great Barville soon after the above period became the property of the family of Crayford, of Mongeham, one of whom, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, purchased Little Barville of the heirs of Pix, or Picks, as they were sometimes spelt, several of whom are mentioned in the register of this parish, but without any distinction as gentlemen ; and thus these estates became again united in the possession of one and the same owner.

In the descendants of Crayford this estate, now known by the name of Barfield only, and in one occupation, continued till king Charles II.'s reign, when William Crayford, esq. of Mongeham, dying without issue, devised it to his wife Ursula, who remarrying with Nordash Rand, esq. entitled him to the possession of it, and he in the year 1720 sold it to Sir Robert Furness, bart. of Waldershare, in whose descendants it continued down to Catherine, sister and coheir of his son Sir Henry, who carried it in marriage, first to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and secondly to Francis, earl of Guildford, to whom, on her death in 1766, she devised this estate. He died possessed of it in 1790, and his grandson the right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is the present possessor of it. The buildings of Little Barville are pulled down ; the site of them is still to

\* See more of the Crayfords, under Mongeham, before.

be traced, in a rough pasture ground on the north side of the highway, (formerly called St. Margaret's street) leading from Dover to Knolton. Part of the lands of this estate are said in antient records, to be within *the district of Stormeston*, in this parish; but no such name is known, or has been ever heard of, by the inhabitants of the parish or its neighbourhood.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually thirteen.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small mean building, consisting of a body and chancel, with a square tower at the west end, very low, but formerly higher, having been taken down a few years ago; there is one bell in it. In the chancel, against the east wall, is a brass plate, on it are the figures of a man and woman, on his side one son, on her's three daughters, all kneeling, with the arms of *Fogg*, with a label of *three points*, impaling *Sackville*, with a *crescent*, for Richard Fogg, esq. and Anne his wife; he died in 1598. A gravestone for Richard Fogg, esq. father of fourteen children, famous for his poetry, and skill in heraldry, obt. 1680. A gravestone for Jane, daughter of the Rev. Strangford Viol, late rector of Upminster, in Essex, and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Fogg, esq. obt. 1719; she married Edward Jacob, surgeon, of Canterbury, who died in 1756. In the east window are three shields of painted glass; the first, the field gone, *On a chief, azure, three lions rampant, or*; on the sides in black letter, *Sir John Lisle, knt.* The field was probably *or*; second, *Gules, a cross, argent*; third, *azure, a bend cotized, argent, between six martlets of the second*, under which was formerly this legend, *Orate p aia Wi. Tonge*, now obliterated. In the north window are remaining four figures; first, a man in armour with a shield, having a *plain cross* on it, on his

his breast, in the attitude of thrusting a lance through the jaws of a beast lying at his feet; probably, by the cross designed for St. George; second, a young man crowned; third, an older man crowned, with a globe and sceptre in his hands, and seemingly weeping; fourth, an antient man kneeling, full bearded, on his shoulder a child holding a globe and sceptre, to which he is looking up. In the south window is the figure of a man bearded, with a palmer's bonnet on, and staff, holding in his right hand a book. In the body of the church, a marble monument against the north wall, near the chancel, and inscription, shewing that in the vault underneath are deposited the remains of Michael Hatton, esq. of Dane-court, obt. 1776; also Mrs. Alice Hatton, his widow, obt. 1791; arms, *Azure, a chevron, between three wheat sheaves, or, impaling gules, three lilies, argent, stalked and leaved, vert.* A monument against the same wall for Thomas Michael Tierney, late student of Brazen Noze college, Oxford, and son of Thomas Tierney, of London, by Savine his wife, obt. 1770, at Arras, in France, on his return to England, æt. 19. On seven different gravestones are memorials for the Smiths, resident at Thornton, from the year 1632 to 1664. In the windows of this church were formerly much more painted glass, both of figures and coats of arms.

This church was antiently part of the possessions of the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom it was appropriated by archbishop Langton, about the end of king John's reign; the archbishop reserving to himself and successors, the nomination and institution of a vicar, and at the same time he endowed the vicarage, decreeing that the vicar should receive the whole altarage, and the moiety of all the tithes belonging to this church, and a certain messuage, &c. belonging to it;° in which state the appropriation and vi-

° Liber niger Archidiacon. Cantuar. 8vo. f. 42.



carage of this church remained until the dissolution of the above order, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when they both came into the king's hands, and remained there till the year 1558, being the last of Philip and Mary, when the advowson of the vicarage was granted among others to the archbishop; and the appropriation likewise in the third year of queen Elizabeth, this rectory being then valued at six pounds per annum; since which both the appropriation and advowson have remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop being now possessed of them. The vicarage of Tilmanstone is valued in the king's book at 7l 12s. 6d. It is now a discharged living, and is of the yearly value of forty-five pounds. In 1588 here were one hundred and nine communicants, in 1640 there were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1740 it was of the value of sixty pounds.

Archbishop Wake, in 1719, on the petition of Nicholas Carter, vicar of this church, gave licence for him to take down the old vicarage-house and to erect a new one.<sup>p</sup> This vicarage is at present endowed with one half of the great tithes, with a vicarage-house, and garden only, for the vicar's use. The remaining half of the great tithes belongs to the parsonage, with twenty-four acres of glebe land, held on a beneficial lease from the archbishop, by the two sons of the late Mr. John Curling, of Ham. There are fifteen acres of land in this parish allotted as a glebe to Eastry parsonage.

In the parish register (the antient part of it) are the names of Cocks, Fogg, very numerous, Arden, Willford, Billingsley, Bargrave, Pattinson, Burville, Capell, Boys, Picks, and Ower.

<sup>p</sup> Register Wake, pt. 1, f. 378 a b et seq.

## CHURCH OF TILMANSTONE.

## PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The Archbishop.* ..... .

## VICARS.

*James Burville.* A. B. Nov. 9,  
1675, obt. 1697.*Thomas Maunder,* A. M. July 11,  
1697, obt. 1730.*Nicholas Carter,* S. T. P. 1730,  
resigned 1755.<sup>a</sup>*John Jacob,* A. M. Oct. 30,  
1735, obt. 1763.<sup>c</sup>*Egerton Leigh,* LL. B. Jan. 26,  
1764, obt. April 13, 1788.<sup>s</sup>*Nchemiah Nisbett,* A. M. May  
15, 1788, the present vicar.<sup>t</sup><sup>a</sup> Likewise rector of Ham, and re-  
signed this vicarage for that of Wood-  
church, which he held with that of  
Ham by dispensation.<sup>r</sup> And vicar of St. John's, in Tha-  
net, by dispensation.<sup>s</sup> And rector of St. Mary's, in  
Sandwich, and of Mursion, which  
two rectories, together with this vi-  
carage, he held at the same time, by  
*a tacit permission*, till his death.<sup>t</sup> And perpetual curate of Ash.

## K N O L T O N

LIES the next parish westward from Tilmanstone. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Chenoltone*, in other antient records *Cnoltone*, and afterwards both *Knoldon* and *Knolton*, taking its name from its situation on the knoll of a hill. There is no borsholder appointed for this parish.

THE PARISH of Knolton is very small; it contains only 432 acres. Almost the whole of it, except a very few acres, is the property of the D'Aeth family, whose mansion in it is beautifully situated on the knoll of a hill, having an extensive prospect over the neighbouring country and adjacent channel. The house, which is large, was built by Sir Thomas Peyton, the south part of which is still remaining; the centre of the front and the north wing have been modernized. The offices, which are exceedingly commodious, were built

by Sir Thomas D'Aeth in 1715. In the old part of the house are the arms of Peyton on a chimney-piece; and the arms of Peyton, impaling Calthorpe, in every window, &c. which sufficiently point out the builder, but the arms of Langley are no where in the house. The park in which it stands contains about two hundred acres. It is finely wooded, and the soil of it, as well as the rest of the parish, is exceedingly healthy and dry, though being rather inclined to chalk, it is not very fertile. The lands are mostly arable and uninclosed; the hill and dale is frequent and continual throughout it; the whole arrangement of them forming a most pleasing and chearful view to the eye. Adjoining to the gardens, at the back of the mansion, is the church and parsonage-house, and beyond this, on the declivity of the hill northward, close to the bridle-way to Eastry and Deal, a small parcel of coppice wood. Besides the above two houses, there is only one more, a farm-house, in the parish. There is no fair.

At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this manor was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows:

*Turstin holds of the bishop, Chenoltone. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there are two carucates, with two borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds, now seven pounds, and yet it pays eight pounds. Eduard held it of king Edward.*

Four years after the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates confiscated to the crown, whence the seignory of this manor seems to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini, surnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from Normandy, in his expedition hither. Of his heirs it was afterwards held by knight's service, by the family of Perot, or Pyrot, as the name was frequently spelt; one of whom, Alanus Pyrot,



Pyrot, held it in king Henry III.'s reign, by knight's service, of the countess of Ewe, to whom *the seignory paramount* of it had descended from William de Albimeto before-mentioned; Sir Ralph Pyrot, his successor, was possessed of this manor in the next of Edward I. in the 13th year of which he had a grant, dated at Acton Burnel, October 4th, of *free warren* in all his demesne lands of Cnoltone, among others in other different counties.

In his descendants, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a fess, sable, in chief, three escallops*; as appears by the coat, quartered with those of Langley on the font, and in the windows of this church, it continued down to Henry Perot, who was of Knolton, and served the office of sheriff at the latter end of the 6th year of that reign, though before the end of it John de Sandhurst appears to have been lord of it. He left an only daughter and heir Christian, who married William de Langley, by which means William Langley their son afterwards became entitled to the inheritance of it. He resided at Knolton, and was sheriff of this county several times, as were his descendants afterwards, residents of Knolton, in whom it continued down to Edward Langley, esq. of Knolton," who died *s. p.* The arms of Langley, *Per pale and fess, indented, azure, and or*, are carved on the stone roof of the cloysters at Canterbury; and they are painted on the glass of the windows of the church of Knolton, as will be further mentioned hereafter; and they were formerly in the windows of the churches of Sheldwich, Tilmanstone and Nonington, those in the latter having on them, *A bend, compony, argent, and gules*. Their arms were formerly over the door-way of the house of Knolton, which was re-edified by one of them, but there are none such remaining now. Edward Langley married Elizabeth, daughter of Tho.

" See an account of the Langleys, and their pedigree, in Dugdale's Warwick, p. 135, 136.

Peyton, esq. of Peyton-hall and Iselham, in Cambridge-shire, whom he left surviving and in the possession of it; she afterwards remarried Sir Edward Ringeley, who became entitled to it in her right, and afterwards resided at Knolton, where he died in 1543, *f. p.* Upon her death this manor, with other estates in this county, became the property of her brother Sir Robert Peyton, of Iselham, as heir-general at law of her first husband above-mentioned, by the marriage in king Henry VI.'s reign, of his great-grandfather John Peyton, of Peyton-hall, with Grace, daughter of Langley. This family derived their descent from William de Mallet, a noble Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror, whose eldest son and heir John, was lord of the manor of Peyton-hall, in Suffolk, who left Robert de Ufford, his eldest son, so surnamed from his manor of Ufford, in that county, ancestor to the earls of Suffolk of that name, and other eminent persons in the several ages in which they lived. Peter de Peyton, his second son, so surnamed from his manor of Peyton-hall; and John de Peyton, his third son, so surnamed from the same manor likewise, whose son and heir was Sir John de Peyton, of Stoke Neyland, from whom, by direct descent, in the fifth degree, was John Peyton, esq. of Peyton hall and Wyken, who died in Henry VI.'s reign, having married Grace, daughter and heir of Langley, as above-mentioned. The Peytons, of Knolton, bore for their arms, *Sable, a cross, engrailed, or; in the first quarter, a mullet, pierced, argent*, being a difference, to shew their descent from the third house of this family.\* Sir Robert Peyton died in 1518, leaving two sons; Sir Robert, who was of Iselham, ancestor of the Peytons, baronets, of Cambridge-shire; and Sir John Peyton, to whom he gave Knolton and his other estates in this county.

\* There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

The latter afterwards resided at Knolton, as did his grandson Sir Samuel Peyton, who was created a baronet in the 10th year of king James I. His eldest son Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. of Knolton, dying in 1684, was buried in Westminster abbey, having had three wives; by the second of which, Cecilia, widow of Sir William Swan, he left a son Thomas, who died in his life-time in 1667, *f. p.* and four daughters, who became his coheirs; Dorothy, married to Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. Catherine to Sir Thomas Longueville, bart. Elizabeth to William Longueville, esq. of the Inner Temple, and Esther to Thomas Sandys, esq. After Sir Thomas Peyton's death, his widow remarrying, the possession of this seat came into the hands of his executor, who demised it for a term of years to Edward, lord Wotton, and he resided at it; and at his death in 1628, devised his interest in it to his wife, lady Margaret Wootton.

Sir T. Peyton's four daughters and coheirs joined with their trustees, not long afterwards, in the sale of this manor to Sir John Narborough, admiral of the English fleet, who was by king James II. created a baronet, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a chief, ermine*. He had two sons, Sir John Narborough, bart. and James Narborough, esq. who were both lost with their father in law Sir Cloudesley Shovel, admiral of the royal navy, being shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, with several other ships of the squadron, in his voyage from Toulon, on Oct. 22, 1707. On their death unmarried, Elizabeth their only sister and heir entitled her husband Thomas D'Aeth, esq. of North Cray, to the possession of this manor and seat, among the rest of their estates in this county. He was descended from William D'Aeth, who was of Dartford, and principal of Staple's Inn, in king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth's reign, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a griffin, volant, or, between three crescents, argent*. He died in 1590, and lies buried with his two wives in Dartford church; in which parish



parish his descendants afterwards resided, till Thomas D'Aeth before-mentioned removed to North Cray.\*

He was afterwards, by patent, dated July 16, 1716, created a baronet, and resided at Knolton, the mansion of which he rebuilt, and died possessed of it in 1744, leaving issue by his first wife before-mentioned, who died in 1721, one son Narborough, and five daughters, Elizabeth, married to the hon. Henry Dawney, third son of Henry, viscount Downe; Elhanna to Capt. Fitzgerald, an officer in the French service; Sophia to William Champneis, esq. of Boxley; Bethia, first to Herbert Palmer, esq. and secondly to John Cosnan, esq. whom she survived; and Harriet, who married Josiah Hardy, esq. By his second wife Jane, daughter of Walter Williams, of Monmouthshire, he left one son Francis, afterwards rector of this parish. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, who married in 1738. Anne, daughter and heir of John Clarke, esq. of Blake-hall, in Essex, and died in 1773; she survived him, and left an only son and heir, the present Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, the possessor of this estate.

A court baron is held for this manor, which is very extensive, for it not only claims over this parish, but great part of Chillenden and Woodnesborough, part of Eythorne and of Denton.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are not more than one, casually six.

KNOLTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, is a small building, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a small wooden tower at the west end, in which is a clock and one bell. The church is very neat, and

\* There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

is paved with black and white stone; the font is of stone, elegantly carved, on it on two shields are the arms of Langley, *Per pale, and fess, indented, counter-changed, or, and argent*; on two other shields, both alike, *Langley* quartering, first, *Argent, a fess, sable, in chief, three ogresses*; second, *Argent, a fess, sable, in chief, three escallop shells of the last*; third, *Gules, a cross-crozier, argent*. On the stone work in different parts of the church, are several shields of the arms of Langley and Peyton, with their quarterings; their monuments against the walls are many, and well preserved. Weever, in speaking of an antient tomb in this church, for one of the Ringeley family, certainly meant Langley; such a tomb might exist in his time, and was removed or cased over, when the large altar monuments were erected, which remain at present. Sir Edward Ringeley had only an interest in this estate for life, and was buried at Sandwich, as appears by his will. This tomb of Langley had on it his portraiture kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined and uplifted, his hair cut round, his sword and spurs on, and his surcoat covered with the arms of Langley; all long since destroyed. An altar marble monument, richly sculptured, on which is a ship in a storm, driving on the rocks, in memory of Sir John Narborough, bart. and James Narborough, esq. only surviving sons of Sir John Narborough, admiral of the fleet, who with their father-in-law, Sir Cloudefley Shovel, were shipwrecked in the night upon the rocks of Scilly, 22d Oct. 1707, the elder in his 23d year, the younger in his 22d—arms, *Gules, a chief, ermine, with the band of Ulster, for Narborough*. An altar monument to the memory of Sir John Narborough, obt. 1688. A monument, altar fashion, on which is a medallion, elegantly sculptured, with the head of a lady, to the memory of lady Elizabeth D'Aeth, only daughter of Sir John Narborough, married to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. by whom she had twelve children, of whom seven survived her,  
 obt.

obt. 1721. Several other monuments for the D'Aeth family. In the chancel the windows are filled with shields of arms, and among others, are those of Osborne, Peyton, Calthorp, and Langley, with different impalements and quarterings.

The church of Knolton, which is a rectory, was ever accounted an appendage to the manor, and continues so at this time, Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 6½d. but it is now of the yearly certified value of 56l. 15s. 11¼d.

In 1588 here were communicants twenty-two, and it was valued at sixty pounds. In 1640, here were twenty-nine communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds.

There are ten acres of glebe land belonging to this rectory, of which one is in Chillenden.

### CHURCH OF KNOLTON.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>Sir Thomas Peyton</i> . . . . .	<i>Peter Pury</i> , A. M. January 15, 1638, obt. 1684.
<i>The Archbishop, hac vice</i> . . . . .	<i>Peter Purey</i> , Feb. 17, 1684, obt. 1708. <sup>y</sup>
<i>Thomas D'Aeth, esq.</i> . . . . .	<i>John Andrews</i> , A. M. April 5, 1708, obt. 1711.
	<i>Robert Skyring</i> , A. M. July 21, 1713, obt. March 26, 1753.
<i>Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart.</i> . . . .	<i>Francis D'Aeth</i> , A. M. 1753, obt. Jan. 29, 1784. <sup>z</sup>
	<i>Anthony Egerton Hammond</i> , B. A. 1784, resigned 1792. <sup>a</sup>
	<i>William Lade</i> , A. M. June 1792, the present rector.

<sup>y</sup> He was son of the former.

<sup>z</sup> He was half-brother to the late Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. In 1767 he was collated to the vicarage of Godmersham, which he held with this rectory, but resigned it in 1771,

on being presented to the rectory of Eythorne, which he likewise held with this rectory.

<sup>a</sup> Now rector of Ivychurch, and vicar of Lympne.



## CHILLENDE N,

WRITTEN in the survey of Domesday, *Cilledene*, lies the next parish westward from Knolton, taking its name from its cold and low situation. The manors of Knolton and Woodnesborough claim over part of this parish, as does the manor of Adisham over another part of it. A borsholder is appointed for this parish by the justices, at their petty sessions for this division of the lath of St. Augustine.

THE PARISH of *Chillenden* lies dry and healthy, but it is not very pleasantly situated, though surrounded by other parishes which are remarkably so; it is very small, containing only one hundred and sixty acres, and the whole rents in it amount to little more than 250l. per annum. There are three farms in it, one belonging to Mr. Hammond, and the other two to Sir Brook Bridges, bart. It lies low in a bottom, the high road from Canterbury to Deal leads through the village called Chillenden-street, which consists of twenty two houses; on the south side stands the church. The soil is chalky and poor, and the lands, which are arable, are open and uninclosed. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday, for pedlary, &c.

THIS PLACE, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows:

*Osbern (son of Letard) holds of the bishop Cilledene. It was taxed at one furling and one yoke and ten acres. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there is nothing now, but nine villeins have there two carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now forty shillings. Godwin held it of king Edward, and*  
five

*five other Thanes. Thomas Osbern put three of their lands into one manor.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, this estate, on the bishop's disgrace and the confiscation of his estates, came into the hands of the crown.

After which it came into the possession of a family, who took their surname from it, and there is mention made in deeds, which are as antient as the reign of king Henry III. of John de Chillenden, Edward and William de Chillenden, who had an interest in this place; after this name was become extinct here, the Bakers, of Caldham, in Capel, near Folkestone, possessed it, in whom this manor continued till king Henry VI.'s reign, when it passed by sale to Hunt, whose descendants remained entitled to it for two or three descents, when one of them alienated it to Gason, of Apulton, in Ickham.<sup>b</sup> They bore for their arms, *Azure, a fess cotized, ermine, between three goats heads, couped, argent*; which coat was granted anno 39 king Henry VIII.<sup>b</sup> in which name it continued for some time, and till it was at length sold to Hammond, of St. Alban's, in Nonington, in whose descendants it has continued down to William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's, who is the present owner of this manor.

This estate pays a quit rent to Adisham manor, of which it is held. It has no manerial rights, and it is much doubted, if it had ever any claim, beyond the reputation of a manor.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about sixteen, casually six.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, seems antient, it is a mean building, very small, having a square tower at the west end, in which there is only

<sup>b</sup> See the Harleian MSS. No. 1069, 6—11.

one bell. It consists of a body, and one chancel. In the windows are remains of very handsome painted glass. There is a handsome zig-zag moulding, and circular arch over the north door. There is likewise a circular arch, but plainer than the other, over the south door. It has nothing further worth mention in it.

This church was part of the possessions of the priory of Ledes, being given to it by William de Northwic, about the latter end of king Henry II.'s reign;<sup>c</sup> but the prior and convent never obtained the appropriation of it, but contented themselves with a pension of eight shillings yearly from it; in which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII's reign, when the advowson, together with the above pension, came with the rest of the possessions of the priory, into the hands of the crown, in which the patronage of this church continues at this time. But the annual pension of eight shillings was soon afterwards settled by the king in his 33d year, among other premises, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, part of whose possessions it still continues.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at five pounds. It is now a discharged living, and is of about the clear yearly value of twenty six pounds. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants seventy-seven. In 1640 it was valued at the same, communicants seventy.

There are three acres of glebe. The present incumbent has built a tolerable good parsonage-house on the site of the antient one. There is no land within this parish exempt from the payment of tithe.

<sup>c</sup> Regist. of Ledes abbey; Reg. Roff. p. 410, confirmed by John, prior, and the convent of Christ church, in 1278.



## CHURCH OF CHILLENDEEN.

## PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The Queen.* .....

## RECTORS.

*John Culling*, obt. 1710.*Thomas Bagnell*, clerk, May 5,1710, resigned 1725.<sup>d</sup>*Robert Skyring*, A. M. 1721.<sup>e</sup>*Josiah Pomfret*, A. M. Dec. 23,1725, obt. Oct. 1775.<sup>f</sup>*Robert Pitman*, Jan. 8, 1776,  
the present rector.<sup>g</sup><sup>d</sup> He resigned this rectory on being  
presented to that of Frittenden.<sup>e</sup> Likewise rector of Knolton.<sup>f</sup> Afterwards LL. B. He had a dis-pensation to hold the rectory of Snaue  
with this of Chillenden.<sup>g</sup> And vicar of West Cliffe.

## E A S T R Y,

THE next parish north-eastward from Knolton is Eastry. At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, it was of such considerable account, that it not only gave name, as it does at present, to the hundred, but to the greatest part of the lath in which it stands, now called the lath of St. Augustine. There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. the borough of Hardenden, which is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford, and comprehends the districts of Hardenden, Selson and Skrinkling, and the borough of Eastry, the borsholder of which is chosen at Eastry-court, and comprehends all the rest of the parish, excepting so much of it as lies within that part of the borough of Felderland, which is within this parish.

THE PARISH OF EASTRY, a healthy and not unpleasant situation, is about two miles and an half from north to south, but it is much narrower the other way, at the broadest extent of which it is not more than a mile and an half. The village of Eastry is situated on a pleasing eminence, almost in the centre of the parish, exhibiting

exhibiting a picturesque appearance from many points of view. The principal street in it is called Eastry-street; from it branch off Mill street, Church-street and Brook-street. In Mill street is a spacious handsome edifice lately erected there, as a house of industry, for the poor of the several united parishes of Eastry, Norborne, Betshanger, Tilmanstone, Waldershare, Coldred, Lydden, Shebbertswell, Swynfield, Wootton, Denton, Chillenden and Knolton. In Church-street, on the east side, stands the church, with the court-lodge and parsonage adjoining the church-yard; in this street is likewise the vicarage. In Brook-street, is a neat modern house, the residence of Wm. Boteler, esq. and another belonging to Mr. Thomas Rammell, who resides in it. Mention will be found hereafter, under the description of the borough of Hernden, in this parish, of the descent and arms of the Botelers resident there for many generations. Thomas Boteler, who died possessed of that estate in 1651, left three sons; the youngest of whom, Richard, was of Brook-street, and died in 1682; whose great-grandson, W. Boteler, esq. is now of Brook-street; a gentleman to whom the editor is much indebted for his communications and assistance, towards the description of this hundred, and its adjoining neighbourhood. He has been twice married; first to Sarah, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Statenborough, by whom he has one son, William Fuller, now a fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge: secondly, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Harvey, esq. of Sandwich and Hernden, late captain of the royal navy, by whom he has five sons and three daughters. He bears for his arms, *Argent, on three escutcheons, sable, three covered cups, or*; which coat was granted to his ancestor, Richard Boteler, esq. of Hernden, by Cooke, clark. in 1589. Mr. Boteler, of Eastry, is the last surviving male of the family, both of Hernden and Brook-street. Eastry-street, comprizing the neighbourhood of the above mentioned branches, may be said to contain about sixty-four houses.

At the south-east boundary of this parish lies the hamlet of Updown, adjoining to Ham and Betshanger, in the former of which parishes some account of it has been already given. At the southern bounds, adjoining to Tilmanstone, lies the hamlet of Wenstone, formerly called Wendestone. On the western side lies the borough of Hernden, which although in this parish, is yet within the hundred of Downhamford and manor of Adisham; in the southern part of it is Shrinkling, or Shingleton, as it is now called, and the hamlet of Hernden. At the northern part of this borough lie the hamlets and estates of Selson, Wells, and Gore. Towards the northern boundary of the parish, in the road to Sandwich, is the hamlet of Statenborough, and at a small distance from it is that part of the borough of Felderland, or Fenderland, as it is usually called, within this parish, in which, adjoining the road which branches off to Word, is a small seat, now the property and residence of Mrs. Dare, widow of Wm. Dare, esq. who resides in it.<sup>s</sup>

Round the village the lands are for a little distance, and on towards Statenborough, inclosed with hedges and trees, but the rest of the parish is in general an open uninclosed country of arable land, like the neighbouring ones before described; the soil of it towards the north is most fertile, in the other parts it is rather thin, being much inclined to chalk, except in the bottoms, where it is much of a stiff clay, for this parish is a continued inequality of hill and dale; notwithstanding the above, there is a great deal of good fertile land in the parish, which meets on an average rent at fifteen shillings an acre. There is no wood in it. The parish contains about two thousand six hundred and fifty acres; the yearly rents of it are assessed to the poor at 2679l.

<sup>s</sup> See more of this borough and seat under Word, in which the principal part of this borough is situated.



At the south end of the village is a large pond, called Butsole; and adjoining to it on the east side, a field, belonging to Brook-street estate, called the Butts; from whence it is conjectured that Butts were formerly erected in it, for the practice of archery among the inhabitants.

A fair is held here for cattle, pedlary, and toys, on October the 2d, (formerly on St. Matthew's day, September the 21st) yearly.

IN 1792, MR. BOTELER, of Brook-street, discovered, on digging a cellar in the garden of a cottage, situated eastward of the highway leading from Eastry-cross to Butsole, *an antient burying ground*, used as such in the latter time of the Roman empire in Britain, most probably by the inhabitants of this parish, and the places contiguous to it. He caused several graves to be opened, and found with the skeletons, *fibulae*, beads, knives, *umbones* of shields, &c. and in one a glass vessel. From other skeletons, which have been dug up in the gardens nearer the cross, it is imagined, that they extended on the same side the road up to the cross, the ground of which is now pretty much covered with houses; the heaps of earth, or barrows, which formerly remained over them, have long since been levelled, by the great length of time and the labour of the husbandman; the graves were very thick, in rows parallel to each other, in a direction from east to west.

St. Ivo's well, mentioned by Nierembergius, in *Historia de Miraculis Naturæ*, lib. ii. cap. 33; which I noticed in my folio edition as not being able to find any tradition of in this parish, I have since found was at a place that formerly went by the name of Estre, and afterwards by that of Plassiz, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. See *Gales Scriptores*, xv. vol. i. p. p. 271, 512.

This place gave birth to Henry de Eastry, who was first a monk, and then prior of Christ-church, in Canterbury; who, for his learning as well as his worthy

acts, became an ornament, not only to the society he presided over, but to his country in general. He continued prior thirty-seven years, and died, far advanced in life, in 1222.

THIS PLACE, in the time of the Saxons, appears to have been part of the royal domains, accordingly Simon of Durham, monk and precentor of that church, in his history, styles it *villa regalis, quæ vulgari dicitur Easterige pronuncione*, (the royal ville, or manor, which in the vulgar pronunciation was called *Easterige*), which shews the antient pre-eminence and rank of this place, for these *villæ regales*, or *regiæ*, as Bede calls them, of the Saxons, were usually placed upon or near the spot, where in former ages the Roman stations had been before ; and its giving name both to the lath and hundred in which it is situated corroborates the superior consequence it was then held in. Egbert, king of Kent, was in possession of it about the year 670, at which time his two cousins, Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of his father's elder brother Ermenfrid, who had been entrusted to his care by their uncle, the father of Egbert, were, as writers say, murdered in his palace here by his order, at the persuasion of one Thunnor, a flattering courtier, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the crown. After which Thunnor buried them in the king's hall here, under the cloth of estate, from whence, as antient tradition reports, their bodies were afterwards removed to a small chapel belonging to the palace, and buried there under the altar at the east end of it, and afterwards again with much pomp to the church of Ramsay abbey. To expiate the king's guilt, according to the custom of those times, he gave to Domneva, called also Ermenburga, their sister, a sufficient quantity of land in the isle of Thanet, on which she might found a monastery.

How long it continued among the royal domains, I have not found ; but before the termination of the Saxon

Saxon heptarchy, THE MANOR OF EASTRY was become part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and it remained so till the year 811, when archbishop Wilfred exchanged it with his convent of Christchurch for their manor of Bourne, since from the archbishop's possession of it called Bishopsbourne. After which, in the year 979 king Ægelred, usually called Ethelred, increased the church's estates here, by giving to it the lands of his inheritance in Estrea,<sup>h</sup> free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except the repelling of invasions and the repairing of bridges and castles, usually stiled the *trinoda necessitas*;<sup>i</sup> and in the possession of the prior and convent above-mentioned, this manor continued at the taking of the survey of Domesday, being entered in it under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*; that is, the land of the monks of the archbishop, as follows:

*In the lath of Estrei in Estrei hundred, the archbishop himself holds Estrei. It was taxed at seven sulings. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there are three carucates and seventy two villeins, with twenty-two borderers, having twenty-four carucates. There is one mill and a half of thirty shillings, and three salt-pits of four shillings, and eighteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs.*

After which, this manor continued in the possession of the priory, and in the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free-warren* in all his demesne lands in it, among others; about which time it was valued at 65l. 3s. after which king Henry VI. in his 28th year, confirmed the above liberty, and granted to it a market, to be held at Eastry weekly on a Tuesday, and a fair yearly, on the day of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist; in which state it

<sup>h</sup> See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2221.

<sup>i</sup> This charter was engraved by Dr. Rawlinson in 1754, from a copy of it in Saxon and Latin, in a very antient MSS. of the Gospels, in the library of St. John's college, in Oxford.



continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for he settled it, among other premises, in the 33d year of his reign, on his new created dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it continues at this time. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

The manerial rights, profits of courts, royalties, &c. the dean and chapter retain in their own hands; but the demesne lands of the manor, with the court-lodge, which is a large antient mansion, situated adjoining to the church-yard, have been from time to time demised on a beneficial lease. The house is large, partly antient and partly modern, having at different times undergone great alterations. In the south wall are the letters T. A. N. in flint, in large capitals, being the initials of Thomas and Anne Nevinson. Mr. Isaac Bargrave, father of the present lessee, new fronted the house, and the latter in 1786 put the whole in complete repair, in doing which, he pulled down a considerable part of the antient building, consisting of stone walls of great strength and thickness, bringing to view some gothic arched doorways of stone, which proved the house to have been of such construction formerly, and to have been a very antient building. The chapel, mentioned before, is at the east end of the house. The east window, consisting of three compartments, is still visible, though the spaces are filled up, it having for many years been converted into a kitchen, and before the last alteration by Mr. Bargrave the whole of it was entire.

At this mansion, then in the hands of the prior and convent of Christ-church, archbishop Thomas Becket, after his flight from Northampton in the year 1164, concealed himself for eight days, and then, on Nov. 10, embarked at Sandwich for France.\*

\* See Lord Littleton's History of king Henry II.

The present lessee is Isaac Bargrave, esq. who resides at the court-lodge, whose ancestors have been lessees of this estate for many years past.

THE NEVINSONS, as lessees, resided at the court-lodge of Eastry for many years. They were originally of Brigend, in Wetherell, in Cumberland. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three eagles displayed, azure.* Many of them lie buried in Eastry church.<sup>1</sup>

THE FAMILY of *Bargrave*, alias *Bargar*, was originally of Bridge, and afterwards of the adjoining parish of Patricxbourne; where John Bargrave, eldest son of Robert, built the seat of Bifrons, and resided at it, of whom notice has already been taken in vol. ix. of this history, p. 280. Isaac Bargrave, the sixth son of Robert above-mentioned, and younger brother of John, who built Bifrons, was ancestor of the Bargraves, of Eastry; he was S. T. P. and dean of Canterbury, a man of strict honour and high principles of loyalty, for which he suffered the most cruel treatment. He died in 1642, having married in 1618 Elizabeth, daughter of John Dering, esq. of Egerton, by Elizabeth, sister of Edward lord Wotton, the son of John Dering, esq. of Surrenden, by Margaret Brent. Their descendant, Isaac Bargrave, esq. now living, was an eminent solicitor in London, from which he has retired for some years, and now resides at Eastry-court, of which he is the present lessee. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, who died at Herne in 1787, *f. p.* They bear for their arms, *Or, on a pale gules, a sword, the blade argent, pomelled, or, on a chief vert three bezants.*

SHRINKLING, alias SHINGLETON, the former of which is its original name, though now quite lost, is a small manor at the south-west boundary of this pa-

<sup>1</sup> There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Vistn. of Kent, anno 1619.

riſh, adjoining to Nonington. It is within the borough of Heronden, or Hardonden, as it is now called, and as ſuch, is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford. This manor had antiently owners of the ſame name; one of whom, Sir William de Scrinkling, held it in king Edward I.'s reign, and was ſucceeded by Sir Walter de Scrinkling his ſon, who held it by knight's ſervice of Hamo de Crevequer,<sup>m</sup> and in this name it continued in the 20th year of king Edward III.

Soon after which it appears to have been alienated to William Langley, of Knolton, from which name it paſſed in like manner as Knolton to the Peytons and the Narboroughs, and thence by marriage to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, whoſe grandſon Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is at preſent entitled to it.

There was a *chapel* belonging to this manor, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible in the wood near it, which was eſteemed as a chapel of eaſe to the mother church of Eaſtry, and was appropriated with it by archbiſhop Richard, Becket's immediate ſucceſſor, to the almory of the priory of Chriſt-church; but the chapel itſelf ſeems to have become deſolate many years before the diſſolution of the priory, moſt probably ſoon after the family of Shrinkling became extinct; the Langleys, who reſided at the adjoining manor of Knolton, having no occaſion for the uſe of it. The chapel ſtood in Shingleton wood, near the ſouth-eaſt corner; the foundations of it have been traced, though level with the ſurface, and not eaſily diſcovered. There is now on this eſtate only one houſe, built within memory, before which there was only a ſolitary barn, and no remains of the antient manſion of it.

HERONDEN, alias HARDENDEN, now uſually called *Hernden*, is a diſtrict in this pariſh, ſituated about a

<sup>m</sup> Chartularie of Knolton manor, and book of knight's fees in the Exchequer.



mile northward from Shingleton, within the borough of its own name, the whole of which is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford. It was once esteemed as a manor, though it has not had even the name of one for many years past, the manor of Adisham claiming over it. The mansion of it was antiently the residence of a family of the same name, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a heron with one talon erect, gaping for breath, sable*. These arms are on a shield, which is far from modern, in Maidstone church, being quarterly, *Heronden as above, with sable, three escallop shells, two and one, argent*; and in a window of Lincoln's Inn chapel is a coat of arms of a modern date, being that of Anthony Heronden, esq. *Argent, a heron, azure, between three escallops, sable*. One of this family of Heronden lies buried in this church, and in the time of Robert Glover, Somerset herald, his portrait and coat of arms, in brass, were remaining on his tombstone. The coat of arms is still extant in very old rolls and registers in the Heralds office, where the family is stiled Heronden, of Heronden, in Eastry; nor is the name less antient, as appears by deeds which commence from the reign of Henry III. which relate to this estate and name; but after this family had remained possessed of this estate for so many years it at last descended down in king Richard II.'s reign, to Sir William Heronden, from whom it passed most probably either by gift or sale, to one of the family of Boteler, or Butler, then resident in this neighbourhood, descended from those of this name, formerly seated at Butler's fleet, in Ash, whose ancestor Thomas Pincerna, or le Boteler, held that manor in king John's reign, whence his successors assumed the name of Butler, *alias* Boteler, or as they were frequently written Botiller, and bore for their arms, *One or more covered cups, differently placed and blazoned*. In this family the estate descended to John Boteler, who lived in the time of king Henry VI.

and

and resided at Sandwich, of which town he was several times mayor, and one of the burgessees in two parliaments of that reign; he lies buried in St. Peter's church there. His son Richard, who was also of Sandwich, had a grant of arms in 1470, anno 11th Edward IV. by Thomas Holme, norroy, viz. *Gyronny of six, argent and sable, a covered cup, or, between three talbets heads, erased and counterchanged of the field, collared, gules, garnished of the third.* His great-grandson Henry Boteler rebuilt the mansion of Heronden, to which he removed in 1572, being the last of his family who resided at Sandwich. He had the above grant of arms confirmed to him, and died in 1580, being buried in Eastry church. Richard Boteler, of Heronden, his eldest son by his first wife, resided at this seat, and in 1589 obtained a grant from Robert Cook, clarencieux, of a new coat of arms, viz. *Argent, on three escutcheons, sable, three covered cups, or.* Ten years after which, intending as it should seem, to shew himself a descendant of the family of this name, seated at Graveney, but then extinct, he obtained in 1599 a grant of their arms from William Dethic, garter, and William Camden, clarencieux, to him and his brother William, viz. *Quarterly, first and fourth, sable, three covered cups, or, within a bordure, argent; second and third, Argent, a fess, chequy, argent and gules, in chief three cross-crosets of the last, as appears (continues the grant) on a gravestone in Graveney church.* He died in 1600, and was buried in Eastry church, leaving issue among other children Jonathan and Thomas.<sup>a</sup> Jonathan Boteler, the eldest son, of Hernden, died unmarried possessed of it in 1626, upon which it came to his next surviving brother Thomas Boteler, of Rowling, who upon that removed to Hernden, and soon afterwards alienated

<sup>a</sup> There is a pedigree of Butler, alias Boteler, of Heronden, in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, anno 1619.

*that part of it*, since called THE MIDDLE FARM, to Mr. Henry Pannell, from whom soon afterwards, but how I know not, it came into the family of Reynolds; from which name it was about fifty years since alienated to John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, who dying in 1762, devised it to his nephew John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, the present possessor of it.

ANOTHER PART of *this estate of Hernden*, since known by the name of THE LOWER FARM, was afterwards sold by Thomas Boteler above-mentioned to Capell, from whom it passed into the family of Johnson, in which it continued till Mr. Edward Johnson alienated it to Daniel Kelly, gent. of the Upper Farm, in Heronden, who by his will in 1724 devised it to his second son Richard Kelly, since whose death it has come to his two sons Richard and William Kelly, who are the present possessors of it.

THE REMAINING PART of *the Hernden estate*, on which *the mansion* of it was situated, since known by the name of HERNDEN, alias THE UPPER FARM, remained in the possession of Thomas Boteler above-mentioned, at the time of his death in the year 1650, and was directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving wife and children, and accordingly in 1657 it was conveyed by them to John Kelly, yeoman, of Ash, whose grandson William Kelly, of Hernden, who bore for his arms, *Argent, two lions rampant, combatant, gules, holding in their paws a castle in chief, vert*, in 1766 pulled down the antient mansion of Hernden, and built the present handsome house on the scite of it, and in 1784 alienated it to John Harvey, esq. of Sandwich, then a captain of the royal navy, who occasionally resided at it; he died at Portsmouth on June 30, 1794, in consequence of the wounds he received in the glorious naval engagement with the French fleet, on the first of that month preceding; by his will he devised this estate to his wife Judith for life, remainder to his  
eldest



eldest son Henry Wise Harvey, esq. which latter now resides here. Capt. Harvey above-mentioned, (whose meritorious services to his country ought not to be passed by unnoticed) was born at Elmington, in the neighbouring parish of Eythorne, in 1740; his singular courage and attention to his duty marked his conduct throughout life, and never shone more conspicuous than in the memorable engagement of June 1, above-mentioned, in which being commander of the Brunswick, of 74 guns, he as second to the commander in chief, gallantly supported him in the arduous enterprize of breaking the French line, and notwithstanding the enemy by the closeness of their position endeavoured to defeat the attempt, he intrepidly persevered, grappling with *Le Vengeur*, a ship evidently of superior force to his own, and bore her away from the line, never quitting her till she struck, which was but a short time before she went to the bottom. During this terrible conflict, which lasted upwards of two hours and an half, in a situation almost unprecedented betwixt two ships of such force, he reduced to a wreck *L'Achille*, a seventy-four gun ship, which was come down to the assistance of *Le Vengeur*, by totally dismasting her; which individual conduct may truly be admitted to have contributed very materially to that victory, upon which the fate of his country in a great measure depended, and will ever render his memory dear to it. His remains were interred in a vault in Eastry church, on July 5, having been attended to the gates of Portsmouth by earl Howe and the principal officers of the fleet with much solemnity;° most of the principal inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Sandwich, in which he had for some time resided, and had served

° See an account of the descent of Capt. Harvey, his marriage and issue, before, under Barfon, and of his preferments in the navy, in *Gen. Mag.* p. 673, and p. 954, for 1794.

the office of mayor of it in 1774, appeared in mourning on the day of his interment, as a mark of their respect for his memory.

A seal gold ring, weighing nineteen penny weights, with this motto, *Do not, for to repent*, and the antient coat of arms granted, as before described, in king Henry IV.'s time to Richard Boteler, engraved on it, was found in the grounds in Hernden bottom, a few years since, and is now in the possession of William Boteler, esq. of Eastry.

STATENBOROUGH, written in the survey of Domesday, *Estenburge*, and in other antient records, *Stepenberga*, and long since Statenborough, is a seat on the northern confines of this parish, which was at the time of taking the above survey in the Conqueror's reign, part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, being held of the archbishop by knight's service, under which title it is thus entered in it :

*William Folet holds Estenberge of the archbishop, and it was taxed at half a suling, and there he has twelve villeins with one carucate and an half.*

After which the record continues, that it was, with Buckland and Fingleham, valued in the time of king Edward the Confessor at forty shillings; when the archbishop received them, ten shillings, now thirty shillings.

How this estate passed afterwards I have not found, till about the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, when it was become the estate of a family which took its surname from it, as appears by a dateless deed among the archives of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Sandwich, in which lands are given to it, abutting to those of the heirs of Simon de Statenberg, at Statenberg;<sup>p</sup> when it passed from this name does not appear, but at the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, I find a deed, which mentions William Cooke, of

<sup>p</sup> Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, pt. 1, appendix, p. 25.

Stapynberge, and part of this estate is at this day called Cooksborough; but in the middle of king Henry V.'s reign, it was in the possession of a family called Atte Hall, who were succeeded in it by Wm. Bryan, gent. of Canterbury. How long it continued in this name I have not found; but in the second year of king Richard III. anno 1484, it was become the property of John Kennett, gent. of Canterbury, whose son Thomas Kennet, clerk, of that place, in 1534, conveyed his interest in it to Christopher Hales, esq. the king's attorney-general, afterwards knighted, whose daughter and coheir Margaret carried it in marriage to Ralph Dodmore, gent. of Lincoln's Inn, and they jointly in 1757 alienated it to Saphire Paramor, yeoman, of Eastry, being descended of a family of good estimation in this part of Kent, having spread themselves into the different parishes of Ash, St. Nicholas, Monkton, and Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Fordwich, and here at Eastry, all now extinct, of all of which there are pedigrees in the Heraldic Visitation of this county, anno 1619. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three estoils of six points, or.* He died in 1591. After which it continued in the same name and family down to John Paramor, esq. of Statenborough, who died *s. p.* in 1750; after which it descended by his will, on the death of Mrs Paramor, his widow, to his three nieces and coheirs; that is, one moiety to Jane, wife of John Hawker, gent. of Sandwich, only daughter of John Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, by Jane, his sister then deceased; the other undivided moiety to Jane, wife of W. Boys, esq. then of Sandwich, and Sarah, afterwards the wife of William Boteler, esq. of Eastry, the two surviving daughters and coheirs of his other sister Mary, wife of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Sandwich, before-mentioned.

On a division of their estates in 1761, this estate was allotted to these two surviving daughters and coheirs



heirs last-mentioned; and on a future subdivision between them in 1774, this of Statenborough, with Gore, in this parish likewise, formed a part of that share, which was allotted to Jane, since deceased, whose husband William Boys, esq. late of Sandwich, is the present possessor of it. Mr. Boys is descended from the eminent family of this name, spread over the several parts of East Kent, but whose principal seat was at Fredville, in Nonington. William Boys, esq. was of Fredville, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, whose fourth son, by Mary, sister and heir of Sir Edward Ringeley, was of Bekeborne, and left among other children, Edward, ancestor of the Boys's, of Betshanger; and John, who was the second son, of Challock, from whom descended in the fifth descent, William Boys, esq. of Deal, who was a commodore in the royal navy, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, whose eldest son was William Boys, esq. above-mentioned, the present possessor of Statenborough, author of the Collections for Sandwich as above-mentioned, and F. S. A. a gentleman well known in the Republic of Letters, to whom the Editor of this History acknowledges his obligations for his continued assistance in it. He was an eminent surgeon of that town, from whence he removed to Walmer, where he now resides. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wise, merchant, of Sandwich, by whom he had one son William-Henry Boys, gent. lieutenant and adjutant of the Portsmouth division of marines, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harvey, esq. of Sandwich and Hernden, late captain of the royal navy; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Rolfe, gent. of New Romney, lately deceased; he married secondly Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Statenborough, and coheir of her uncle John Paramor, esq. of that place, by whom he had nine children, of whom eight are surviving, viz. Thomas, of Sandwich, a lieutenant in the

royal navy, who married Catherine Impett, of Ashford; John-Paramor, gent. of Sandwich; Jane; Mary Fuller; Edward, surgeon, of Sandwich; Henry; Robert-Pearson, and George. He bears for his arms, *Or, a griffin segreant, sable, within a bordure, gules*; being the coat armour of the principal branch of this family, of Fredville.

The manors of North and South Court, and of Dane-court, in Tilmanstone, claim over this hamlet of Statenborough.

### CHARITIES

THOMAS ELWARE, of this parish, by his will in 1499, gave to Roger Frynne, his executor, his tenement in Selveston, in this parish, with its lands and appurtenances, upon condition that he and his heirs should pay yearly to the churchwardens, to the reparation of the church yearly, iijs. iiijd.

CHRISTIAN GODDARD, of this parish, widow, gave by will in 1574, a tenement and garden in Eastry, over against the vicarage-house, for the use of the poor for ever, now of the annual value of 2l. 10s. and a tenement and garden in Eastry to the clerk, to instruct in learning, one of the poorest man's children, being a boy, of this parish, from time to time, both which are vested in the churchwardens.

THOMAS APPLETON, yeoman, of Eastry, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, and to be distributed by them fourteen days before Christmas day, to be paid out of lands called Hardiles, in Woodnesborough.

KATHERINE BOTELER, widow, of Eastry, by her will in 1617, gave to the churchwardens 30s. to remain in a stock for the use of the parish; and to the poor people there the like sum.

RICHARD THOMPSON, by will in 1673, ordered that twenty-four poor people should receive at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, a twopenny loaf; secured on a house and garden in Eastry, the annual produce of which is 12s.

ANNE FREIND, spinster, of Eastry, by will in 1715, gave to the poor 5l. and to the overseers of the poor and their successors, three acres and one rood of arable land, at or near a place called Dedmans gapp, in Eastry, holden of the dean and chapter of Canterbury; the overseers to renew the lease from time to time; in trust, that the yearly rents and profits should be equally distributed on Christmas day yearly, in the chancel of the church, among such industrious poor as should not receive alms; such letting

letting of the land and distribution to be at the discretion of the heirs of Charles Bargrave, if living in Eastry; and for want of that, to the discretion of the overseers and their successors.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually seventy-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary; it is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave and two side isles, a chancel at the east end, remarkably long, and a square tower, which is very large, at the west end, in which are five very unmusical bells. The church is well kept and neatly paved, and exhibits a noble appearance, to which the many handsome monuments in it contribute much. The arch over the west door is circular, but no other parts of the church has any shew of great antiquity. In the chancel are monuments for the Paramors and the Fullers, of Statenborough, arms of the latter, *Argent, three bars, and a canton, gules*. A monument for several of the Bargrave family. An elegant pyramidal one, on which is a bust and emblematical sculpture for John Broadley, gent. many years surgeon at Dover, obt. 1784. Several gravestones, with brasses, for the Nevinsons. A gravestone for Joshua Paramour, gent. buried 1650. Underneath this chancel are two vaults, for the families of Paramour and Bargrave. In the nave, a monument for Anne, daughter of Solomon Harvey, gent. of this parish, ob. 1751; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, between three lions gambes, sable, armed gules, three crescents, or*; another for William Dare, esq. late of Fenderland, in this parish, obt. 1770; arms, *Gules, a chevron vair, between three crescents, argent, impaling argent, on a cross, sable, four lions passant, guardant of the field*, for Read.—Against the wall an inscription in Latin, for the Drue Attley Cressemer, A. M. forty-eight years vicar of this parish,



parish, obt. 1746; he presented the communion plate to this church and Worth, and left a sum of money to be laid out in ornamenting this church, at which time the antient stalls, which were in the chancel, were taken away, and the chancel was ceiled, and the church otherwise beautified; arms, *Argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three cross-crosets, fitchee, or.* A monument for several of the Botelers, of this parish; arms, *Boteler, argent, on three escutcheons, sable, three covered cups, or, impaling Morrice.* Against a pillar, a tablet and inscription, shewing that in a vault lieth Catherine, wife of John Springett, citizen and apothecary of London. He died in 1770; arms, *Springett, per fess, argent and gules, a fess wavy, between three crescents, counterchanged, impaling Harvey.* On the opposite pillar another, for the Rev. Richard Harvey, fourteen years vicar of this parish, obt. 1772. A monument for Richard Kelly, of Eastry, obt. 1768; arms, *Two lions rampant, supporting a castle.* Against the wall, an elegant sculptured monument, in alto relievo, for Sarah, wife of William Boteler, a daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq. late of Statenborough, obt. 1777, æt. 29; she died in childbed, leaving one son, William Fuller Boteler; arms at bottom, *Boteler*, as above, *an escutcheon of pretence, Fuller*, quartering *Paramor*. An elegant pyramidal marble and tablet for Robert Bargrave, of this parish, obt. 1779, for Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, of Hawley; and for Robert Bargrave, their only son, proctor in Doctors Commons, obt. 1774, whose sole surviving daughter Rebecca married James Wyborne, of Sholdon; arms, *Bargrave, with a mullet, impaling Leigh.* In the cross isle, near the chancel called the Boteler's isle, are several memorials for the Botelers. Adjoining to these, are three other gravestones, all of which have been inlaid, but the brasses are gone; they were for the same family, and on one of them was lately remaining the antient arms of Boteler, *Girony of six pieces,*

*pieces, &c. impaling ermine of three spots.* Under the church are vaults, for the families of Springett, Harvey, Dare, and Bargrave. In the church-yard, on the north side of the church, are several altar tombs for the Paramors; and on the south side are several others for the Harveys, of this parish, and for Fawlkner, Rammell, and Fuller. There are also vaults for the families of Fuller, Rammell, and Petman.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, these arms, *Girony of six, sable and argent, a covered cup, or, between three talbots heads, erased and counterchanged of the field, collared, gules*; for Boteler, of Heronden, impaling Boteler, of Graveny, *Sable, three covered cups, or, within a bordure, argent*; Boteler, of Heronden, as above, quartering *three spots, ermine*; the coat of Theobald, with quarterings. Several of the Frynnes, or as they were afterwards called, Friends, who lived at Waltham in this parish in king Henry VII.'s reign, lie buried in this church.

In the will of William Andrewe, of this parish, anno 1507, mention is made of our Ladie chapel, in the church-yard of the church of Estrie.

The eighteen stalls which were till lately in the chancel of the church, were for the use of the monks of the priory of Christ church, owners both of the manor and appropriation, when they came to pass any time at this place, as they frequently did, as well for a country retirement as to manage their concerns here; and for any other ecclesiastics, who might be present at divine service here, all such, in those times, sitting in the chancels of churches distinct from the laity.

The church of Eastry, with the chapels of Skrinkling and Worth annexed, was antiently appendant to the manor of Eastry, and was appropriated by archbishop Richard (successor to archbishop Becket) in the reign of king Henry II. to the almonry of the priory of Christ-church, but it did not continue long

fo, for archbishop Baldwin, (archbishop Richard's immediate successor), having quarrelled with the monks, on account of his intended college at Hackington, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, at the archbishop's disposal, till the 39th year of king Edward III.'s reign,<sup>a</sup> when archbishop Simon Islip, with the king's licence, restored, united and annexed it again to the priory; but it appears, that in return for this grant, the archbishop had made over to him, by way of exchange, the advowsons of the churches of St. Dunstan, St. Pancrase, and All Saints in Bread-street, in London, all three belonging to the priory. After which, that is anno 8 Richard II. 1384, this church was valued among the revenues of the almonry of Christ-church, at the yearly value of 53l. 6s. 8d. and it continued afterwards in the same state in the possession of the monks, who managed it for the use of the almonry, during which time prior William Sellyng, who came to that office in Edward IV.'s reign, among other improvements on several estates belonging to his church, built a new dormitory at this parsonage for the monks resorting hither.

On the dissolution of the priory of Christ-church, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, this appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Eastry, was surrendered into the king's hands, where it staid but a small time, for he granted it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new

<sup>a</sup> During the time of this rectory continuing in the archbishop's disposal, there were several compositions for tithes, entered into by the rectors, viz. anno 1229. Ledger book of Dover priory, f. 164.<sup>b</sup> MSS. Lambeth, anno 1291, Chartul. Ecclæ Christi. Cant. cart. 174, anno 1346, Reg. Berthona, p. 3, 1, f. 42, to f. 79. MSS. Cantuar. anno 1302. Chartula Ecclæ Christi Cant. cart. 183, anno 1356. Carta Antiq. E. 129, Archiv. Cantuar. anno 1439, 18 Henry VI. Cartæ Antig. E. 133. Archiv. Cantuar. See Ducarel's Repert. p. 39.



founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of this appropriation ; but the advowson of the vicarage, notwithstanding it was granted with the appropriation, to the dean and chapter as above-mentioned, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This parsonage is entitled to the great tithes of this parish and of Worth ; there belong to it of glebe land in Eastry, Tilmanstone, and Worth, in all sixty-nine acres.

THERE IS A SMALL MANOR belonging to it, called THE MANOR OF THE AMBRY, OR ALMONRY OF CHRIST-CHURCH, the quit-rents of which are very inconsiderable.

The parsonage-house is large and antient ; in the old parlour window is a shield of arms, being those of Partheriche, impaling quarterly Line and Hamerton. The parsonage is of the annual rent of about 700*l*. The countess dowager of Guildford became entitled to the lease of this parsonage, by the will of her husband the earl of Guildford, and since her death the interest of it is become vested in her younger children.

As to the origin of a vicarage in this church, though there was one endowed in it by archbishop Peckham, in the 20th year of king Edward I. anno 1291, whilst this church continued in the archbishop's hands, yet I do not find that there was a vicar instituted in it, but that it remained as a rectory, till near three years after it had been restored to the priory of Christ-church, when, in the 42d year of king Edward III. a vicar was instituted in it, between whom and the prior and chapter of Canterbury, there was a composition concerning his portion, which he should have as

<sup>r</sup> Regist. Langham, f. 129. MSS. Lambeth. Regist. Berthona, ps. 1. f. 39.<sup>a</sup> and Chartæ Antiquæ E. 56. MSS. Cantuar.

an endowment of this vicarage ; which composition was confirmed by archbishop Simon Langham that year ; and next year there was an agreement entered into between the eleemosinary of Christ-church and the vicar, concerning the *manse* of this vicarage.

The vicarage of Eastry, with the chapel of Worth annexed, is valued in the king's books at 19l. 12s. 1d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. 2½d. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds. Communicants three hundred and thirty-five. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at one hundred pounds.

The antient pension of 5l. 6s. 8d. formerly paid by the priory, is still paid to the vicar by the dean and chapter, and also an augmentation of 14l. 13s. 4d. yearly, by the lessee of the parsonage, by a covenant in his lease.

The vicarage-house is built close to the farm-yard of the parsonage ; the land allotted to it is very trifling, not even sufficient for a tolerable garden ; the foundations of the house are antient, and probably part of the original building when the vicarage was endowed in 1367.

There were two awards made in 1549 and 1550, on a controversy between the vicar of Eastry and the mayor, &c. of Sandwich, whether the scite of St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Sandwich, within that port and liberty, was subject to the payment of tithes to the vicar, as being within his parish. Both awards adjudged the legality of a payment, as due to the vicar ; but the former award adjudged that the scite of the hospital was not, and the latter, that it was within the bounds of this parish.\*

\* See Boys's Sandwich, p. 59 et seq.

## CHURCH OF EASTRY.

## PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The Archbishop.* .....  
*The King, sede vac.* .....  
*The Archbishop.* .....

## VICARS.

*John Whiston*, 1671, obt. 1694.  
*Thomas Sherlock*, A. M. inducted  
 Feb. 1695, obt. June 1698.  
*Drue Astley Cressener*, A. M.  
 1698, obt. Sept. 27, 1746.<sup>t</sup>  
*Culpeper Savage*, A. M. Jan.  
 1747, obt. 1753.<sup>u</sup>  
*Samuel Herring*, 1753, resigned  
 1757.<sup>w</sup>  
*Richard Harvey*, A. B. July,  
 1757, obt. March 6, 1772.<sup>x</sup>  
*Richard Harvey*, A. M. March  
 27, 1772, the present vicar.<sup>y</sup>

<sup>t</sup> He was a good benefactor to this church, in which he lies buried.

<sup>u</sup> He was before vicar of Sutton Valence, which he resigned on being collated to this vicarage, which he held by dispensation, with the vicarage of Stone, in Oxney.

<sup>w</sup> He exchanged this vicarage with his successor, for other preferments.

<sup>x</sup> He lies buried in this church.

<sup>y</sup> He was likewise vicar of St. Laurence in Thanet, which he resigned in 1793. He is also one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

## WOODNESBOROUGH,

OR *Winsborough*, as it is usually called, lies the next parish northward from Eastry, being written in the survey of Domesday, *Wanesberge*. It took its name according to Verstegan, from the Saxon idol Woden, (and it is spelt by some *Wodenborough*) whose place of worship was in it; however that may be, the termination of the word *berge*, or borough, shews it to be of high antiquity.

Part of this parish, over which the manor of Boxley claims, is within the jurisdiction of the justices of the town and port of Sandwich, and liberty of the cinque ports; and the residue is in the hundred of Eastry, and jurisdiction of the county of Kent.

There



There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. Cold Friday, Hamwold, and Marshborough; the borsholders of which are chosen at the petty sessions of the justices, acting at Wingham, for the east division of the lath of St. Augustine.

THIS PARISH is large, being two miles and an half one way, and upwards of a mile and an half the other. The church stands nearly in the centre of it, on high ground. At a small distance from the church is Woodnesborough hill, both of which are sea marks. This hill is a very high mount, seemingly thrown up by art, and consisting of a sandy earth, it has been thought by some to have been the place on which the idol Woden (from whom this place is supposed to have taken its name) was worshipped in the time of the Saxons; by others to be the burial place of Vortimer, the Saxon king, who died in 457, whilst others suppose this mount was raised over those who fell in the battle fought between Ceoldred, king of Mercia, and Ina, king of the West Saxons, in the year 715, at *Woodnesbeorh*, according to the Saxon chronicle, which name Dr. Plot supposes to be Woodnesborough. Vortimer, as our historians tell us, at his death, desired to be buried near the place where the Saxons used to land, being persuaded that his bones would deter them from any attempt in future. Though authors differ much on the place of his burial, yet this mount at Woodnesborough is as probable, or more so, perhaps, than any other, for it was near to, and was cast up so high as to be plainly seen from *the Portus Rutupinus*, which at that time was the general landing place of the Saxon fleets. Some years ago there were found upon the top of it sundry sepulchral remains, viz. a glass vessel (engraved by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, in his *Nania*;) a *fibula*, (engraved by Mr. Eoys, in his collections for Sandwich;) the head of a spear, and some fragments of Roman vessels. Much  
of

of the earth or sand has been lately removed round the sides of it, but nothing further has been found.

At a small distance northward from hence, at the bottom of a short steep hill, lies the village called Woodnesborough-street, and sometimes Cold Friday-street, containing thirty four houses. The vicarage-house is situated in the middle of it, being a new handsome building; almost contiguous to it is a handsome slated house, belonging to the Jull family, now made use of as a poor-house; through this street the road leads to Sandwich. Westward of the street stands the parsonage-house, late the seat of Oliver Stephens, esq. deceased, and now of his widow, as will be further noticed hereafter. Besides the manors and estates in this parish, particularly described, in the western parts of it there are several hamlets, as Somerfield, Barnsole, Coombe, with New-street, Great and Little Flemings, Ringlemere, and the farm of Christians Court.

In the north-east part of the parish, the road from Eastry, by the parsonage of Woodnesborough north-westward, divides; one road, which in antient deeds is called Lovekys-street, going towards Ash-street; the other through the hamlet of Marshborough, formerly called Marshborough, *alias* Stipins, to Each End and Sandwich, the two windmills close to the entrance of which are within the bounds of this parish. Each, Upper Each, called antiently *Upriche*, and Each End, antiently called *Netheriche*, were both formerly accounted manors, and are mentioned as such in the marriage settlement of Henry Whyte, esq. in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign. After the Whytes, these manors passed in like manner as Grove, in this parish, to the James's. Upper Each, or Upriche, has for many years belonged to the family of Abbot, of Ramsgate, and is now the property of John Abbot, esq. of Canterbury. Each End, or Netheriche, belongs, one moiety to the heirs or devisees of the late earl

earl of Strafford, and the other moiety to John Matson, esq. of Sandwich.

It cannot but occur to the reader how much this parish abounds with Saxon names, besides the name of Wodens borough, the street of Cold Friday, mentioned before, is certainly derived from the Saxon words, *Cola*, and *Friga*, which latter was the name of a goddess, worshipped by the Saxons, and her day *Frige-deag*, from whence our day of Friday is derived; other places in this parish, mentioned before likewise, claim, surely, their original from the same language.

This parish contains about 3000 acres, the whole rents of it being about 3373l. yearly value. It is very bare of coppice wood; the Old Wood, so called, in Ringleton, being the only one in it. The soil of this parish is very rich and fertile, equal to those the most so in this neighbourhood, particularly as to the plantations of hops, which have much increased within these few years past. The middle of the parish is high ground, and is in general a flat open country of arable common fields. West and south-westward the lands are more inclosed with hedges. North and north-westward of the parsonage, towards Sandwich, they are low and wet, consisting of a large level of marsh land, the nearness of which makes the other parts of this parish rather unhealthy, which is not otherwise very pleasant in any part of it. There was a fair held here yearly, on Holy Thursday, but it has been for some time disused.

In Ringleton field, in this parish, there was found about the year 1514, a fine gold coin, weighing about twelve shillings, with a loop of the same metal to hang it by; on one side was the figure of a young man in armour, a helmet on his head, and a spear over his right shoulder; on the reverse, the figure of Victory, with a sword in her hand, the point downwards.



THE MANOR OF WOODNESBOROUGH, alias SHEL-  
VING, was at the time of taking the survey of Domef-  
day, two estates, both which were part of the pos-  
sessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general  
title of whose lands they are entered in it as follows :

*Turstin holds of the bishop, one yoke in Wanefberge,  
and there are two borderers. Tochi held it of king  
Edward.*

And again in another place, but both within the  
hundred of Eastry.

*Osbern, (son of Letard) holds of the bishop one suling  
in Selinge. There he has one villein paying two shillings.  
In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth  
sixty shillings, and afterwards, and now thirty shil-  
lings. Aluin held it in the time of king Edward the  
Confessor.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, the bi-  
shop was disgraced, and all his estates were confiscated  
to the crown ; after which *the seignory* of these estates  
was granted, among others, to the family of Creve-  
quer, and made a part of their barony, which consisted  
of lands assigned by the Conqueror, for his assistance  
in the defence of Dover castle, and were held of the  
king by barony.

Of the Crevequers, as chief lords of the fee, these  
estates were again held by the family of Malmainses,  
who were succeeded in one part of them, afterwards  
called *the manor of Woodnesborough*, by one of the name  
of St. Ledger ; and in the other, then called *Selinge* ;  
by owners of the same name ; and at the latter end of  
king Henry III 's reign, Nicholas de Selinge, and the  
heirs of John St. Ledger, as appears by the book of  
knight's fees in the Exchequer, held them by knight's  
service ; the arms of St. Leger, being *Azure, a fret,  
argent, a chief, or*, were formerly in the windows of  
this church, of Hamo de Crevequer ; *the part of the  
former* descended to John de Shelving, for so the name  
as well as the estate was then called, and he erected a  
mansion

manſion on it for his reſidence, which afterwards bore the name of Shelving, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th year of king Edward III. leaving the poſſeſſion of it to his wife Benediſta, daughter and coheir of Robert de Hougham, of Hougham, near Dover. *The part of the latter* deſcended to Edward de St. Ledger, on whoſe death, his ſon Thomas de St. Ledger ſucceeded to it, who with Benediſta de Shelving poſſeſſed this eſtate in the 20th year of that reign. From St. Ledger *the manor of Woodneſborough* afterwards paſſed by ſale into the name of White, one of whom, Robert White, died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. and from Shelving, *the eſtate of Shelving* was afterwards alienated to Dynely, or Dingley, as the name was variously called and ſpelt; and in king Henry VIII's reign Henry Dynely was in poſſeſſion of it; at which time it paid ward to Dover caſtle. After which their reſpective heirs joined in the ſale of both to Knight; from which time I find no further mention of the manor of Woodneſborough, but of the manor of Shelving only, which in the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign was the property of Edward Knight, gent. who died in 1632, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who ſeem to have divided this eſtate between them; that part, with the manor and court-lodge, ſtill retaining the name of Shelving; the other, from its ſituation, taking the name of Churchgate farm. This latter eſtate afterwards came at length into the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Erneſt Kien, eſq. lieutenant colonel of the horſe guards, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1744; upon which it deſcended to George Couſemaker, eſq. whoſe widow Mary marrying Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. he became poſſeſſed of it, and died in 1773; upon which his widow, dame Mary Hales, above-mentioned, is now again poſſeſſed of it for her life; after which it will deſcend to her ſon by her firſt huſband, lieutenant colonel George Couſemaker.

The

The manor of Shelving was very soon afterwards sold to Solomon Hougham, gent. of Sandwich, who died possessed of it in 1658. He was a younger son of Richard Hougham, of Weddington, in Ash, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne, from whose youngest son Henry, descended the Houghams, of St. Martin's, in Canterbury, which branch of the Houghams bear for their arms, *Or, five chevronels, sable.* Solomon Hougham above-mentioned, was succeeded in it by his eldest son Richard Hougham, gent. of the same place, who died possessed of it in 1662; not long after which, it appears to have passed into the possession of John Grove, gent. of Tunstall, in right of Mildred his wife, who died in 1677.<sup>2</sup> After which it descended to his grandson Richard Grove, esq. formerly of Cambridge, but afterwards of the Temple, London, who dying unmarried a few years ago, and having no near relations, devised it, with the greatest part of his estates, to Mr. William Jemmett, gent. of Ashford, and William Marshall, the latter of whom, on a division of these estates, is now become the sole possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

Shelving house is situated very near the church; the present building is very mean, and exhibits no appearance of ever having been a mansion; some ancient flint foundations have however, I find upon enquiry, been found round it.

GROVE is another manor, situated at no great distance north eastward from Shelving, which in ancient time was held by the family of Malmain, by ward to Dover castle, being held of the family of Crevequer, and they continued in the possession of it till the latter end of king Edward II.'s reign, or the beginning of king Edward III. when it was become the property of Goldsborough, and Peter de Goldsborough died pos-

<sup>2</sup> See more of the Groves, vol. ii. of this history, p. 581.



fessed of it in the 32d year of that reign; his successor in it was William atte Welle, of Sandwich, who died two years afterwards, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, holding it of the king *in capite*, as of his castle of Ledes, by knight's service, and by the service of ward to Dover castle, upon which two parts of it escheated to the crown,<sup>a</sup> and the remaining part came into the possession of Agnes his widow, who died in the 36th year of that reign, holding it by the service above-mentioned, when the king became entitled to the whole of this manor, which afterwards was granted to a family of its own name; one of whom Sir John Grove, died possessed of it in Henry VI.'s reign, and lies buried in St. Peter's church, in Sandwich, to which he was a good benefactor, under a monument, on which are his effigies lying at full length, and on his shield, as well as underneath, his arms, viz. *Three leaves, in sinister bend, their stalks upwards, on a canton, three crescents*, which arms were likewise formerly painted on the windows of this church; not long after his death it became the property of Sir John Whyte, merchant of the staple of Canterbury, who died in the 9th year of Edward IV. His descendant Henry Whyte, son of Sir Thomas Whyte, one of the masters of the court of requests, died possessed of it in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, leaving three daughters, Agnes, afterwards married to Thomas Scudamore; Philippa, to Walter Gifford; and Jane to Henry Ferrers, who became his coheirs.<sup>b</sup> After which, Thomas Scudamore and Agnes his wife, in 1581, conveyed their third part of it to William Fleet, as did the two other sisters and their husbands their remaining two thirds afterwards, to Roger James, merchant, of the city

<sup>a</sup> See Boys's Sandwich, p. 155, 156.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Elch. an. 2, Elix. The remainder of the account of this manor is taken from the Title Deeds.

of London. He was of Dutch parentage, and coming into England, at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, was made denizen; of whom, and his descendants, an account has been already given, under Ightham, in vol. v. of this history, p. 36. Tho. James, hereafter mentioned, was his fourth son, who died *f. p.* and John, who settled at Grove, was his sixth son; from William, the third son, descended the James's, now resident at Ightham.

In 1594, Sarah, widow of Roger James, with her two sons Thomas and John, purchased of William Fleet, mentioned before, the remaining third part of it, and thus became entitled to the whole of this manor, which afterwards, on the death of Tho. James, *f. p.* became the property of his brother John, who afterwards resided at Grove. His son Henry, left four daughters his coheirs, Joice married to Edward Sayer, esq. Catherine; Elizabeth to William Bix; and Afra. They afterwards joined in the conveyance of the whole of this manor to Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, as the name was afterwards called and spelt, who was of the Black Friars, in Canterbury, and it afterwards continued in his descendants, till three-fourths of it were, about the year 1757, alienated to Mr. Thomas Alkin, of Canterbury, who in 1773 devised his interest in it, after his wife's death, to his son Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk, and his daughters Margaret Alkin, and Susan, then the wife of John Fowell, D. D.

*The other fourth part* of this manor remained in the descendants of Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, till partly by marriage, and partly by sale, it became the property of Mr. Isaac Warner, merchant, of Bermondsey, whose son Simeon Warner, conveyed it to Dr. John Fowell above-mentioned, and he, together with the descendants of Mr. Alkin, conveyed the whole of it to Mr. Henry Jeffard, of Statenborough, who alienated it to Mr. Stephen Southerden, and he in 1793

passed it away by sale, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

The manor-house is old and ruinous, but not beyond a common farm-house. The antient mansion stood a little northward of the present house, as it should seem, where there is a small square plat of ground, moated round, which could hardly be for any other purpose. The manor of Knolton claims over this manor, which pays a castle-guard rent to Dover castle.

THE VILLE AND FARM OF BUCKLAND, written in Domesday, *Bocoland*, lies at a small distance south-eastward from Grove manor. About the year 1074, Odo, bishop of Baieux, had some interest in this place, for he then gave to St. Augustine's monastery, certain tithe in the small ville of Bocklande, which Roger de Malmains, who became lord of the fee after the bishop's disgrace not long afterwards, and the confiscation of his estates, took from it ;<sup>c</sup> and it appears by the survey of Domesday, that the archbishop had likewise some estate here, which was held of him by knight's service, under which title it is thus entered in it :

*In Estrei hundred, Osbern, son of Letard, holds one yoke of the archbishop in Bocoland, and there he has in demesne one carucate, and it is worth ten shillings.*

Of the family of Malmains this estate was held by those who assumed their name from it ; and in antient deeds of the gift of lands to St. Bartholomew's hospital, mention is made of lands in this parish abutting to those of this name of Bockland. How long they continued here, or who possessed it afterwards, I have not found for a great length of time, but in the year 1553 it was in the possession of the name of Wollet, for William Wollet, of Eastry, then died possessed

<sup>c</sup> See Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1789.



of it, and devised it to Daniel Wollet his son, by the name of Buckland Barns, with the lands, &c. so that then, most probably, there was no house here. He sold it to Thomas Appleton, of Eastry, who left two daughters his coheirs, Joane married to Thomas Boteler, gent. of Hernden, and Elizabeth to Thomas Berry, gent. of Canterbury, which latter became, in right of his wife, possessed of it, and he sold it to Sir Samuel Peyton, bart. of Knolton, who owned it in 1622, in whose descendants it continued for some time afterwards. The next owner that I have found of it, is of the name of Barnes, and in 1750, Eliz. Barnes, of London, appears to have been owner of it; she devised it by will to Mr. Rich, of London, whose widow Elizabeth is in the possession of it for her life, but the reversion of it was purchased by Samuel Whitbread, esq. late of London, who sold it to Mr. John Bushell, of Ash, since deceased, and his heirs now possess his interest in it.

THE GREAT AND SMALL TITHES of the ville of Buckland, containing eighty six acres, together with those of the manor of Ringleton, being an estate in fee, have been in the hands of the lessees of the parsonage of this parish for many years past, the present proprietor being the widow of Oliver Stephens, esq. of Woodnesborough parsonage, lately deceased.

POLDRES, or *Poulders*, GREAT and LITTLE, are two estates in this parish, the former of which was antiently accounted a manor. It was once the estate of the Clitherows, but how long it continued in that name I know not; however, in the beginning of the last century, it was in the hands of several different owners, whose properties in it at length passed wholly into the name of Hatchet, who conveyed it to Barton, and he, at no long interval afterwards, passed it away to Elgar, and George Elgar alienated it to John Dowden, but in the year 1703, Scorier and others conveyed it to Smith, in which name it descended to Mr. Richard

Smith, who becoming a bankrupt, his assignees sold it to Richard Solly, esq. of Sandwich, upon whose death it came to his only son Richard Heaton Solly, of St. Margaret's, who lately sold it to Thomas Godfrey, (before Jull) esq. of Brook-street, in Ash, and he is the present possessor of it.

LITTLE POULDERS was formerly the property of the Terrys, of Ospringe, in which it continued till it was carried in marriage by Olive Terry, in 1749, to Nathaniel Marsh, esq. whose son Terry Marsh, esq. of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1789, and was buried in a vault, with the family of Terry, in Staple church. His son afterwards sold it to Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, as he did again to Mr. David Taylor, of Sandwich, the present possessor of it.

DENN-COURT is a manor in the southern part of this parish, adjoining to the borough of Hammill, which in king Richard II.'s reign belonged to Sir Nicholas de Daubridgecourt, who in the 13th year of that reign conveyed it by sale to Thomas Elys, of Sandwich, and he having procured a licence of mortmain, conveyed it to feoffees for the endowment of the hospital of St. Thomas, of Sandwich, usually called Ellis's hospital, part of the possessions of which it remains at this time. It pays a quit-rent to the manor of Queen-court, in Ospringe, and another to the manor of Hamwold. In 1535, this estate containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, was of the annual rent of ten pounds. In 1703 it was let at 95l. In 1757, at 110l. afterwards at 140l. By lease in 1792, at 220l. per ann.<sup>d</sup> which is an instance of the great increase of the value of lands in this part of the county.

HAMWOLD, or as it is now called, *Hammill*, is a *borough* and *district* in the western part of this parish, which in the survey of Domesday is written both *Hamolde*, and *Aimolde*, at the time of taking which it was

<sup>d</sup> See Boys's Sandwich, p. 149 et seq.

part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the title of whose lands it is thus described in it :

*Adam holds of the fee of the bishop in Hamolde half a yoke. Riculf held it of Adam, and another half yoke of Aimolde. Herbert holds it of Hugh, the grandson of Herbert ; both these are worth twenty shillings.*

This description certainly comprehends, at least, *the two manors of Hamwold*, one of which, now called

SOUTH, alias UPPER HAMWOLD, or *Hammill*, as it is usually pronounced, was antiently written in deeds and old evidences, *Hammonds*, alias *Teukers*, and sometime after the conquest was become the estate of Osbern Hacket, who gave the tithes of it to the priory of Rochester, and in his descendants it continued down to Ralph Hacket, who held it by knight's service at the latter end of king Henry III. or beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, as appears by the book of knight's fees of that time ; how long it continued in this name, does not appear.

After which, the family of Greenshield, whose principal seat was at Whitstaple, became possessors of it, probably long before there is any mention made of them as such, for there is no evidence of their property here, till the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, when John Greenshield was possessed of it, whose son Henry Greenshield, of Sandwich, died in the last year of king Edward IV. *f. p.* possessed of this manor, which he by his will, proved at Canterbury, ordered, as well as his other estates, to be sold ; and he appears by it to have been possessed by descent, of lands besides at Whitstaple, Herne, and Sandwich. His feoffees alienated this manor to the Elys's, of Sandwich, whence it passed by sale to Wilson, from which name it was alienated to Mr. Edmund Parbo, of Sandwich, descended of a family in Cheshire, who bore for their arms, *Vert, semee of fleurs de lis, fretty, or, a chief, ermine* He died possessed of it in 1640, and this manor came by



his will to the issue of his sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, (who died before her mother in 1657,) by her husband Capt. John Boys, of Sandwich, by whom she had a numerous issue; one of whom, William, being his second son, was ancestor of William Boys, esq. now of Walmer, and in their descendants it continued, till it was at length, by one of them in 1711, conveyed by sale to Mr. Ralph Terry, who built the present house, which is a handsome one, on it.

After which it became vested, as it is presumed, *by way of mortgage*, in John Lynch, esq. of Groves, in Staple, by virtue of which he came into possession of it, and his heirs afterwards in 1762, together with the sons of Mr. Ralph Terry, above-mentioned, joined in the conveyance of the fee simple of this manor to Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, who died possessed of it in 1791, and his eldest surviving son, Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. is at this time entitled to it. A court baron is held for this manor.

HAMWOLD-COURT, usually called *Hammill-court*, and formerly Lower Hammill, to distinguish it from that above-mentioned, is situated at no great distance from it. This estate was always accounted a manor, though for some time since it has lost all the usual rights and privileges belonging to one.

In the 20th year of king Edward III. Tho. Brockhull was possessed of this manor, held of the castle of Rochester, by the service of ward to it; when this name became extinct here, a family of the name of Stokes, or Stokys, became possessed of it, from whom it passed by sale to Michael Francis, whose heirs sold it about the latter end of king Henry VIII. to Mr. Nicholas Moyes, gent. and he conveyed it to Rogers, of London, brewer, whose heir passed it away to Everard, as he did to Roger James, merchant, of London, who by will in the 31st year of queen Elizabeth devised it to his two sons, Thomas and John, in separate moieties; Thomas died *s. p.* on which the whole of this manor

manor became the property of John James his brother, after whose death I find it in the possession of his descendant's widow, Afra James, who settled it on her son Henry James, esq. of London; after which it became vested in his four daughters and coheirs, whose heirs Joice Sawyer, Henry Marsh, esq. and Thomas Halles, esq. in 1710, conveyed it to Thomas Sladden, gent. whose son William Sladden, gent. dying unmarried and intestate, this estate came to his only sister Mary, who married the Rev. William Howdell, whose five sons, in 1758, joined in the conveyance of it to John Elias Sawbridge, esq. of Canterbury, who died unmarried in 1789, and by his will devised it to his nephew Col. Jacob Sawbridge, son of his elder brother Jacob, deceased, for his life, who died in 1776 unmarried, on which it came, by the limitations of the same will, to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh, and he is the present possessor of it. There is no court held for it.

THE PORTION OF TITHES in this district of Ham-mill, which belonged to the priory of Rochester, as mentioned before, as given to it by Osbern Hacket, owner of the manor of Upper Hamwold,<sup>c</sup> on the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of Henry VIII. came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by the king, in his 33d year, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, part of whose possessions it remains at this time.

THE MANOR OF RINGLETON, or *Ringston*, as it is sometimes written, is situated at some distance westward from Woodnesborough church, and at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was likewise part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

<sup>c</sup> Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 39. Confirmed to the priory by the archbishops Richard, Baldwin and Hubert.

*In Eſtrei hundred, Herbert holds to ferm of the king, Ringetone, of the fee of the biſhop. The arable land is . . . In demefne there are two carucates and four vil-  
leins, with ſeven borderers, having two carucates and an  
half. There is one mill of forty ſhillings. In the time  
of king Edward the Confefſor it was worth eight pounds,  
when he received it one hundred ſhillings, now eight  
pounds, and yet it pays thirteen pounds. Edward held it  
of king Edward.*

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the biſhop  
was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiscated to  
the crown, whence this manor ſeems to have been  
granted to William de Albin, ſurnamed *Pincerna*, who  
had followed the Conqueror from Normandy in his  
expedition hither; he was ſucceeded by his ſon of the  
ſame name, who was made earl of Arundel anno 15  
king Stephen, of whoſe ſucceſſors, earls of Arundel, it  
was afterwards held by the counteſſes of Ewe, and of her  
again by knight's ſervice, by the family of Perot, one  
of whom, Sir Ralph Perot, or Pyrot, as the name was  
frequently ſpelt, held it as above-mentioned in king  
Edward I.'s reign,<sup>f</sup> and Mr. Boteler, of Eaſtry, has in  
his poſſeſſion ſome deeds of the Perots, of Ringleton,  
in king Richard II.'s time, having their ſeals appen-  
dant, on which are theſe arms, *A ſhield with a creſcent  
for difference, in chief, three eſcallop ſhells, the legend*  
*— Si Jobis Perot.* From his heirs it deſcended in  
like manner as Knolton to John de Sandhurſt, who  
left an only daughter and heir Chriſtian, who married  
William de Langley, by which marriage he became  
entitled to it; his heirs paſſed it away to Robt. White,  
whoſe heirs held it in the 20th year of Edward III.

Sir John White, of Canterbury, a deſcendant of  
Robert White above-mentioned, died poſſeſſed of it  
in the 9th year of king Edward IV. His deſcendant  
Thomas White, in purſuance of his father's will, for

<sup>f</sup> Book of knight's fees, in the Exchequer.



the purpose of raising a sum of money for charitable uses, alienated it to Boteler, or Butler, of Heronden, in Eastry, from which name it was passed away by sale to Neame, whose son Daniel Neame sold it to Spencer, and his successor Nicholas Spencer, gent. customer of Sandwich, in queen Elizabeth's reign, dying *s. p.* was buried in St. Clement's church, in Sandwich. His arms were, *A chevron engrailed, in chief, three lions rampant, on the chevron a crescent, for difference.* His sister Anne entitled her husband Mr. Andrew Hughes to the possession of it. He was descended, says Philipott, from the Hughes's, of Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordshire, who were branched out from those of North Wales, and bore for his arms, *Gules, on a bend, argent, a demi lion, between three fleurs de lis, sable.* In his descendants it continued, till it was at length carried by a female heir of this name, in marriage to Justinian Champneis, esq. of Westenhanger, who died possessed of it, far advanced in years, in 1748, leaving three sons, Justinian, William and Henry, on whom this manor devolved, in such proportions as was limited by his marriage settlement, according to which it has, with Westenhanger, and his other estates, ever since continued. Since which it has descended in like manner as Westenhanger, and is accordingly now vested in the same proportions as that is, being one sixth part vested in Miss Frances Champneis, and the two sons of John Burt, esq. by Harriet her sister, and the remaining part in the Rev. William Henry Burt Champneis, the eldest son of John Burt, esq. before-mentioned.<sup>2</sup> A court baron is held for this manor.

IN THE YEAR 1074, Odo, bishop of Baieux, gave to St. Augustine's monastery, those tithes which his tenants had, that is, Adelold, the chamberlain, in the three viles of Cnolton, Tickenhurst, and Ringleton, among others, and these he gave with the king's con-

<sup>2</sup> See Westenhanger, vol. viii. p. 74, 75.

sent, who by his charter confirmed it; but these tithes were afterwards taken away from the monastery by William de Albeni, the lord of the fee of those lands.

The great and small tithes of the manor of Ringleton, and the ville of Buckland, were granted by king James I. in fee, to Thomas Blychenden, esq. This estate has constantly belonged to the lessees of the rectory appropriate of Woodnesborough, and as such was lately the estate of Oliver Stephens, esq. of the parsonage of Woodnesborough,<sup>h</sup> and is now of his widow Mrs. Anne Stephens.

THE MANOR OF POLTON, as it is usually called, is situated in the part of this parish next to Ash; its original name was Poltmans, being so called from a family who resided at it, their mansion here being castellated and surrounded with a moat, and they continued lords of it down to Peter Poltman, who was possessed of it in the reign of king Richard II. in the 15th year of which he passed it away, by fine, to Langley, of Knolton, in whom the possession of it remained till king Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to Sir John Whyte, of Canterbury, whose descendant Thomas Whyte, in pursuance of his father's will, which directed it to be sold for charitable uses, conveyed it to Richard Boteler, of Heronden, in Eastry, and in his descendants it staid till the beginning of king James I.'s reign, when William Boteler sold it to Benskin, from whom it descended down to Vincent Benskin, who possessed it in the 22d year of king Charles II. the heirs of whose grandson, John Benskin, sold it to Mr. William Barne, of London, whose nephew of the same name succeeded him in it, and was owner of it in the beginning of king George I.'s reign; after which it became the property of lieutenant-colonel Christopher

<sup>h</sup> See hereafter, under the description of the parsonage, for a more particular account of the owners of this portion of tithes, as well as of the rest of the late Mr. Stephens's estates in this neighbourhood.

Kien, who died in 1744, leaving his wife Jane surviving, who possessed it at her death in 1762, *f. p.* she devised it by her will to Evert George Coulemaker, esq. who died next year, upon which his wife Mary, daughter of Gervas Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, became entitled to it, and carried her interest in it to her second husband Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. of Howlets. He died in 1773, and then it again reverted to her, and she is at this time the possessor of it; but the reversion of it at her death, by Mrs. Kien's will, devolves on her only son by her first husband, lieutenant colonel George Kien Hayward Coulemaker. He married the hon. Miss Southwell. He bears for his arms those of Coulemaker, originally of the province of Brabant; viz. quarterly, first and fourth, *Azure, on a chevron, between three mullets, or, as many trefoils slipped, vert*; second and third, *Azure, two chevrons interlaced, one issuing from the chief, and the other from the base, between eight mullets of six points, all, or*; as the same were certified at the college of arms, in London, in 1779, to colonel Coulemaker.

This manor is held of the manor of Patrixborne. There has not been any court held for it time out of mind. The house of Polton is a large square building, seemingly of the reign of king James I. probably erected by the Benskins; colonel Kien modernized it in part, and although in a low situation, being moated round, it exhibits a respectable appearance.

#### CHARITIES.

THOMAS APPLETON, yeoman, of Eastry, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor 5*l.* to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, to be distributed by them to the poor people, inhabitants here, fourteen days before Christmas day, to be paid out of lands belonging to him, called Hardiles, in this parish.

The poor constantly relieved are about sixty, casually one hundred.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.



The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, and two isles, having a square tower steeple at the west end, with a modern wooden turret and vane at the top of it, in which are five bells, made in 1676. It had a high spire on the tower, which was taken down some years ago. At the east end of the chancel is a marble tablet for John Cason, esq. of this place, justice of the peace, obt. 1718; John Cason, esq. his son, obt. 1755; arms, *Argent, a chevron, sable, between three wolves heads, erased, gules, on an escutcheon of pretence, sable, a chevron, between three fleurs de lis, of the field*; another for Thomas Blechenden, of the antient family of that name, of Aldington, in Kent, obt. 1661; arms, *Azure, a fess nebulee, argent, between three lions heads erased, or, attired, gules, impaling Boys*. On the south side, an antient altar monument with gothic pillars and arches, having had shields and arms, now obliterated. Against the wall, under the canopy, two brass plates, which have been removed to this place, from two grave-stones in the chancel; the first for Sir John Parcar, late vicar of this church, who died the v. day of May, a° dni m° v° xij°; on the second are Latin verses to the memory of Nichs Spencer, esq. obt. 1593. In the middle of the chancel, a grave-stone for William Docksey, esq. of Snellston, in Derbyshire, a justice of the peace, obt. 1760; Sarah his wife, youngest daughter of John Cason, esq. obt. 1774; arms, *Or, a lion rampant, azure, surmounted of a bend, argent*. On a gravestone on the north side of the chancel, on a brass plate, *On a chevron, three quaterfoils, between three annulets*, quartering other coats, now obliterated, for Master Myghell Heyre, sumtyme vicar of this church, who dyed the xxii day of July, m° v° xxviii. In the north isle are several memorials for the family of Gillow, arms, *A lion rampant, in chief, three fleurs de lis*. At the entrance into the chancel, on a grave-stone, on a brass plate, John Hill, gent. of the parish of Nassall, in Staffordshire, obt. 1605. A mural monument

monument for William Gibbs, of this parish, obt. 1777; arms, *Argent, three battle axes, in fess, sable*. In the church-yard are altar tombs to the memory of the Julls, and for Sladden; one for John Verall, gent. sometime mayor of Sandwich, obt. 1610; and another for John Benchkin, of Pouton, obt. 1639.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, *Or, a chief indented, azure*, for John de Sandwich. Several coats of arms, among which were those of Valence and St. Leger, *Argent, three leaves in sinister bend, their points downward, proper*.—*On a canton, azure, three crescents, or*, for Grove.—*Argent, three escallops in chief, or, in base a crescent, gules*, for Helpstone, usually called Hilpurton, bailiff of Sandwich, in 1299. A shield, being Helpstone's badge, another *On a fess engrailed, three cinquefoils, between three garbs*, for John Hill, of Nasall, in Staffordshire, who lies buried in this church.—*A fess engrailed, three lions rampant, in chief, on the fess, a crescent for difference*, for Spencer, customer, of Sandwich.—Quarterly, four coats; first, *On a chevron, three quaterfoils*; second, *Per pale, ermine and argent*; third, *A cross, between four pomegranates, slipped*; fourth, *Three bars, wavy*, for Michael Heyre, vicar here in 1520.

The church of Woodnesborough was given, in the reign of king Henry I. by a religious woman, one Ascelina de Wodensberg, to the priory of Ledes, soon after the foundation of it; to which deed was witness Robert de Crevequer, founder of the priory, Elias his son, and others; which gift was confirmed by the said Robert, who by his charter, released to the priory all his right and title to it. It was likewise confirmed by archbishop Theobald, and several of his successors, and by king Henry III. by his charter of *inspeximus* in his 41st year.

Archbishop William Corboil, who came to the see of Canterbury, three years after the foundation of Ledes priory, at the instance and petition of Ascelina above-mentioned,

mentioned, who resigned this church into his hands for this purpose, appropriated it to the prior and convent, for the finding of necessary cloaths for the canons there; and a vicarage was accordingly endowed in it.

There was a controversy between the prior and convent, and Adam, vicar of this church, in 1627, anno 14 Henry II. concerning the great tithes arising from the crofts and curtilages within this parish, which was referred to the prior of Rochester, who was the pope's delegate for this purpose, who determined that the prior and convent of Ledes, as rectors of this church, should receive, without any exception, all the great tithes of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and of every sort of corn arising, or to arise from all lands, crofts, curtilages, or other places whatever, situated within the bounds of this parish; and that the prior and convent should yearly pay to the said vicar, and his successors, half a seam of barley, and half a seam of beans, at the nativity of our Lord.<sup>1</sup>

After which, this parsonage appropriate, (which appears to have been esteemed as a manor) together with the advowson of the vicarage, remained with the prior and convent of Ledes, till its dissolution in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its lands and possessions, surrendered into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, settled both parsonage and advowson on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, with whom they remain at this time. On the dissolution of deans and chapters, after the death of king Charles I. this parsonage was surveyed in 1649, when it appeared that the manor or parsonage of Woodnesborough, with the scite thereof, and all manner of tithes belonging to it, with a garden and orchard of one acre, was valued all together at 300l.

<sup>1</sup> Chartularie of Ledes priory, fol. 10. In the year 1302, there was an agreement concerning the parochial bounds of the churches of Estri and Wodnesberge.



that the lessee was to repair the premises, and the chancel of the church; that the vicarage was worth fifty pounds per annum. The then incumbent was under sequestration, and there was none to serve the cure; and that the church was then quite ruined, and in great decay.<sup>k</sup>

THE RECTORY OF PARSONAGE, together with THE MANOR OF THE RECTORY OF WOODNESBOROUGH, which still continues part of the possessions of the dean and chapter of Rochester, has been from time to time demised by them, on a beneficial lease. It was formerly held by the family of Appleton, and afterwards by that of Blechynden, both of whom resided at the parsonage; at length the heirs of the latter, who passed away their interest in it to John Cason, esq. who resided here, whose son of the same name dying *s. p.* in 1755, Sarah his youngest sister, married to William Docksey, esq. of Shellston, in Derbyshire, became, as his heir, entitled to it; she survived him, and by her will in 1774, devised the lease of it to Anne, the daughter of Matthew Bookey, clerk, vicar of St. Laurence, in Thanet, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Peke, esq. then the wife of Oliver Stephens, esq. who in her right became entitled to it, and resided at the parsonage. His arms were, *Per chevron, azure and ermine, in chief, two eagles displayed, or*; the Bookeys bore, *Gules, on a bend, argent, three rooks, sable, within a bordure, engrailed*. He died in 1795, leaving her surviving, and she is now in possession of his interest in it, as well as the rest of his estates in this parish and neighbourhood. A court baron is held for this manor. There are thirty-five acres of glebe belonging to the parsonage.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10l. 0s. 7<sup>1</sup>d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 0s. 2<sup>1</sup>d. It is now of the yearly certified value of 56l. 12s. 5<sup>1</sup>d.

<sup>k</sup> Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xiv. Augtn. office.

In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum. In 1713 but at sixty pounds per annum. There are three acres and an half of glebe land belonging to the vicarage. In the king's books in Henry VIIIth.'s time, they are said to have been five acres.

### CHURCH OF WOODNESBOROUGH.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### VICARS.

*Dean and Chapter of Rochester...* *Jasper Green*, in 1628, obt. 1661.  
*Joseph Jackson*, clerk, April 4, 1661.<sup>l</sup>  
 . . . . *Becker*, obt. 1672.  
*Isaac Lovell*, A. B. March 14, 1672, obt. 1729.<sup>m</sup>  
*John Head*, A. M. February 1, 1730, resigned 1736.<sup>n</sup>  
*J. Billingsley*, July 7, 1736, resigned 1737.  
*John Upton*, A. M. Nov. 11, 1737, resigned 1747.<sup>o</sup>  
*Jonathan Soan*, A. M. Sept. 5, 1747, obt. Jan. 14, 1768.<sup>p</sup>  
*John Clarke*, S. T. P. July 23, 1768, resigned Dec. 1775.<sup>q</sup>  
*James Williamson*, A. M. June 28, 1776, resigned 1785.  
 . . . . *Loddington*, A. M. 1785, resigned 1785.  
*John Smith*, A. M. Nov. 1785, the present vicar.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>l</sup> He left by will 20s. to the poor of Bromley, of which parish he had been curate.

<sup>m</sup> And curate of Guston.

<sup>n</sup> Likewise vicar of Sellinge, and resigned this vicarage for the rectory of Burmarth.

<sup>o</sup> Prebendary of Rochester, and the learned editor of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, and other works.

<sup>p</sup> Head master of the king's school in Rochester, and held this vicarage with that of Thurnham, by dispensation.

<sup>q</sup> Prebendary of Rochester, and provost of Oriel college, in Oxford, and resigned this vicarage for that of Lambhurst.

<sup>r</sup> And vicar of Chart Sutton, by dispensation.

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W O R D,

WRITTEN formerly *Worthe*, is the next parish eastward from Woodnesborough, which latter is the original Saxon name, the letter *d* in that language being stricken through, making it the same sound as *th*.<sup>s</sup>

There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. Felderland, Word-street, and Hackling; the borsholders for the two former of which are appointed at Eastry-court, being within the jurisdiction of that manor; for the latter at Adisham, which manor claims over a part of this borough.

THE PARISH OF WORD lies very flat and low, and is very unhealthy; it is in shape very long and narrow, being near three miles from east to west, and not more than one mile across the other way. The village called Word-street, containing twenty-nine houses, having the church close to it, is situated nearly in the middle of the parish; at the southern boundary of which, is the hamlet of Hackling, containing five houses, the principal estate in which, called Hackling farm, belongs to Mrs. Eleanor Dare, of Felderland. At the western extremity of the parish is the borough and hamlet of Felderland, or Fenderland, partly in Word, and partly in Eastry, formerly esteemed a manor, the property of the Manwoods, afterwards of the Harveys, of Combe, and now belonging to the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis, earl Cowper; adjoining to which, in the same borough, is the farm of Upton, situated about a quarter of a mile westward of the church, the estate of which likewise belongs to earl Cowper.

At a small distance further the marshes begin, where there is a parcel of land called Worth, or Worde Minnis, and belongs to the archbishop, the present

<sup>s</sup> See Verstegan, p. 297.



lessee being Mr. Thomas Rammel, of Eastry. Here are two streams, called the south and north streams, which direct their course through these marshes north-westward towards Sandwich; the latter of these was formerly the famous water of Gestling, through which the sea once flowed, and was noted much for being the water in which felons were punished by drowning, their bodies being carried by the current of it into the sea. The marshes here are called Lydden valley, (from the manor of Lydde-court, in this parish, below described, called formerly Hlyden) which is under the direction of the commissioners of sewers for the eastern parts of Kent; and to which the north stream is the common sewer. The marshes continue beyond this stream about half a mile northward, where the sand downs begin.

These sand downs are a long bank of sand, covered with green sward of very unequal surface, and edge the sea shore for five miles and upwards from Pepperness, which is the south-east point of Sandwich bay, as far as Deal. They are about a quarter of a mile broad, except about the castle, which is, from its situation, called Sandowne castle, where they end with the beach, but a little way within the shore, about the middle of them is a cut, called the Old Haven, which runs slanting from the sea along these downs, near but not quite into the river Stour, about three quarters of a mile eastward below Sandwich. The castle of Sandowne is situated about half a mile from the north end of the town of Deal; it was built with Deal castle, and several others, by king Henry VIII. in the year 1539, for the defence of this coast, each being built with four round lunets of very thick stone arched work, with many large port-holes; in the middle is a great round tower, with a large cistern for water on the top of it; underneath is an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole is encompassed with a fosse, over which is a draw-bridge. It is under the government of the lord warden, who appoints the captain and other officers of it, by the act of

32d of king Henry VIII. This castle has lately had some little repair made to it, which, however, has made it but barely habitable.

This parish contains about fifty houses. The lands in it are of about the annual value of 3000l. The soil is very rich and fertile, and may properly be called *the garden of this part of Kent*, and is the most productive for wheat, of any perhaps within the county. There are no woodlands in it. There is no fair.

THE PRINCIPAL MANOR in this parish is that of **LYDDE-COURT**, written in Saxon, *Hlyden*, which was given by Offa, king of Mercia, in the year 774, to the church of Christ, in Canterbury, L. S. A. as the charter expresses it, meaning, with the same franchises and liberties that the manor of Adisham had before been given to it. After which, this manor continued with the priory of Christ-church, and king Edward I. in his 7th year, granted to it the liberty and franchise of wreck of the sea, *apud le Lyde*, which I suppose to be this manor; and king Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the priory, *free-warren* within their demesne lands within it;† and in this state this manor continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, by whom it was afterwards, in the 36th year of that reign, re-granted to the king, who sold it that year to Stephen Motte, and John Wylde, gent. and they alienated it to Richard Southwell, who in the 1st year of king Edward VI. passed it away by sale to Thomas Rolfe, and he afterwards conveyed it to William Lovelace, serjeant-at-law, who died possessed of it in 1576, and his son Sir William Lovelace, of Bethersden, alienated it to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, from whom

† Regist. Ecclesiæ Christi. Cant. cart. 134. Again confirmed by king Henry VI. See MSS Bibl. Cott.

it descended down to Philip, viscount Strangford, who sold it to Herbert Randolph, esq. and he passed away a part of it, called afterwards *Lydde Court Ingrounds*, with the manor or royalty of Lydde-court, in Word and Eastry, and lands belonging to it, in 1706, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, and his grandson of the same name, dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, his estates became vested in his three sisters, as the three daughters and coheirs of his father Sir Robert Furnese, in equal shares, in coparcenary. After which a partition of them having been agreed to, which was confirmed by an act next year, this manor, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, was allotted to Selina, the third daughter,<sup>u</sup> who afterwards married E. Dering, esq. and entitled him to this estate. He survived her and afterwards succeeded his father in the title of baronet, and continued in the possession of this estate till 1779, when he passed it away by sale to Mr. William Walker and Mr. James Cannon, of Deal, who are the present owners of it.

The house, called the Downes house, is the court-lodge, but no court has been held for many years.

THE REMAINING, *and by far the greatest part* of this estate, called, for distinction,

LYDDE-COURT OUTGROUNDS, was likewise in the possession of the Smiths, of Westenhanger, and was demised by Thomas Smith, esq. of that place, to Roger Manwood, jurat of Sandwich, for a long term of years, at which time the outer downs were enwarrened for hares and rabbits.

From Thomas Smythe, esq. this estate descended down to Philip, viscount Strangford, who sold the whole of it, with the manor, royalties, &c. as has been mentioned before, to Herbert Randolph, esq. who passed away the manor and part of the lands belonging

<sup>u</sup> See more of the descent of the estates of Sir Henry Furnese, under Waldershare, before.



to it, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. and the other, being by far the greatest part of it, since called *Lydde Court Outgrounds*, to Richard Harvey, esq. of Eythorne, who in 1720 alienated it to Sir Robert Furnese, bart. before mentioned, in whose descendants it continued down to Catherine, his daughter and coheir, who carried it in marriage, first to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and secondly to Francis, earl of Guildford, to whom on her death in 1766, she devised this estate. He died possessed of it in 1790, and his grandson, the right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is the present possessor of it. This estate comprehends all that tract of land, partly sandy, partly marshy, and the whole nearly pasturage, lying on the south side of Sandwich haven, bounded on the east by the sea shore, and on the west by the ditch, along which the footway to Deal leads, and which is the eastern boundary of Lydde-court Inngrounds.

In the year 1565, there was a suit in the star chamber, respecting a road from Sandowne gate and Sandwich, to the castle in the Downes, which was referred to the archbishop and Sir Richard Sackville; who awarded, that there should be a highway sixteen feet broad over Lyd-court grounds.

SANDOWNE, so called from the sand downs over which it principally extends, is a manor, which lies partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Clement's, in Sandwich, within the jurisdiction of which corporation the latter part of it is. This manor was antiently the estate of the Perots, who held the same, as the private deeds of this name and family shew, as high as the reign of king Henry III. Thomas de Perot died possessed of it in the 4th year of that reign, at which time he had those privileges and franchises, the same as other manors of that time; Henry Perot, the last of this name, at the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, was succeeded by John de Sandhurst, who left an only daughter

daughter and heir Christian, who married William de Langley.<sup>w</sup> After which it continued in his descendants till it passed to the Peytons, and thence in like manner as Knolton above described, by sale to the Narboroughs, and afterwards by marriage to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart whose grandson Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small mean building, having a low pointed wooden turret at the west end, in which are two bells. The church consists of a nave, two isles, and a chancel, the north isle extending only about halfway towards the west end. In the south wall of the chancel is an arched tomb, on which probably was once the figure of some person, who was the founder, or at least a good benefactor towards the building. In the south isle are several gravestones for the Philpotts, of this parish; and an altar monument for Mr. Ralph Philpott, obt. 1704.

In the church-yard are altar tombs to the memories of the same family of Philpott.

The church of Word, or Worth, has ever been esteemed as a chapel to the mother church of Eastry, and continues so at this time, being accounted as a part of the same appropriation, a further account of which may be seen in the description of that church before. The vicar of Eastry is inducted to the vicarage of the church of Eastry, with the chapels of Shrinkling and Word annexed to it.

<sup>w</sup> Philipott, p. 360. See a more particular account of the descent of this manor, and the several possessors of it under Knolton.

It is included with the church of Eastry in the valuation of it in the king's books. In 1578 here were communicants one hundred and forty-four, in 1644 only one hundred and fourteen.

The rectorial or great tithes of this parish, as part of the rectory of Eastry, were demised on a beneficial lease, to the late countess dowager of Guildford, whose younger children are now entitled to the present interest in this lease.

The lessee of the parsonage is bound to repair the chancel of this church.







Barlow sculp.

*A View of Sandwich, taken in the year 1719.*

## THE TOWN AND PORT OF SANDWICH.

THE town of Sandwich is situated on the north-east confines of this county, about two miles from the sea, and adjoining to the harbour of its own name, through which the river Stour flows northward into the sea at Pepperness. It is one of the principal cinque ports, the liberty of which extends over it, and it is within the jurisdiction of the justices of its own corporation.

Sandwich had in antient time several members appertaining to it,\* called the antient members of the port of Sandwich; these were Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Deal; but in the later charters, the members mentioned are Fordwich incorporated, and the non-corporated members of Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Stonar, Sarre, all in this county, and Brightlingsea, in Suffex; but of late years, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar,

\* An account of the cinque ports, their origin and use, has already been given in several of the former parts of this history, to which the reader will refer.

have

have been taken from it; Deal, by having been in 1699 incorporated with the charter of a separate jurisdiction, in the bounds of which Walmer is included; and Stonar having been, by a late decision of the court of king's bench in 1773, adjudged to be within the jurisdiction of the county at large.

The first origin of this port was owing to the decay of that of Richborough, as will be further noticed hereafter. It was at first called Lundenwic, from its being the entrance to the port of London, for so it was, on the sea coast, and it retained this name until the supplanting of the Saxons by the Danes, when it acquired from its sandy situation a new name, being from thenceforward called Sandwic, in old Latin, *Sabulovicum*, that is, the sandy town, and in process of time, by the change of language, Sandwich.

Where this town now stands, is supposed, in the time of the Romans, and before the decay of the haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered with that water, which formed the bay of it, which was so large that it is said to have extended far beyond this place, on the one side almost to Ramsgate cliffs, and on the other near five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of land, on which Stonar and Sandwich too, were afterwards built, and extending from thence up to the æstuary, which then flowed up between the Isle of Thanet and the main land of this county.

During the time of the Saxons, the haven and port of Richborough, the most frequented of any in this part of Britain, began to decay, and swarve up, the sea by degrees entirely deserting it at this place, but still leaving sufficient to form a large and commodious one at Sandwich, which in process of time, became in like manner, the usual resort for shipping, and arose a flourishing harbour in its stead; from which time the Saxon fleets, as well as those of the Danes, are said by the historians of those times, to sail for the port of Sandwich; and there to lie at different times, and no further  
mention

mention is made of that of Richborough, which being thus destroyed, Sandwich became the port of general resort; which, as well as the building of this town, seems to have taken place, however, some while after the establishment of the Saxons in Britain, and the first time that is found of the name of Sandwich being mentioned and occurring as a port, is in the life of St. Wilfred, archbishop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus; in which it is said, he and his company, *prosperè in portum Sandwich, atque suaviter pervenerunt*, happily and pleasantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich, which happened about the year 665, or 666, somewhat more than 200 years after the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. During the time of the Danes infesting this kingdom, several of their principal transactions happened at this place,<sup>y</sup> and the port of it became so much frequented, that the author of queen Emma's life styles it the most noted of all the English ports; *Sandwich qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus*.

FROM THE TIME of the origin of the town of Sandwich, the property of it was vested in the several kings who reigned over this country, and continued so till king Ethelred, in the year 979, gave it, as the lands of his inheritance, to Christ-church, in Canterbury, free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except the repelling invasions, and the repairing of bridges and castles.<sup>z</sup> After which king Canute, having obtained the kingdom, finished the building of this town, and having all parts and places in the realm at his disposal,

<sup>y</sup> See Chron Sax. an. 851, 993. Ethelwerd, l. 3, c. 3. H. Hunt. l. 5 and 6. Afferii ann Flor. Worcester, p. 582, 612, 613, 614. Walsingham, p. 427. Alfred, an. 1002 et seq. 1007. S. Dunelm. col. 166, 170, 171. Brompton, 887, 891. Hoveden, 430. Malmshur. cap. 55. Kilb. Surv. p. 239.

<sup>z</sup> This charter, in Latin and Saxon, occurs at the beginning of a very old MISS. book of the Gospels in the library of St. John's college, in Oxford; it was engraved by Dr. Rawlinson in 1754. It is printed in Boys's Collections, with a translation, p. 549. See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 21.



# "The Sandwich Manuscript."

The antiquities of Richborowe, Monhore and Sandwich.

The antiquities of the old towne and castle of Ruppcester or Richeborrow, now called Richborrow, then in the isle of Thanet, as also of the new foundation and erection of the towne of Sandwich, with the foundations of old in the same, first founded by Knute the Dane being then king of England, gathered out of antient chronicles of Matth. Paris, Matth. Westmonast. — Roff. Tho<sup>o</sup> Sprotteus,\* and other antient records and monuments.

In the yeare of grace 52, Aoviragus being king of Brittain refused his obedience to the Roman empire: whereupon Vespasian a noble captaine of the Romans was sent into Brittain by Claudius the emperor to repress Aoviragus his insolency, and to reduce him to his former subjection; which Vespasian attempting to land his forces in the haven of Rutupi or Richbrow, now called Sandwich haven, was there by Aoviragus repulsed and kept from landing. At which time the haven, which is now called Sandwich haven, was called the haven of Rutupi or Richeborrow.

Long afterwards, partly by continuance of time, and more by the force and fury of the Danes making havock of all things in the county of Kent and especially <sup>in</sup> Thanet, the city of Rutupi with the castle now called Richborrow castle was utterly destroyed by fire and sword; such was the rage of king Swayne and his Danes in the yeare of grace 990. The antient castle of Rutupi now Richborrow was built by Vespasian, being then generall of the Romans in Brittain, and sent thither by the mighty  
His name is thus differently written, Sprotteus, Spottus, Sprottus



emperor Claudius, Arviragus then reigning in Brittain: which  
Vespasian, after he had gotten the victory and subdued the Brits  
built the castle of Richborow for the safeguard and defence of his  
navy; which castle the Britons called the castle of Rutupi, as we  
should say, the castle built upon the rock or ~~caust~~ upon the coast  
of Rutupi, taking the name of the place: for in time of the Roman  
government all the castles of Kent eastward was of Ptolomey  
called the castle of Rutupi: as also witnesseth Iuan;

*Aut vasa cum Thetis Rutupinague littora ferunt,  
Unda Calidonio fallet turbata Britannos.*

This most auncient castle, situate in the mouth of the haven  
of Rutupi now called Sandwich haven, (begun) in the yeare of  
grace 55, not far from the auncient towne of Storchore in the  
isle of Thanet, was perfected by Severus the emperour, which  
then govern'd the Britains, as appeareth by the auncient coynes  
and money commonly found in the ruines and about the saide  
castle of Richborow, having the impression and inscription of  
Severus: which Severus was the cheefest builder of castles, forts  
and walls of all the Romans in Britaine, as is to be gathered  
in that he walled in Dover, built the castle of Reculfe or Reculver  
in the isle of Suidelade, as auncient coynes there found beare  
his impression doe shew. Besides, he built a strong and famous  
wall called Severus wall between the Britons and Scots, or Picts  
in the north parts of Britaine, all the breadth of the land from  
sea to sea.

The towne of Storchore was of great fame in the times of  
king Ethelbert about the yeare of grace 616; at which place  
Canutus with his Danes landed in the haven of Rutupi, and  
there he entered with all his navy: it was situate right over  
against Sandwich. There also landed St Augustine with his  
companions in number forty, being sent by Gregory the bishp



Rome; where he also tarried until king Ethelbert with his nobility  
gave him audience in the castle of Richbrow.

At this auncient towne of Stonehore landed Lewis the son of  
Philip the french king; where he remained a certaine time in the  
reign of king John, at such time as the nobles and barons of the land  
conspiring against theyre king had promised to deliver the kingdom  
unto the said Lewis, as witnesseth Math. Paris. This towne, being  
much ruinated by the rage of Swayne and the Danes in the year  
1000, was reedified by William the conqueror in the yeare of grace 1066;  
and in the reign of Richard the second was by the frenchmen utterly  
destroyed with fire and sword; at which time they also greatly  
spoiled the towne of Sandwich: and thus much of Stonar.

But to return again to the auncient castle of Rutupi or  
Richbrow, which in time of the Saxons was a famous pallace of  
the kings of Kent, as it is reported by Thomas Spottew, a monk of  
Augustines, in his history of the kings of Kent, whose words are  
these. Ethelbert king of Kent, after he had given away his pallace in  
Norberma, for soe the Saxons called that citty or which we now  
call Canterbury, as one might say the court of Kent, for the auncient  
palace of ~~king~~ king Lucius in the time of the Romans was situated  
there unto the most auncient church dedicated to the honour of our  
saviour Christ now called christ church: which pallace of the  
kings at Canterbury the king gave unto Augustine and his  
disciples for ever, after that he had received the faith of Christ  
and was by him baptised. He gave also unto him all the citty  
of Canterbury, excepting certaine especiall lands belonging to his  
cowne. after which donation and departure from his pallace  
in Cant. he made his continuall abroad and dwelling in his castle  
at Richbrow, or as many say at Reculfe or Reculver.

And because I have made mention of the castle of Reculfe  
or Reculver, it shall not be from the purpose to speak something



thereof. This ancient castle was built, as I said before, by Severus the  
emperor in the year of grace 205, as Matthew Westminster reporteth.  
Severus the emperor with great force entered into Brittain; where after  
many sharp and bloody battels he subdued the greatest part of the  
island, and built with Roman brick a most strong castle at the  
going out of the haven of Rutupi, called Reculver, now Reculver.  
Hee also made a great ditch or trench with a very strong wall  
fortified with many turrets and towers in length 132 miles exten-  
ding from sea to sea, where leaveng garrisons for the defence  
thereof hee returned to York and there dyed. In this castle of  
Reculver Ethelbert the second of that name king of Kent, after the  
example of Ethelbert the first, built a monastery of monks, dedi-  
cating it to the honour of the virgin Mary, inducing the same with  
great possessions; and lyeth interred in the body of the ~~same~~  
same church in an arched sepulchre in a wall on the north  
side of that church, as is at this day to be seen. About the year  
of grace 797\* Bithwaldus, after archbishop of Canterbury, was the  
last abbot of that monastery, and was utterly ruinated by the  
fury of Swayne the Dane anno 990. The coming of St Augustine  
the monk into England, sent thither by Gregory the first, bishop  
of Rome, to preach the faith of Christ unto king Ethelbert and  
his people. At whose preaching the king and his subjects, by the  
grace of god, were converted from paganism, and received  
baptisme in the year of grace 596, which was the 147 year after  
that the two brethren Horsa and Hengistus with theyre forces  
invaded Brittain - Augustine the servant of God was sent  
into Brittain by Gregory the bishop of Rome to preach the gospel  
of Christ unto the inhabitants of that land, which then being  
blinded with pagan superstition had utterly extinguished all

\* Bithwald was abbot of Reculver and came to the see of Canterbury in 692.



Christianity in that part of the land which they possessed. But in  
that part of Brittain which is called Wales the faith of Christ was  
well retained; which being received in the yeare of our ~~Red~~ Lord  
7 did neuer after faile among them. Upon the east part of  
out lyeth the isle of Thanet, where Augustine with his fellows  
anded, being in number forty persons as it is reported, who by  
an interpreter sent to King Ethelbert gave the king to understand,  
that he with his company was come <sup>from</sup> Rome to bring unto him  
and his people the glad tiding of the gospell; the way unto  
small life and blisse to all them that believe the same; which  
ing the king hearing came shortly after unto the isle of Thanet  
unto his pallace or castle of Rapticester or Richebomow, scituate  
in the old city citty of Stonehore: and the king sitting under the  
off or rock whereon the castle is built commanded Augustine  
with his fellows to be brought before him. Then Augustine, being  
presented before the king and strengthened with Gods spirit, began  
boldly to preach the glad tidings of the gospell, assuring the  
king and his people of everlasting life and salvation in the  
kingdome of heaven by Christ, if they would give credit unto his  
doctrine and preaching; with many other things tending to  
convert the king from payanisme to christianity. To whom the  
king gave answer, that the thing he had preached was good to  
heare, being both wonderfull and worth the following; but for soe  
much, sayth hee, as they be novelties, and as yet to vs unknowne,  
we are not aminded to consent thereunto, and to forsake the  
religion and ceremonies of our ancestors of long time used and  
continued in this our kingdome; yet for so much as yee are  
come from farr, intending as it seemeth our health and welfare,  
we will in friendly and all kindnes entertaine you, and intreate  
you with convenient allowance of all things needfull for your



maintenance and sustentation, giueing you full liberty to preach in  
kingdome, and to gain unto your religion such as you can. And  
then gave unto Augustine and his fellows a dwelling place in the  
citty of Canterbury, now situate in the parish of St Alphage on the  
north side of the king's street, along the which now runneth the way  
of the archbishop's pallace; in which place St Augustine with  
fellows made his abode untill the conuersion of the king. It is  
now called stable or staple gate. There was at that time a chapel  
or oratorie for the king's household, where they did pray and sa-  
-fice to theyre idols and false gods, as Spottew reporteth.

But to come nearer to our purpose. The towne of Sandwich  
is situate one mile from the old castle of Richborow, and this  
lead of it. At first it was called Swanswick, as it were the Swaine  
salts or the haven of Swaine, because he there wintered with all  
his navy: in which place for safeguard of his shipping he  
built a fort on the east side of the haven of Rutupie, which after-  
ward in the reigne of Edward the confessor was called the castle  
of Edward eade of Essex: the remnants and ruines whereof at this  
day remaine, here onto the said haven within the walls of  
Sandwich, in the orchard of Edward Peake gent. and iurate  
of the same towne. Yet Leland is of opinion that Sandwich  
tooke the name of salt sands, as it were a towne placed in  
the salts, and soe corruptly called Sandwicke, as one might  
say, a towne placed in the sandy salts; for this word, with  
in the end of a word signifieth salt. But lettinge the etymology  
of the name passe, I gather of the premisses, that Sandwich  
tooke a great increase by the ruine of Stonehore, and were a  
new foundation by the Danish subversion of Richborow.

Along by the one side of the towne of Sandwich runneth  
a fresh river, which the Saxons called Stowre and the Britons



fore that the Dowe. After the desolation of Stonehore Canutus the  
eat king of Denmark prevailing in England, according to his owne  
sire, new built Sandwich, instead of Stonehore and Richeborrow  
ore by the Saxons destroyed; which towne according to the nature  
the scituation he called Sandwich, a town of salt sand; which  
one was begun to be built a little before in the reigne of his  
ther king Swayne, and being perfuted by Canutus his son was  
the same Canutus enriched with great and large priviledges  
d liberties; which charter of priviledge granted by king Canutus  
myselfe have seen in the towne hall amongst the auncient records  
Sandwich: which towne, tho' king Canutus in fine so much loved  
d faoured as of an imperfect work to bring it to perfection,  
ducing the same with great priviledge, yet not long before he  
ntally hated the same, because of the conspiracy and treason  
the Saxons against him in that place; for which cause he in  
ost cruell wise caused the hands and noses of the noblemens  
ns of the Saxons, which were left with him for hostages untill  
taine conditions were performed, to be cutt off: which cruell and  
zannous fact so exasperated the Saxons, that in the end he  
glad to forsake England and fly into Denmark anno 1027.\*

In the towne of Sandwich are three fair parish churches  
overned by three godly and learned ministers which there most  
diligently preach the word of God. The first of these churches is  
situate in the west part of the towne towards Canterbury gate,  
dedicated to the virgin Mary and is called St. Mary's, where, in  
the auncient times of the Saxons made before the building of the  
towne of Sandwich, stood a monastery or nunnery upon the  
side of the haven of Rutupie, as I find in the history of Glosbe  
monck of the conceiv of Augustine, which monastery was begun  
(note left England in 1014 and returned in 1016. + For Goteline or Goceline.



by Dampneva queen and aunt to king Egbert; which queen  
the help of the ~~Queen~~ king her nephew aforesaid built two fair  
monasteries, one in the isle of Thanet called Minster, the ruins  
whereof yet remaine in the same parish, and the other upon the  
bank of the haven of Rutupi or Richeborrow, in the yeare of  
grace 640; which two monasteries she caused to be built,  
especially for that king Egbert had suffered his two nephews  
Ethelbut and Etheltrige to be murdered by the counsell of his  
seneschall Thunor; in expiation of which innocent blood he  
built two monasteries, one at Minster in Thanet, and another  
dedicate to the virgin Mary situate in the very place where  
the parish church of St Mary now standeth; which church  
being long since destroyed by the Danes was again repaired  
at the charges of queen Emma Canutus his wife; who may well  
be counted founder of that towne. The same church was again  
destroyed by the frenchmen in the years        yeare of Richard  
the second. In the 20th yeare of king Henry the 8th an anchoress  
had her cell at the east end of the same church, where the other  
monastery before spoke of was first founded.

In the church of St Maries are interred the bodies of many  
worthy men, as sir Edward Ringeley knt. and his wife dame  
Elizabeth, the daughter and heire of William Sangley of Knowlton  
esq. which Edward Ringeley was born in Staffordshire, and  
knighted at Mortes in France by Thomas duke of Norfolk the  
king's lieutenant generall, for that he most valiantly first  
scaled the walls of Mortes: afterwards he was made lieutenant  
of the ordnance in the wars against the Scotts; and afterwards  
preferred by king Henry the 8th to be marshall of the towne  
of Calais, and after that made seneschall of the same towne:  
Egbert came to the crown of Kent in 664, and died 673. Ethelred. Rapin



stly he was made capitaine of the castle of Guines, where he died,  
and his body honorably carried from thence to Sandwich, and  
temporley buried in the south isle of st Mary's church in the  
reigne of king Edward the sixth. In this church also resteth the  
body of sir William Leverick of Ash knt. and dame Emma his  
wife, the daughter of Sir John Septuans of Ash knt. which were  
principal repaiers or builders of st Maries church after  
it was burnt by the French in the time of Richard the second;  
theyre bodies lye in the north side of the same church in an  
arched sepulchre in the church wall, and were buried in the  
reigne of Henry the fourth. There also lyeth the body of William  
lord Clinton, the first founder of the Carmelite fryers in Sandwich,  
as it is reported, and is buried ~~under~~ under the gilded arch  
in the wall on the south side of the church; which arch was  
ruined up in the time of king Edward the sixth, but is yet  
nevertheless to be seen in the church yard. There also are  
buried the bodies of William Condie merchant and Mawde  
his wife in the south isle of the said church nere unto the  
lord Clinton: hee of his own chardge erected a chauntry, super-  
stitiously perswaded that it was for his soules health. And  
he be short, in the bellfraye nere unto the quier doore lyeth buried  
the bodye of Thomas Mainwood gent. which dyed in the reigne  
of king Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, a goodly and pleasant gentleman. He had  
three sones, John, Roger and Thomas; of which Roger Mainwood  
became a famous and learned lawyer; a man for his learning  
held in great estimation of all men, orderly rising by all the  
honourfull titles of the law to be serjeant, and was afterwards  
made one of the justices of the common pleas by queen  
Elizabeth in the fifteenth ~~years~~ years of her reigne and in

\* For fourteenth.



in the yeare of grace 1572, and lastly to be lord chiefe baron of  
the exchequer. He had to wife Dorothy, one of the daughters of  
John Tebole gent. by whome he had three sons, whereof onely  
the youngest Peter Manwood liveth; the other two dyed young.  
His father Thomas Manwood was had in good account in  
Sandwich, and had to wife Katherine the daughter of  
John Gallaway esq. by whom he had issue John, Roger  
Thomas, as is aforesaid; which John and Thomas were  
divers times maiors of Sandwich; men had in great estimation  
~~and~~ among their neighbours. Thomas Manwood was the  
son of Roger Manwood: his mother was descended of the  
Stapletons in Sussex. This Roger Manwood was born near  
Chichester in the territories of Manwood; in which territory  
as Henry Hunt\* reporteth, in the time of the Britons stood  
a great and strong citie called Andrecaster, which citie King  
king of the south Saxons wanne, but not without great  
slaughter both of the Saxons and Britons. In perpetual  
remembrance whereof the circuits of ground belonging to  
that citie is untill this day called the territory of Manwood  
as a place wherein the ~~the~~ manhorde of the Britons was  
tryed; in which place this Roger was born, and took  
name thereof. He beareth in his coate five paleys, &c.

St Peter's church is situate in the midst of the  
towne; in which church being both faire and large rest the  
bodies of certaine worthy personages, especially founders  
chapells and hospitalls; of whom Thomas Ellis a worshipfull  
merchant and Margaret his wife were cheife; whose bodies  
are buried in a most auncient monument in the north isle  
of the same church. These two founded two hospitalls in

\* Henry Huntingdon.



Sandwich for the releife of the poore, one in the honour of st  
Thomas called St Thomas house, his other in honour of st John  
baptist called St John's house; enduing the said hospitalls  
with convenient lands. Also the same Thomas Ellis and  
Margaret Ellis founded three chaplaines or priests perpetually  
to pray for the people; one of which three priests was always  
bound to teach and instruct the youth of the towne. The last  
of which chaplains was one Mr Green a learned school-master  
and a great beater downe of papistry. The house for the three  
chaplains was scituated at the east end of st Peter's church.

There resteth also in this church the body of Sir John G<sup>r</sup>ave  
† he lyeth in a sepulcher under an arch in the wall  
on the south side of the same church, which south isle he  
built. He flourished in the time of king Henry V<sup>th</sup>, in the  
last yeare of his reigne.

In the north isle of this church is also buried the  
bodyes of J. Eve, a worshipfull merchant and Maunde his  
wife, in an arched sepulcher in the wall, which north isle  
they built from the ground. Under an arch in the wall in  
the north isle of the same church are buried divers worship-  
full men of the Sandwiches knights, whereof one Sir Simon  
Sandwich was warden of the cinque ports in the reigne of  
Edward the second, who gave liberally towards the  
building of the steeple of the same church.

The third church dedicated to st Clement is scituate  
on higher ground then the rest in the east part of the  
same towne of neer Sandowne gate; which church is  
greater and fairer then either of the other, and resembleth  
the manner of Normans buildings used in the time of  
William the conquerour. It seemeth that the great window



of the same church were made, long after the first building of the church, of a newer mould than was in former time used. In the church are buried divers worshipfull gentlemen and merchants, sometimes maiors of that same towne; divers of the Boys's, of which name I saw one R. W. gentleman there superstitiously buried in a franciscan's habit.

Of Sandwich schoole newly erected by Roger Manwood counsellor at law.

After time had utterly worne out st Peter's schoole in Sandwich, which schoole I spake of before, a new free grammar schoole was erected much fairer and better built than the last, but situate in a worse and more corrupt aie, by reason of the annoyance of the marshes and ouse nere unto the same. It is placed in the west end of the towne near Canterbury gate. It was built chiefly by the means of Roger Manwood esq. counsellor at law at the common charges of the said Roger Manwood brethren of the said Roger, William Southwick, Ryse Parrot, Thomas Thomson and John Gilbert; all which were bountifull contributors to the new foundation of that schoole in the seventh yeare of the reign of queen Elizabeth. But above all the rest Roger Manwood as a patrone or father of the towne of Sandwich endued the said schoole with the yearly revenue of 20l. procuring his younger brother Thomas Manwood to give to the said schoole 10l. a yeare for ever. God of his goodness send many such labourers into his vineyard to his glory and the benefit of the commonwealth. This schoole of Sandwich payeth a yearly quitrent of 20d. to the deane and chapter of christchurch, as to the lords of the soil.



Of the first erection of the Carmelites in the towne  
of Sandwich.

In the 20th yeare of the reigne of king Edward the first, 1299,  
William lord Clinton, lord of Folkestone and Goulesdon, of his owne  
eyes built a faire monastery of Carmelites or black<sup>\*</sup> friers  
the south side of the towne of Sandwich. In that monastery  
buried the body of William Peynell gent. and Thomas  
Thorne esq. with Maude his wife descended of the worship-  
full family of the Sandwiches, which of theyre owne charges  
he founded the hospitall of st Bartholomeus with a  
company of three priests, whereof one was as it were prior, and  
in charge to see the poore of that hospitall conveniently  
served with necessaries as well in sickness as in health.  
These chauntry priests were bound by superstitious vow con-  
tinually to pray for the health of the people and souls of  
their founders. Afterwards in proceess of time for the further  
benefit of the poore God stirred up the Sandwiches; first  
Henry Sandwich kn. warden of the cinque ports and the king's  
tenant of Kent, who increased the number of the alms men  
in that hospitall to the number of 12 men and foure women,  
commonly called brethren and sisters of st Bartholomeus,  
giving for every one of them a private house, to remayne to  
them and theyre poore successors for ever; which house or  
hospitall are situate without the southgate of the towne of  
Sandwich, commonly called newgate. Sir Nicholas Sandwich  
knt. in time of king Richard the second, lord warden of the  
cinque ports after his father, not onely confirmed his father's  
foundation, but alsoe endowed the said hospitall of st Bartholomeus  
with laye possessions and liberties, assigning the patronage

\* For white.



of the same hospitall for ever unto the maior and commonly  
of the towne of Sandwich for the time being, and also the choyce  
other poore persons instead of such poore as shall at any time  
afterwards depart in the said hospitall; preferring allways  
by all others in theyre choyce such as had been mayors,  
juratts or commoners of Sandwich, which were grown farr  
in debt, or decayed by shipwrack, fire, or other like casualties.  
The bodies of these two knights are decently buried in the no-  
rth side of the quire of the chappell of the said hospitall.

There was also in Sandwich another ancient church  
dedicated to st jacob, and situated towards the south side  
of the towne, not farre from st Mary's. It is now utterly destr-  
oyed as a thing standing the townsmen to no use. The church ye-  
t is yet a burying place for strangers. In that church  
allways an hermit attired in black garments with a long  
beard, whose duty was to minister unto the strangers and  
to bury the dead and to pray for the people. The last hermit  
there I my selfe knew in the 20th yeare of king Henry the 8th  
called John Steward, who was afterwards preferred to be  
parson of st Mary's. This chappell was destroyed in the t-  
ime of king Edward the sixth.

I read in the ancient monuments of christ-church  
Canterbury, that in that very place where the new gramma-  
schooke of Sandwich is now erected, in the times of the  
Normans stood a monastery of monkes called Suthmann  
built by Odo bishop of Baion, to whom William the conqueror  
his brother by the mother's side had then committed the  
government of the countie of Kent."

From collections for an History of Sandwich &c by William Boys  
F. A. S. pp. 835 — 843.

as coming to the possession of it by conquest, by his charter in the year 1023, gave, or rather restored the port of Sandwich, with the profits of the water of it, on both sides of the stream, for the support of that church, and the sustenance of the monks there.

Soon after this, the town of Sandwich increased greatly in size and inhabitants, and on account of the commodity and use of its haven, and the service done by the shipping belonging to it, was of such estimation, that it was made one of the principal cinque ports; and in king Edward the Confessor's days, it contained three hundred and seven houses, and was an hundred within itself; and it continued increasing, as appears by the description of it, in the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the title of the lands of the archbishop:

*Sandwice lies in its own proper hundred. This borough the archbishop holds, and it is of the clothing of the monks, and yields the like service to the king as Dover; and this the men of that borough testify, that before king Edward gave the same to the Holy Trinity, it paid to the king fifteen pounds. At the time of king Edward's death it was not put to ferme. When the archbishop received it, it paid forty pounds of ferme, and forty thousand herrings to the food of the monks. In the year in which this description was made, Sandwic paid fifty pounds of ferme, & Herrings as above. In the time of king Edward the Confessor there were there three hundred and seven mansions tenanted, now there are seventy six more, that is together three hundred and eighty three.*

And under the title of the bishop of Baieux's lands, as follows, under the description of the manor of Golleberge:

*In Estrei hundred, in Sandwic, the archbishop has thirty two houses, with plats of land belonging to this manor, (viz. Golleberge) and they pay forty-two shillings*



*lings and eight pence, and Adeluold has one yoke, which is worth ten shillings.*

These houses, with all the liberties which the bishop of Baieux had in Sandwich, had been given by him to Christ-church, in Canterbury, and confirmed to it in the year 1075, by his brother the Conqueror.<sup>a</sup>

Afterwards king Henry II. granted to the monks the full enjoyment of all those liberties and customs in Sandwich, which they had in the time of king Henry his grandfather, that is, the port and toll, and all maritime customs in this port, on both sides of the water, that is, from Eadburgate unto Merksflete, and the small boat to ferry across it, and that no one should have any right there except them and their servants.

The town, by these continued privileges, and the advantages it derived from the great resort to the port, increased much in wealth and number of inhabitants; and notwithstanding, in the year 1217, anno 2 king Henry III. great part of the town was burnt by the French, yet the damage seems soon to have been recompenced by the favors bestowed on it by the several kings, in consideration of the services it had continually afforded, in the shipping of this port, to the nation. The first example of royal favor, being shewn by the last-mentioned king, was in his 11th year, who not only confirmed the customs before granted, but added the further grant of a market to this town and port,<sup>b</sup> and in his 13th year granted the custom of taking two-pence for each cask of wine received into it.

After which, the prior and convent of Christ-church, in the 18th year of king Edward I. gave up in exchange for other lands elsewhere, to his queen Eleanor, all their rights, possessions, and privileges here, excepting their houses and keys, and a free passage in the

<sup>a</sup> Dugd. Mon. vol i. p. 22. Regist. Ecclesiæ Christi, Cant. cart. 62, 830.

<sup>b</sup> Claus 11 king Henry III. m. 13 and 20.

haven, in the small boat, called the vere boat,<sup>c</sup> and free liberty for themselves and their tenants to buy and sell toll free, which the king confirmed that year ; and as a favor to the town, he placed the staple for wool in it for some time.

The exception above-mentioned, was afterwards found to be so very prejudicial, as well as inconvenient, that king Edward III. in his 38th year, gave them other lands in Essex, in exchange for all their rights, privileges, and possessions, in this town and port. After which king Richard II. in his first year, removed the staple for wool from Queenborough, where it had been for some time, hither.

During the whole of this period from the time of the conquest, this port continued the general rendezvous of the royal fleets, and was as constantly visited by the several monarchs, who frequently embarked and returned again hither from France ; the consequence of which was, that the town became so flourishing, that it had increased to between eight and nine hundred houses inhabited, divided into three parishes ; and there were of good and able mariners, belonging to the navy of it, above the number of 1500 ; so that when there was occasion at any time, the mayors of it, on the receipt of the king's letters, furnished, at the town's charges, to the seas, fifteen sail of armed ships of war, which were of such continued annoyance to the French, that they in return made it a constant object of their revenge. Accordingly, in the 16th year of king Henry VI. they landed here and plundered the greatest part of the inhabitants, as they did again in the 35th year of it ; but but this not answering the whole of their purpose, Charles VIII. king of France, to destroy it entirely,

<sup>c</sup> This ferry and the profits of it were afterwards granted by the succeeding kings to several different persons, till at last king Edward III. in his 24th year granted it to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital, with whom it afterwards remained.

sent hither four thousand men, who landing in the night, after a long and bloody conflict gained possession of the town, and having wasted it with fire and sword, slew the greatest part of the inhabitants; and to add to these misfortunes it was again ransacked by the earl of Warwick, in the same reign.

To preserve the town from such disasters in future, king Edward IV. new walled, ditched, and fortified it with bulwarks, and gave besides, for the support of them, one hundred pounds yearly out of the custom-house here; which, together with the industry and efforts of the merchants, who frequented this haven, the goodness of which, in any storm or contrary wind, when they were in danger from the breakers, or the Goodwin Sands, afforded them a safe retreat; in a very short time restored it again to a flourishing state, inso-much, that before the end of that reign, the clear yearly receipt of the customs here to that king, amounted to above the sum of 16 or 17,000*l*.<sup>a</sup> and the town had ninety five ships belonging to it, and above fifteen hundred sailors.

But this sunshine of prosperity lasted no long time afterwards, for in king Henry VII.'s time, the river Stour, or as it was at this place antiently called, the Wantsume, continued to decay so fast, as to leave on each side at low water, a considerable quantity of salts, which induced cardinal archbishop Moreton, who had most part of the adjoining lands belonging to his bishopric, for his own private advantage, to inclose and wall them in, near and about Sarre; which example was followed from time to time, by several owners of the lands adjoining, by which means the water was deprived of its usual course, and the haven felt the loss of it by a hasty decay. Notwithstanding which, so late as the first year of king Richard III. ships sailed up this haven as high as Richborough, for that year, as ap-

<sup>a</sup> See Cotton's Records, p. 650, 659.



pears by the corporation books of Sandwich, the mayor ordered a Spanish ship, lying on the outside of Richborough, to be removed.\*

“ Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. gives the following description of Sandwich, as it was in his time. “ Sandwich, on the farther side of the ryver of Sture, is neatly welle walled, where the town stondeth most in jeopardy of enemies. The residew of the town is diked and mudde waulled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii parochie chyrches, of the which sum suppose that St. Maries was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of White Freres, and an hospital withowt the town, fyrst ordened for maryners desefid and hurt. There is a place where monkes of Christ-church did resort, when they were lords of the towne. The caryke that was sonke in the haven, in pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven and gether a great bank. The ground self from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid Sanded bay.”

The sinking of this great ship of pope Paul IV. in the very mouth of the haven, by which the waters had not their free course as before, from the sand and mud gathering round about it, together with the innings of the lands on each side the stream, had such a fatal effect towards the decay of the haven, that in the time of king Edward VI. it was in a manner destroyed and lost, and the navy and mariners dwindled to almost nothing, and the houses then inhabited in this town did not exceed two hundred, the inhabitants of which were greatly impoverished ; the yearly customs of the town, by reason of the insufficiency of the haven, were so deficient, that there was scarcely enough arising from it to satisfy the customer his fee. This occasioned two several commissions to be granted, one in the 2d year of that reign, and another in the 2d year of queen Eli-

\* See Boys's Sandwich, p. 678.

zabeth, to examine the state of the haven, and make a return of it; in consequence of the first of which, a new cut was begun by one John Rogers, which, however, was soon left in an unfinished state, though there are evident traces of what was done towards making this canal still remaining, on the grounds between the town and Sandowne castle; and in consequence of the second, other representations and reports were made, one of which was, that the intended cut would be useless, and of no good effect.

Whether these different reports were the occasion that no further progress was made towards this work, and the restoration of this haven, or the very great expence it was estimated at, and the great difficulty of raising so large a sum, being 10,000*l.* which the queen at that time could no ways spare, but so it was, that nothing further was done in it.

The haven being thus abandoned by the queen, and becoming almost useless, excepting to vessels of the small burthen before mentioned, the town itself would before long have become impoverished and fallen wholly to decay, had it not been most singularly preserved, and raised again, in some measure, to great wealth and prosperity, occasioned by the persecution for religion in Brabant and Flanders, which communicated to all the Protestant parts of Europe, the paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures of Flanders and France, almost peculiar at that time to those countries, and till then, in vain attempted elsewhere; the manufacturers of them came in bodies up to London, and afterwards chose their situations with great judgment, distributing themselves, with the queen's licence, through England, so as not to interfere too much with one another. The workers in sayes, baize, and flannel in particular, fixed themselves here, at Sandwich, at the mouth of a haven, by which they might have an easy communication with the metropolis, and other parts of this kingdom, and afforded them like-  
wise

wife an easy export to the continent. These manufacturers applied accordingly to the queen, for her protection and licence ; for which purpose, in the third year of her reign, she caused letters patent to be passed, directed to the mayor, &c. to give liberty to such of them, as should be approved of by the archbishop, and bishop of London, to inhabit here for the purpose of exercising those manufactures, which had not been used before in England, or for fishing in the seas, not exceeding the number of twenty-five householders, accounting to every household not above twelve persons, and there to exercise their trade, and have as many servants as were necessary for carrying them on, not exceeding the number above mentioned ; these immediately repaired to Sandwich, to the number, men, women, and children, of four hundred and six persons ; of which, eight only were masters in the trade. A body of gardeners likewise discovered the nature of the soil about Sandwich to be exceedingly favourable to the growth of all esculent plants, and fixed themselves here, to the great advantage of this town, by the increase of inhabitants, the employment of the poor, and the money which circulated ; the landholders likewise had the great advantage of their rents being considerably increased, and the money paid by the town and neighbourhood for vegetables, instead of being sent from hence for the purchase of them, remained within the bounds of it. The vegetables grew here in great perfection, but much of them was conveyed at an easy expence, by water carriage, to London, and from thence dispersed over different parts of the kingdom.

These strangers, by their industry and prudent conduct, notwithstanding the obstructions they met with, from the jealousy of the native tradesmen, and the avarice of the corporation, very soon rose to a flourishing condition.

In the 8th year of this reign, anno 1565. it appears by the return, made by the queen's command, that



there were then in this town 420 households, of which 291 were English, and 129 Walloons, and seven persons were in want of habitations, namely, three merchants, one scrivener, two surgeons, and one master of fence. That there were at that time employed at Sandwich, in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries, nine crayers, from fourteen to twenty-four tons; five boats, from six to ten tons; three hoys, from twenty to forty tons; sailors sixty-two.

The strangers here, in a few years, became much more numerous, insomuch, that in the year 1582, there were three hundred and fifty-one Dutch settlers in Sandwich, who exercised fifty-nine different trades or occupations; and though the haven still further decayed, yet the trade, populousness, and wealth of the town increased by their means. In this state Sandwich continued till the next reign of king James I. when the customs here amounted to 2,926*l.* per annum; but by that prince's setting up the company of merchant adventurers, and appropriating to them the trade to Germany, the Low Countries, &c. this place soon fell to decay again, and though the descendants of the Dutch and Walloon manufacturers still remained here, they not long afterwards entirely discontinued those manufactures, they had originally carried forward, and mixed among the rest of the inhabitants, in the exercise of the various occupations used in the town; and thus Sandwich, though it has since increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants, yet having lost its manufactures, the principal part of its trade, it was deprived likewise of that wealth and repute it had derived from them, and in process of time has dwindled down to the same obscurity as other country towns.

THE TOWN OF SANDWICH was first incorporated by king Edward III. by the name of mayor, jurats and commonaltie of the town and port of Sandwich, before which they were privileged by the name of barons, as they were at that time, with all such liberties as they had

had had granted to them by king Edward the Confessor, or at any time afterwards; and by this incorporation this town continued to be governed, till Charles II. in his 36th year, granted to it a new charter, which not having been enrolled in chancery, an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was exhibited against the corporation; upon which it was agreed to surrender the charter into the king's hands, and a new one was immediately afterwards granted; but this last, as well as another charter, by king James II. and forced on the corporation, being made subservient to his own purposes, were afterwards annulled by that king, by a proclamation in his 4th and last year, which was made to restore all corporations to their antient charters, rights, and privileges; since which, this corporation has acted under its former charter, granted in the 36th year of king Charles II. by which it is made to consist of a mayor and twelve jurats, who are *ex officio*, justices of peace. The mayor, or in his absence, his deputy, is coroner, within all the liberties of the town and port, and he is the returning officer at the election of barons to serve in parliament. All the municipal elections, decrees, and ordinances, are made by the whole corporate body, assembled in the Guildhall, at a Common Assembly, convened by the sound of the common horn; there are two regular and fixed Common Assemblies every year, one on the first Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, for the choice of mayor, and the other, on the following Thursday, for the election of officers; occasional meetings of the corporation are held at the pleasure of the mayor. The court of general sessions and gaol delivery, at which all freemen are called to attend, was formerly held quarterly, but now only half yearly. A court of record is always held at the petty sessions, which is a monthly adjournment of the general sessions. Courts of conscience and of piepowder were formerly held in this town, but they have been long disused.

The mayor is chosen annually, by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, at a common assembly, in the Guild-hall; he carries a black wand in his hand, as a badge of his office, the same as the mayor of Fordwich, a member of this port, probably for some delinquency committed by the mayor of this place; for all the other ports, and their members corporate, bear white ones. There are at present twelve jurats, exclusive of the mayor, who are chosen out of the common-councilmen, by the whole body corporate. There is a steward and a recorder, usually a barrister at law, who is appointed at a court of record, and a town clerk appointed for life, a deputy recorder to hold his office, during the pleasure of the recorder; the mayor, deputy mayor, jurats, recorder, and deputy recorder, are justices of the peace. There is a land and water treasurer, two serjeants at mace, with other inferior officers, necessary for carrying forward the business of the corporation, which last-mentioned officers are elected annually. There is a fair, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, hardware, &c. held on December the 4th, being Old St. Clement's day, and continues two market days; and a market, which is weekly held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It has the grant of pleading, and of being impleaded, and of having a common seal, a power of purchasing and holding lands and tenements, not exceeding 200l. per annum, with a *non obstante* to the statute of mortmain. It has the privilege of one large and one smaller silver maces, and other immunities and liberties, the same as the other corporations, within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports.

The arms of the town and port of Sandwich, are those of the cinque ports, viz. *Per pale, gules and azure, three demi lions, passant guardant, or, conjoined in pale, to as many bulks of ships, argent.*

A court of requests, for the recovery of small debts in Sandwich, and the neighbouring parishes, was established



blished here by an act in 1786 ; all fines and forfeitures, not appropriated by the act, belong to the corporation.

THE LIBERTIES of the corporation were perambulated by Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, warden of the cinque ports, at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign, who came hither, and was attended for this purpose, by the mayor and commonalty, collected together by the ſound of the common horn.<sup>f</sup>

THE TOWN OF SANDWICH is five miles from Deal, over the Sandowns, by the horſe road, and about ſeven miles by the coach road, through Ham and Fingleſham ; twelve miles from Dover and Canterbury ; ſix miles from Ramſgate, and nine miles from Margate. It was firſt built, as it ſhould ſeem, on a point of land, left by the retiring waters of the *Portus Rutupinus*, and now extends along the ſouthern ſhore of the river Stour, which from hence to the ſea is called Sandwich haven ; the town communicates with Stonar and the Iſle of Thanet, by means of a bridge, which draws up for the benefit of maſted ſhips paſſing through it, having been firſt built by an act in 1755, and again lately rebuilt with great improvements, being veſted in the mayor and corporation, who receive the toll collected for the paſſage over it.

From its exceeding low ſituation, on what was once the bed of the ſea, bounded by the preſent haven, or creek, on one ſide, and a vaſt quantity of wet and damp marſhes on the other ſides of it, this town cannot poſſibly be healthy, or even a deſirable place of habitation. It is in ſhape an oblong ſquare ; the houſes are old faſhioned and ill built, and the ſtreets, which are in general but narrow and ill-convenient lanes, little adapted either for carriages or even horſes ; an exception to this, however, is High-ſtreet, which is of good breadth, and much better built. It was formerly divided into

<sup>f</sup> See Boys's Collection for Sandwich, p. 535.

eight wards, for the purpose of defence, in each of which were two constables ; but from the year 1437, there have been twelve wards or districts, over each of which a jurat presides, and nominates his constable and deputy constable. There are three parishes in Sandwich, and it is said there were formerly four churches in it, though now but three ; St. James's church, which stood in the western part of the town having been desecrated in king Edward VI.'s reign. The present three churches are, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's church, all which will be more particularly mentioned hereafter ; and there are besides, three licensed places of worship for the Dissenters. The Dissenters were formerly very numerous in Sandwich, but their number is now much diminished. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house in the corn-market ; the Baptists have a licensed place of worship in the same market, and the Methodists have one in Luckboat-street.

At the entrance of the town from Canterbury, is the grammar school. In the centre of the town, near St. Peter's church, is the market or butchery, and near the south part of it, the cattle and fish markets, and close to them the guild, or town-hall, which was built in the year 1579, in the mayoralty of Edward Wood, the initials of whose name, with the date, remain over the door. There is an establishment of the customs here, (the custom-house being near the keys, at the end of the bridge) under the management of a collector, deputy comptroller, supervisor, and other officers. Much of the fortified walls still remain, seemingly built in king Edward IV.'s reign, especially on the north and west sides, on the other sides it is defended only by a rampart and ditch. There were, till of late years, five gates, Canterbury gate, taken down in 1784, Woodnesborough gate, Sandowne gate, Fisher's gate, and Newgate. Two of these were formerly called St. Mary's gate, and Ive's gate. Sandowne gate was built, and the bridge repaired, at the charge of Sir Henry Furnese,

Furnese, bart. one of the barons in parliament in 1706 ; and mention is made in antient writings of David's gate, over against which was a place, called the Barbican ; and Fryer's gate, which was at one end of the corn market, leading down to the friery of the Carmelites ; but these seem to be interior gates, in the inner parts of the town.

In 1787 an act passed for new paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving and ornamenting this town, which has since been carried into execution, and will no doubt, as far as is possible, remedy many of those disagreeable inconveniences, which before subsisted in it.

The town is not well supplied with good water ; the springs lie high, and fill the wells with very indifferent water ; but there is every where, at the depth of from forty to fifty-eight feet, a *stratum* of flint, which when once penetrated by the borer, yields a plentiful supply of fine water ; but as the land drains are not kept out of the wells by steeming, the inhabitants have not that advantage they would otherwise have from them. The other supplies are from the haven and the delf, which is an artificial stream or canal, raised in some parts above the level of the grounds, through which it runs, and was made in king Edward I.'s reign, for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Sandwich with water. It begins at a place called the Roaring Gutter, and running through the town, discharges itself into the haven, near Canterbury gate, being cleansed throughout its whole length, at the expence of the corporation. In the year 1621, a licence was granted to John Gasson, esq. of London, to erect water works, and to convey water in pipes for the benefit of the town. He erected accordingly a water mill, but died before the works were compleated, and the design fell to the ground.<sup>g</sup>

<sup>g</sup> See Boys's Sandwich, p. 705, 790.



By what has been said before, it appears that in king Edward the Confessor's time, there were in Sandwich three hundred and seven inhabited houses ; at the time of the taking of the survey of Domesday, in the Conqueror's reign, three hundred and eighty-three ; about the time of king Richard II. it had increased to more than eight hundred houses ; after which, from the misfortunes it met with, it became so much diminished of inhabitants and impoverished, that in Edward VI.'s time, the houses did not exceed two hundred ; in queen Elizabeth's reign it seems to have somewhat increased, for in the 8th year of it, the town contained four hundred and twenty households, and there were some persons wanting habitations.

In the year 1689, the persons assessed to the poll tax, were in number 1447. In the year 1776, the town contained within the walls five hundred and sixty-two houses, and 2213 inhabitants ; that is not quite four to a house, and at present they are much the same number.

THE SOIL *about Sandwich*, to the eastward, is a deep sandy loam, and the land there was, by the Dutch settlers, wholly appropriated to the growth of esculent plants, legumes, seeds, and other produce of the kitchen garden ; these were the earliest gardens, for the supply of public markets, of any in the kingdom, and Canterbury and Dover markets, are still in a good measure supplied from them, where the garden stuff and seeds, carried from hence, bear the preference of any others, especially the carrots, and are distinguished by the name of Sandwich carrots, &c. notwithstanding which, only some part of the grounds, formerly applied to the use of gardening remain, so at present, the greater portion of them being in tillage for corn. The lands to the southward, consist of a deep, rich mould, and are highly fertilized by manure from the town.

THE HAVEN of *Sandwich*, some account of which has been given before, in the early history of this place, begins

begins at the town, and gives name to the river Stour from hence to the mouth of it at Peperness.

The efforts of the corporation and inhabitants of this town, as well as their applications to the crown, for the preservation of the haven, have been from time to time both strenuous and very frequent, from king Richard III.'s reign to the present time. So late as queen Anne's reign, anno 1705, commissioners were sent down by the queen's command to make a survey for a new haven, who reported that such a harbour might be of general advantage to the public; but nothing further was then done towards it. This occasioned petitions to be presented to the house of commons in 1736, praying for a new harbour near the Downs; and there it rested till the year 1744, when an address was ordered by the house to be presented to the king, that he would send proper and skilful persons to view the haven, and examine whether a better and more commodious harbour might not be made from the town of Sandwich into the Downs, near Sandown castle, fit for the reception and security of large merchant ships and men of war; in consequence of which it was resolved by the house, that such a harbour might be made, and be of great use and advantage to the naval power of Great Britain, by preserving ships in distress, speedily relitting them for sea, and by saving the lives of many of the king's subjects; and in the time of war, more particularly be a ready means of bridling Dunkirk, of guarding the mouth of the river, and protecting the country from invasion and insults; and an estimate was made of the whole expence of it, which amounted to 389,168*l.* exclusive of the grounds to be purchased; and there can be no loss to judge why this great work, supposed to be undertaken by government, was suspended, when it is considered, that it was at a time when the kingdom was engaged in an expensive war both with France and Spain.

After

After this there were petitions presented to the house, in opposition to the above plan, that a more convenient harbour might be made, at or near Ramsgate, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ships of war, on account of the advantageous situation of the place, from which there would be a saving to the public of several hundred thousand pounds, &c. And there was a petition likewise from Sandwich, setting forth, that if piers were extended into the sea at Ramsgate, it would in a short time swerve up the mouth of Sandwich haven, ruin the trade of the town, and by stopping the course of the river Stour into the sea, would drown the lands between Sandwich and Canterbury. But the house, after due consideration, gave the preference to the making of a harbour at Ramsgate, and an act passed accordingly for that purpose, as well as for cleansing, amending, and preserving the haven of Sandwich, in 1749, anno 22 George II.<sup>b</sup> By this act, to quiet the opposition made by Sandwich, a yearly sum of 200l. was granted out of the profits and dues of Ramsgate harbour, towards the latter purpose, which sum is now blended among the rest of the revenues of the corporation. This act, as well as another in 1765, were both repealed by a subsequent act in 1792, passed for the further maintenance and improvement of Ramsgate harbour, in which act is continued the like provision, for the cleansing, amending, and preserving of this haven of Sandwich, and a further power vested in the justices of Sandwich, with respect to the punishment of persons, who may remove the buoys, mooring posts, beacons, &c. or take ballast from the channel sides or shores of the haven, without the licence of the mayor and jurats, or the major part of them,

<sup>b</sup> Journals of the house of commons. See an account of the several methods taken, the petitions and reports from time to time, relating to the making a harbour at Sandwich, in Smeaton's Report on Ramsgate harbour, sect. i. p. 1.



under their hands, &c. but notwithstanding this provision, and every other support given for the preservation of this haven, it is at present but of small account, and by its still further apparent decay every year, seems hastening to its total ruin.

The exports at this haven are now confined to the produce of the neighbouring country for a few miles round, and the imports mostly to shop goods, and other necessary articles for the town and the adjoining country; for which purpose there are several boats, which sail to and from London, though there are a few ships of larger size, which at times make voyages as far as Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. From the frequent resort to this port, as the usual place of embarkation, especially for our kings, (whose royal fleets constantly rendezvoused in this haven) from these parts to the continent and back again, there must of course have happened at it a series of remarkable transactions and occurrences, from the earliest period to the time of its decay in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the principal ones of which are so interwoven with public history, that it is needless to recapitulate them here. During that interval this town became the object of vengeance to the French, and was frequently spoiled and burnt by them, in their several attacks on it.<sup>i</sup>

In 1597 the plague raged at Sandwich, as it did again in the year 1635, which continued with great violence for the greatest part of the two next years. On March 12, 1637, there were seventy-eight houses visited, and one hundred and eighty-eight persons infected. On June 30, twenty-four houses and tene-

<sup>i</sup> See Sim. Dunelm. col. 185. Lord Littleton's Life of king Henry II. T. Sprott Chron. Hist. de la Ville de Calais, par Lefebvre. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 427. vol. v. p. 594. vol. ix. p. 385. Hollinhead and Stow Chron. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 273. Boys's Sandwich, p. 676. Nichols's Progresses of queen Elizabeth.

ments were shut up, in which were one hundred and three persons; from July 6th to October 5th, there were buried in St. Clement's parish, about ten every week, who died of the plague; and it again raged here in 1643, when there were one hundred and nine houses infected, and one hundred and sixty-four persons that needed relief. A dreadful storm happened on Nov. 27, 1703, in the morning; the damage done by which, in the town of Sandwich, was estimated at 3000l.

THE CINQUE PORTS, as well as their two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, have each of them the privilege of *returning members*, usually stiled *barons, to parliament*. The first return that is found for any of them, is in the 42d year of king Edward III.'s reign.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST of such returns as are to be found of the barons returned to serve in parliament for the town and port of Sandwich, from the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign.

#### IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

<i>Years of the Reign, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Roger Manwood, John Tyfar.
5th. —————	Roger Manwood, esq. Richard Perot, gent.
13th. —————	Roger Manwood, serjeant at law, John Manwood, gent.
14th. —————	Roger Manwood, serjeant at law, <sup>k</sup> John Boys.

<sup>k</sup> On his being made justice of the common pleas, Edward Peake, gent. was chosen in his room.

<i>Years of the Reign, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
27th. <i>At Westminster</i>	Edward Peake, Edward Wood.
28th. —————	The same.
31st. —————	Peter Manwood, esq. Edward Peake, gent.
35th. —————	The same.
39th. —————	The same.
43d. —————	Sir George Fane, <sup>1</sup> Edward Peake, gent.

## IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1st. —————	Sir George Fane, Edward Peake, esq. <sup>m</sup>
12th. —————	Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Samuel Peyton, bart.
18th. —————	Sir Edwyn Sandys, Sir Robert Hatton. <sup>n</sup>
21st. —————	Sir Robert Hatton, Francis Drake, esq.

## IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

1st. —————	Sir Henry Wootton, Sir Robert Sutton.
1st. —————	Sir John Suckling, <sup>o</sup> Peter Peake, gent.

<sup>1</sup> Boys's Collections; according to Brown Willis, the same as the preceding parliament.

<sup>m</sup> In the room of whom John Griffith was chosen in 1608.

<sup>n</sup> Sir Robert Hatton's election was declared void, and John Borough was chosen in his room.

<sup>o</sup> Being returned likewise for Norwich, he made his election for that place, and Sir Edward Boys, junior, was elected in his place.



*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

3d. <i>At Westminster.</i>	John Philipott, Peter Peake, esqrs.
15th. —————	Sir John Manwood, Nath. Finch, sergeant at law.
16th. —————	Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. <sup>p</sup> Edward Partheriche, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.<sup>a</sup>

12th. ——— 1660.	Colonel Henry Oxenden, James Thurbarne, esq.
13th. ——— 1661.	Hon. Edward Montague, <sup>r</sup> James Thurbarne, esq.
31st. ——— 1678.	Sir James Oxenden, James Thurbarne, esq.
31st. ——— 1679.	The same.
32d. <i>At Oxford.</i> 1681,	The same.

## IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1st. <i>At Westminster.</i> 1685.	John Strode, esq. Samuel Pepys, esq. <sup>s</sup>
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## IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

1st. ——— 1688.	Sir James Oxenden, bart. John Thurbarne, esq.
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<sup>p</sup> He was disabled to sit during this parliament, and in the room of him, Charles Rich, esq. second son of the earl of Warwick, was chosen in 1645. Journals of the house of commons, vol. iv.

<sup>a</sup> During the *inter regnum* were chosen, in 1654, Tho. Kelsey, esq.—1656, James Thurbarne, gent.—1659, Richard Meredith, esq. James Thurbarne, gent.

<sup>r</sup> On his death, John Strode, esq. was chosen in 1665.

<sup>s</sup> He made his election for Harwich, and Sir Philip Parker was chosen.

*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Barons in Parliament.*2d. *At Westminster.*  
1690.J. Thurbarne, sergeant at law,  
Edward Brent, esq.

## IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM III

- 7th. — 1695. John Taylor,  
Edward Brent, esqrs.<sup>c</sup>
- 10th. — 1698. J. Thurbarne, sergeant at law,  
John Michell, esq.
- 12th. — 1700. Sir Henry Furnese,<sup>u</sup>  
John Taylor, esq.
- 13th. — 1701. Sir Henry Furnese,  
Sir James Oxenden, bart.

## IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

- 1st. — 1702. John Michell, esq.  
Sir Henry Furnese, bart.
- 4th. — 1705. Sir Henry Furnese, bart.  
Josiah Burchett, esq.<sup>w</sup>
- 7th. — 1708. The same.<sup>x</sup>
- 9th. — 1710. The same.
- 12th. — 1713. Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.  
John Michell, esq.

## IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

- 1st. — 1714. Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.<sup>y</sup>  
Thomas D'Aeth, esq.

<sup>c</sup> He died in 1698, and John Thurbarne, esq. was chosen in his room.

<sup>u</sup> He was expelled the house in 1701, and John Michell, esq. was chosen in his room.

<sup>w</sup> He vacated his seat by accepting the place of secretary of marines, and secretary to the lord warden, and was re-elected in 1708.

<sup>x</sup> On Furnese's decease in 1715, J. Michell, esq. was chosen.

<sup>y</sup> On his death in 1720, Sir Geo. Oxenden, bart. was chosen.

*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Barons in Parliament.*7th. *At Westminster.*

1722.

Sir George Oxenden, bart.<sup>z</sup>

Josiah Burchett, esq.

## IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1st. — 1727. The same.

7th. — 1734. The same.

14th. — 1741. Sir George Oxenden, bart.  
John Pratt, esq.21st. — 1747. Sir George Oxenden, bart.  
John Cleveland, esq.<sup>a</sup>28th. — 1754. John Cleveland, esq.  
Claudius Amyand, esq.<sup>b</sup>

## IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

1st. — 1761. Henry, viscount Conyngham.  
George Hay, LL. D.<sup>c</sup>7th. — 1768. Henry, viscount Conyngham,  
Philip Stephens, esq.<sup>d</sup>14th. — 1774. Philip Stephens, esq.  
William Hey, esq.<sup>e</sup>20th. — 1780. Philip Stephens, esq.  
Sir Richard Sutton, bart.24th. — 1784. Philip Stephens, esq.  
Charles Brett, esq.<sup>z</sup> In 1725 he was made a lord of the admiralty, and was re-elected.<sup>a</sup> He succeeded Josiah Burchett, esq. the former member, as secretary of the admiralty.<sup>b</sup> In 1756 he was made a commissioner of the customs, and lord Conyngham was chosen in his room.<sup>c</sup> He was a lord of the admiralty.<sup>d</sup> Secretary of the admiralty.<sup>e</sup> In 1776 he was appointed a commissioner of the customs, and Charles Brett, esq. was chosen in his room.



*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Barons in Parliament.*30th. *At Westminster.*

Philip Stephens, esq.

Sir Horace Mann, bart.

36th. ——— 1796.

Sir Philip Stephens,

Sir Horace Mann, barts.

The election of the barons of parliament was formerly made in Sandwich, by the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen; four of the jurats, or principal inhabitants were put in election, and the two, who had the greatest number of votes, were returned by the mayor; but by the last determination of the house of commons, the election now is in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, as well non-resident, as those inhabiting within the port, who do not receive alms. The resident freemen, as appeared by the poll at the latter end of the year 1790, were 492, non-resident 320, in all 812; the number that voted at the general election, in that year, was 586. The lord warden formerly claimed to nominate a baron to parliament in each cinque port, but the right was never acknowledged in Sandwich, and it was expressly put an end to by the act of the second of William and Mary. Each baron to parliament was allowed two shillings a day for his wages, with a few variations, namely, in 1544 the allowance was only eighteen pence a day, and from 1576 to the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign, it was four shillings, about which time it seems to have ceased entirely in Sandwich.

EDWARD, son of Sir Sydney Montagu, youngest son of Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, an account of whose ancestors has already been given in the former part of this work,<sup>f</sup> was by king Charles II. in his 12th year, for his signal service in delivering up to him the English fleet, of which he had the command in the time of the usur-

<sup>f</sup> See vol. i. p. 438. vol. iii. p. 370.

pation ; (having by his singular prudence, so wrought on the seamen, that they concurred peaceably in it) ; by patent, dated July 12, 1660, *created* baron Montagu, of St. Neots, viscount Hinchinbroke, and *earl of Sandwich*. He died at sea, on May 28, 1672. In his descendants these titles have continued down to the right hon. John Montague, *the present and sixth earl of Sandwich*, viscount Hinchinbrooke, and baron Montague, who succeeded his father in them in 1792. He married first Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of George, earl of Halifax, who died in 1768, by whom he had a son John George, lord Hinchinbroke, who died in 1793, having married Miss Beckingham. The earl married secondly, in 1772, Mary, eldest daughter of Harry, late duke of Bolton, who died in 1779, by whom he had John-George, now lord Hinchinbroke ; Mary married to lord Templetown, and other children, since deceased. The earl bears for his arms, quarterly, two coats ; first and fourth, *Argent, three lozenges conjoined, in fess, gules, within a bordure, sable*, for Montagu ; second and third, *Or, an eagle displayed, vert, beaked and membered, gules*, for Monthermer ; *on the centre, a mullet, sable*, for difference. For his crest, *on a wreath, a griffin's head, couped, or, with wings indorsed and beaked, sable*. For his supporters, on the dexter side, *A triton, holding over his right shoulder a trident, all proper, crowned with an eastern crown, or ;*<sup>2</sup> and on the sinister side, *an eagle, with wings endorsed, vert*—Motto, *Post tot naufragia portum*.

AS EARLY as king Henry II.'s reign, there was an eminent and respectable family named De Sandwich, who no doubt took their name from this place ; who were employed in the highest offices of honour and

<sup>2</sup> The dexter supporter of *the triton*, was taken by the first earl of Sandwich, in allusion to his office, and the sinister, *a green eagle*, to shew his descent from the family of Monthermer. See Edmonson's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 193.

trust, and in this county in particular were possessed of manors and lands of considerable value; many of them were of knightly degree, and as appears by the records and histories of those times, continued to flourish in this county from the above reign to the end of that of king Richard II. after which, most probably, they were become extinct. King Edward I. summoned by his writs, in the first year of his reign, several of the gentry and their wives, to be present at his and his queen's coronation, in the several counties of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Suffex, Hertfordshire, and Kent; and in the last there was one directed *Radulpho de Sandwico & Consorti Sue.*<sup>h</sup> At the latter end of which reign Sir John de Sandwich married Agnes, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Hamon de Crevequer, lord of Folkestone, who, in right of his wife, became possessed of the barony of Folkestone. His son left an only daughter and heir Julian, who married Sir John de Segrave, who in her right became possessed of that barony. This family bore for their arms, *Or, a chief, indented, azure*, and they were so painted on the tomb of Sir Simon de Sandwich, in St. Peter's church, in this town; in the windows of Woodnesborough church, and on the roof of the cloysters at Canterbury. Sir Ralph de Sandwich, custos of London in king Edward I.'s reign, is said to have borne the addition of *a fleur de lis in the field*.

In the above reigns, and almost to the time of the dissolution of monasteries, there were many of this name among the clergy, both secular and regular, too numerous to mention here, but as these in general, on their entering into the profession of a religious, quitted their own surname, and took on them that of the place of their birth, it is probable, they had no connection with the above-mentioned family, one of them only excepted, which was Henry de Sandwich, elected

<sup>h</sup> See Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 59.



bishop of London anno 1262, who died in 1273, and was buried in his own cathedral, where he had a monument erected to his memory.<sup>1</sup>

THERE WERE SEVERAL FAMILIES of gentility who resided in Sandwich at different times, whose descents are recorded in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, anno 1619; as

*Finch*, descended of the same stock as those of Eastwell, and bore the same arms, and were ancestors to those of Coldred, and other places in this neighbourhood.

*Huffam*, alias *Hougham*, who were of Ash, and were ancestors of the Houghams, now of St. Paul's, in Canterbury.

*Mennes*, who resided here for several descents, and bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron, vairy, azure, and or, three leopards faces of the last.*

*Thomson*, who were ancestors of the Thomsons, now of Kenfield, in Petham.

*Trippe*, whose descendants removed to Wingham, under which several parishes a further account of them may be seen.

In the British Museum, MSS. No. 2230, are several Kentish pedigrees, continued from the Heraldic visitation, anno 1619, to the year 1663; among which are those of Manwood, Iden, Alday, Peke, Wood, Finch, and Mennes; all of Sandwich.

HENRY COWFIELD, a German, in the year 1272, being the last year of king Henry III.'s reign, founded A PRIORY in the town of Sandwich, for the order of friars called Carmelites, and afterwards, from the habit they wore, white friars;<sup>k</sup> but his endowment of it was so small, that Raynold, or more properly William, lord Clinton, who was a much larger benefactor

<sup>1</sup> Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 48, and appen. p. 71.

<sup>k</sup> Among the patent rolls in the tower is one, anno 8 Edw. I. *pro fratribus Carmilitis Sandwici*, and another anno 34 Edward I.

to it in the 20th year of king Edward I. was afterwards reputed the sole founder of it ; and it had afterwards several other benefactors towards the re-edifying of it. The church and buildings of these Carmelites were in general large and stately, their churches were much so ; this at Sandwich had the privilege of sanctuary ; there were buried in it several principal inhabitants of the town, besides the members of the priory ; after which, I find no further mention of it, till the suppression of it, which happened soon after the 27th year of king Henry VIII. The seal formerly belonging to this priory, is now kept with the seals of this corporation ; it is of copper, of an oval form ; the figure is a *patriarchal cross, sable, with a key on each side, on the middle of one side a crescent, on the other a star of six points ; in the segment of a circle, at the foot of the cross, a cross, patee* ; the inscription is in letters of an antient form S. JOHANNIS PATRIARCHE JERUSALEM. The priory thus coming into the king's hands, remained there till the 32d year of his reign, when he granted it, by the description of the scite of the priory, called *le Whitefryers*, near Sandwich, with the church bells, and all messuages in the town, to Thomas Arderne, gent. of Faversham, to hold of the king *in capite*. After which I have met with no subsequent possessors of this estate, till the year 1614, when it passed by sale from George, Samuel, and John Crisp, to Nicholas Richardson, who that year settled it on his daughter Elizabeth, upon her marriage with Edmund Parboe. At length Elizabeth Parboe, sole daughter and heir of Edmund Parboe, marrying Capt. John Boys, entitled him to this estate ; and on a partition afterwards, of the estates of their inheritance, this *friery*, as it was then called, was allotted to William Boys, their fourth son, who in 1684, anno 37 king Charles II. conveyed it to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich, and he in 1703 made a settlement of it to certain uses, under which it became the property of

Thomas Alkin, gent. of Canterbury, and Susannah his wife, from whom it descended to their son Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk, on whose death the inheritance of it became vested in his only son and heir, now an infant, who is at this time entitled to it. The friery is situated on the south-west side of the town of Sandwich, between the rampart of it and New street; by the foundations that are remaining level with the ground, the buildings must have been of considerable extent, and the house, gardens, and meadows, occupied an area of somewhat more than five acres. This estate is now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Stewart.

There is no account of the first foundation of ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, *in this town*; the oldest grant met with relating to it, is dated anno 16 Edward I. and it is there called *Domus Dei & Sancti Johannis de Sandwico*. Since the year 1293, it has been described in the evidences, by the name likewise of *Hospitale*. It is situated on the north-west side of the corn market, and consists of one large old building, containing a hall, and several rooms, both above and below stairs, for the brothers and sisters. Behind this principal building is a range of single rooms, called the Harbinge, in which travellers were formerly lodged and entertained.

This hospital was very early under the government of the mayor and barons, or jurats, of Sandwich, as patrons and governors; but although the patronage appears to have been by these evidences, in the mayor and jurats jointly, yet for the sake of harmony, the mayor for the time being, fills up all the vacancies that happen during his mayoralty. Like most others of early foundation, it was intended for the accommodation of travellers and strangers, as well as for the support of fixed residents; in it there were separate rooms for men and women, in which they were refreshed with diet and provided with comfortable lodging.



It appears by the antient register of the hospital, that the number of brothers and sisters in it were formerly fifteen, afterwards twelve, which latter number continued till the year 1737, when the hospital being in debt, and the revenue much reduced, the mayor and jurats found it expedient to reduce the number to six ; and that two at the least of that number should be men, and as many at least women ; which rule, however, has not been strictly observed, the present six being all women.

The revenues of this hospital were always small, arising from different benefactions to it ; it received, however, a valuable addition in a benefaction of 200*l.* given in 1763, by the will of John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, (a native of this town, and a liberal benefactor to it) to the mayor and jurats, in trust, for the brothers and sisters ; which money has been since invested in the public funds.

The present revenue of it, consisting of the interest of the above legacy, and several houses and tenements, quit-rents, is now of the annual value of 47*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* the clear yearly value of which, (the charging of repairs and collecting being deducted) is 38*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* on an average, which make the annual income of each brother and sister about six guineas.<sup>1</sup>

ST. THOMAS'S, alias ELLIS'S HOSPITAL, was founded in honour of St. Thomas (Becket) martyr, about the year 1392, anno 16 Richard II. by Thomas Ellis, of this town, a wealthy draper. He served in parliament for Sandwich in the 43d year of king Edward III. and in the first year of king Richard II. and was mayor there in the years 1370 and 1382.<sup>m</sup> He was buried with his wife in the north isle of St. Peter's church, bearing for his arms, *Or, on a cross, sable, five crescents, argent.* He endowed it with the manor farm

<sup>1</sup> See Boys's Collections, p. 119 et seq.

<sup>m</sup> See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 178.

of Denne-court, in Woodnesborough, which he conveyed to feoffees, with the king's licence, for the use and benefit of twelve poor persons in this hospital; after which, Henry Greenshield, gent. of Sandwich, in the last year of king Edward IV. made an addition to this charity by giving to it by his will, land in Woodnesborough. There were afterwards several other benefactions of rents, lands, and houses made to it.

The commissioners under the statute of 37 king Henry VIII. made a return of this hospital of the clear yearly value of 10l. cs. 4½d. beyond reprises; and archbishop Parker in the year 1562, certified it to the privy council to be of the yearly value of twelve pounds, and to consist of twelve brothers and four sisters, placed there for term of life, and relieved by alms and the revenue of the hospital. It has from the time of its foundation been vested in feoffees, the feoffment having been renewed from time to time. The feoffees are generally of the town, or the adjoining country, who when reduced to three, ought to create a fresh trust, and enlarge their number to nine, in conformity to certain rules established in 1725; by which regulations this hospital has ever since been governed, the vacancies being supplied by the feoffees in rotation.

The number of poor persons placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution, that is, eight men and four women, all single, by the name of the brothers and sisters of St. Thomas (Elly's) hospital. They are to be aged about fifty, and parishioners and inhabitants within one of the respective parishes of the town and port of Sandwich.<sup>n</sup> The present feoffees are now reduced to two only, viz. Sir Henry Oxenden,

<sup>n</sup> See the rules and orders for the good government of this hospital, and disposing of the revenues of it, printed in Boys's Collections, p. 161.

bart. of Brome, and John Lynch, LL. D. archdeacon of Canterbury. The principal modern benefactor to this hospital has been John Michell, esq. of Richmond, in Surry, who was for almost twenty years successively returned in parliament for Sandwich. Upon the death of John Thurbarne, esq. serjeant at law, he took upon himself the care of the money belonging to this hospital, which being subscribed into the South Sea company, with the consent of the other trustees, in that fatal year 1720, came out again with a deficiency of near half the principal, amounting to about 200l. which loss he voluntarily sustained, and by his benevolence made good again to the brothers and sisters. He used his care and diligence, with the consent of the other trustees, towards the renewing and settling the present trust, erected in the year 1725, and in composing the orders and rules for the good government of the hospital, and the well disposing of the revenues of it.

This hospital is situated in a retired situation, between New street and the Corn Market, a passage through the middle of it divides the house into two parts; on the south side is the hall open to the roof, beyond which are the womens apartments, two above and two below; the mens rooms are on the north side, four above and four below. The income of it is very considerable, consisting of the manor farm of Denne-court above-mentioned, and several small pieces of land, houses, tenements, and quit-rents, almost all of them in this town, amounting to the yearly sum of 162l. 11s. the reprises out of which, being quit-rents for their estates, are 6l. 7s. 4d.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL is situated just without the town of Sandwich, on the south side of it on the angle, where the two roads join, coming from Eastry and Woodnesborough; notwithstanding tradition gives a much earlier period to the foundation of this hospital, yet it appears by a bull of pope Innocent



nocent IV. anno 1244, that it was then begun to be founded by Sir Henry de Sandwich, in honour of St. Bartholomew, for the support of the weak and infirm, and endowed by him for that purpose, so that the brothers and sisters should live in it under some order of discipline, and be maintained at table, and should wear a uniform habit.\*

In the Custumal of Sandwich there is mention made of three priests, employed by the brothers and sisters to officiate in their chapel for the souls of Bertrine de Crawthorne, William Buchard, and Sir Henry Sandwich, who were probably all three benefactors to this hospital, in the order of time therein mentioned. Such as were most liberal in their donations to hospitals, and other religious foundations, acquired the name of first, second, and third founder, in order of time as they made additions to the foundation, and thus several of the family of Sandwich, from their respective benefactions to this hospital, were successively entitled the founders of it, and were from the first, the undoubted patrons of it, till Sir Nicholas de Sandwich assigned the patronage of it to the mayor and barons of Sandwich, who from that time became governors of it; but great inconveniences arising from the confusion in the common assemblies, where the business of the hospital was decided, it was agreed, to leave the appointments in it, to the mayor and jurats only; and afterwards again, for the like reason, to the mayor only, who continues regularly to fill up such vacancies in it during his mayoralty.

This hospital is regularly visited twice a year by the mayor and jurats, who are styled patrons, governors and visitors of it, for the passing of the accounts, and the better regulation of the government of it. The antient visitation of this hospital on the feast of St. Bartholomew, before the reformation, is related in the

\* See Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. p. 125.

Customal of Sandwich. Every year on that feast, the mayor and commonalty visited the hospital in solemn procession, the laity of Sandwich leading the way, some with instruments of music, other to the number of seven score and more bearing wax lights, provided for the occasion by the corporation, which lights were to be left in the chapel of the hospital, as an offering for the use of it throughout the year. After these followed the clergy of Sandwich, in their proper habits, chanting hymns and carrying tapers; the rector of St. Peter's, or some other clergyman appointed by the mayor, celebrating high mass with much solemnity; some of the better sort of the commonalty, as Sir Nicholas de Sandwich and others, provided their own tapers and offered them there.

There was usually a great resort of people at this place at the fair, held on the eve of St. Luke, and the mayor commonly attended.

It does not appear that this hospital was actually incorporated by any royal patent, and made thereby capable of gifts and grants in succession, till Henry VIII. in his 27th year, by his letters patent, confirmed the dispensation which archbishop Cranmer had made to it, the only public instrument of foundation before being the bull before-mentioned, of pope Innocent IV.

The above-mentioned dispensation of archbishop Cranmer, was obtained by the hospital, in pursuance of the act of the 25th year of king Henry VIII. it authorised the master and brethren, and their successors, to hold the hospital, with all their then possessions, rights, &c. and future acquisitions, in as free and ample a manner as their predecessors had enjoyed their estates and privileges, reserving to the mayor of Sandwich, all his right and interest in the premises. After which, though there were several attempts made to suppress this hospital as a religious foundation for the king's use, under pretence of the statutes of 37 Henry VIII. and the 1st of king Edward VI. and a  
grant

grant was made of it to certain lay persons, in fee farm, by king James the 1st. yet the corporation being well advised, disputed the matter, and upon a hearing, the hospital was found to be a lay foundation, and not within the meaning of the statutes above-mentioned, upon which the patentees gave up their suit; in 1636, a *venire facias* was issued for the mayor and jurats to appear before the commissioners, on a commission on the statute for charitable uses, to shew by what right they took on them the government of the hospitals in Sandwich. The records of the corporation do not furnish the result of this enquiry, but the hospital of St. Thomas has not been since then under the government of the mayor and jurats, whilst this hospital and that of St. John, has continued under their superintendence to this day. The total number of brothers and sisters in this hospital seems to have been always sixteen. Formerly there was a limited number of each sex, namely, twelve men and four women; but at this time the men and women are presented indifferently, as the vacancies happen.

The scite of the hospital is surrounded by a fence, which incloses the farm-house, barns, stables, and other outhouses, a chapel, and fifteen small, but commodious houses, with gardens for the brothers and sisters. The other, or sixteenth tenement, was converted into a farm house for the residence of the occupier of the lands belonging to the hospital, when they were first hired out, and the person who is presented to that vacancy, to which this house would otherwise belong, is permitted to reside in Sandwich, with an allowance from the hospital in money, in lieu of it. The whole of the scite is held to be extraparochial.

The chapel is situated at a small distance from the house; it is a large and handsome edifice, in which and in the cemetery belonging to it, there were buried not only many of the brothers and sisters, but others of the town; there is in it an altar monument, covered with a  
slab



slab of Suffex marble, on which lies the effigies of a man, completely cased in his coat of mail, with a smooth breast piece over his hawberk ; there is a triangular shield over the body, and a broad sword lying along his left thigh. It is undoubtedly meant for Sir Henry de Sandwich, but the whole seems to be a cenotaph, designed to commemorate him as the founder of this hospital. An inscription on a rail over the figure points out this spot, as the burial place of Sir Henry de Sandwich, and Sir Nicholas his son ; but upon a strict examination of the supposed tomb, a few years ago, when under repair, and of the ground beneath, so far as was searched, there was neither coffin, nor any other mark of sepulture found.<sup>p</sup>

When the reformation took place, and masses and commemorations for the dead were abolished, the chaplains officiating in this chapel were of course dismissed, as being of no further use in it ; and it does not appear, that any regular provision has been made since, for the maintenance of a minister to perform divine service in it, for the use of the hospital. However, there were afterwards several different regulations and orders made from time to time for the providing of a minister to perform divine service in the hospital ; but in 1636, a clergyman in orders was admitted a brother, and it was agreed that he should perform all ministerial duty belonging to the hospital, during his continuance as such ; many years ago there was service performed in this chapel only once a year, on St. Bartholomew's day, but now a monthly sermon is preached there by one of the ministers of Sandwich, upon the most liberal terms.

The benefactions to this hospital have been numerous and ample, as the present terrier and rental of it shews ; its present revenue consists of one large farm, let at 220l. per annum, several pieces of land and tene-

<sup>p</sup> See Boys's Collections, p. 33.

ments in Sandwich, and some quit-rents ; and likewise a clear annual rent charge of sixty-two pounds, paid out of the tolls arising for the passage over the new bridge, between Sandwich and Stonar ; this altogether amounts to the annual sum of 357l. 11s. 6d. The clear income, which is 335l. 8s. would allow to each member nearly twenty-one pounds yearly, but the repairs being very heavy at present, they do not receive more than about seventeen pounds each, to which must be added the value of the house and garden, the carriage of coals and sand, wood and stubble from the farm, and the exemption from all assessments and taxes ; which makes the whole benefit from the hospital, at a fair estimation, about four, or perhaps five and twenty pounds a year. The seal of this hospital is a small oval, representing St. Bartholomew sitting under a canopy ; inscription, *S. Sancti Bartholemei*.

King Edward III in his 23d year, granted by writ of privy seal, to the brethren of this hospital, all the profits arising from the ferry over the haven, between Sandwich and Stonar, in support of the alms of the hospital ; an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the 16th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign. The profits of this ferry continued part of the revenues of this hospital, till on pretence of the passage in the ferry boat being subject to many inconveniences, an act was obtained in 1755, for building a bridge across the haven, in lieu of the ferry boat, between Sandwich and Stonar, in which act there is a clause, which secures to this hospital, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual sum of sixty-two pounds, being the last and greatest rent which had been made of the ferry.

ROGER MANWOOD, esq. barrister at law, and recorder of Sandwich, afterwards knighted, and chief baron of the exchequer, having promoted a subscription in 1563, among the principal inhabitants of this town, for the purpose of erecting a building for A FREE SCHOOL, upon a promise to endow it with lands of sufficient

ficient value to support the building and maintain a master, solicited archbishop Parker for his approbation of his design, who afterwards became highly instrumental in bringing forward this foundation, by giving his countenance to it, and procuring, through Secretary Cecil's interest, the queen's licence for this purpose; by which she granted, that the mayor and jurats of Sandwich should be governors of the school, and be one body incorporate, by the title of *governors of the free school of Roger Manwood in Sandwich*; that they might sue and implead by that name in all courts; might purchase estates in fee to the value of forty pounds a year, and have a common seal, with other liberties usual in grants of that sort.<sup>9</sup>

The subscriptions at that time, towards the building of the school house, amounted to 286l. and upwards; and Mr. Manwood obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, a grant in fee farm of a piece of ground, inclosed with a stone wall, sometime called St. Thomas's house, in Sandwich, near Canterbury gate, together with a piece of salts over against it, at a small yearly rent, which land in 1566, together with ninety acres in St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, and Northgate, near Canterbury, Mr. Manwood enfeoffed to the mayor and jurats, by the name of the governors of his free grammar school, for the perpetual support and maintenance of it. On the above piece of ground, called St. Thomas's house, the building for this school was afterwards erected, and the school established, and it continues as such at this time.

Joane Trapps, widow of Robert Trapps, of London, goldsmith, by her will in 1568, gave to the rectors and scholars of Lincoln college, in Oxford, fifty-two acres of land at Whitstaple, towards the finding of four scholars in that college, two to be nominated from this school, by the rector, &c. and two by the gover-

<sup>9</sup> See the licence in Boys's Collections, p. 208.



nors of it, and so by like turns for ever; in consequence of which the rector, &c. agreed to pay yearly to the four scholars 10l. 13s. 4d. towards the exhibitions, and charges of finding the scholars; and the governors of the school agreed, upon every avoidance of the schoolmaster's place, they would within twenty days give notice to the rector, &c. who should deliver in writing, under their common seal, to the mayor, or to the usher at the school-house, the names of two persons, fellows of the college, duly qualified, in order that they the governors should make choice of one of them within twenty days, or in default thereof, the nomination of such master should be in the archbishop, the see being full, otherwise in the dean of Canterbury for the time being.

Thomas Manwood, gent. by will in 1570, gave to the governors of his brother Roger's free grammar school lands and tenements to the clear yearly rent of ten pounds, for an usher, or for other necessary matters of maintenance of the school, in such form as should be thought meet to the governors.

Sir Roger Manwood above-mentioned, then lord chief baron, as surviving executor of the will of Joane Trapps, widow, above-mentioned, in 1581, conveyed to the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius college, in Cambridge, a farm called Bodkins, in Swalecliffe, of the clear yearly value of 11l. 6s. 8d. in consideration of which, the master agreed to pay annually to four scholars of their college 10l. 13s. 4d. four marcs to each; to be nominated by the governors of this school, and by the master alternately. After which the heirs of Sir Roger Manwood refusing to pay the master's salary, there were several suits at law and awards concerning it, but in 1635 the matter was argued before the lord keeper, who directed that the master's salary should be paid in future by Sir Roger Manwood's heirs, out of the rents enfeoffed by him for that purpose, to the mayor and jurats; in consequence

quence of which the salary of twenty pounds per annum has been ever since paid with tolerable regularity by the proprietors of the estate, the present one being Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's.

Edmund Parboe, esq. by will in 1640, besides many other legacies to the parishes, conduits, St. John's hospital, and the mayor and jurats, in Sandwich, gave to the latter, as governors of the grammar school, an annuity of ten pounds out of premises in Sandwich, of which four pounds was to be to the master of the school, and five pounds to the rector, fellows, and scholars of Lincoln college, Oxford, in augmentation, &c. of the scholars sent from Sandwich; and if none were sent, the money to remain in the governors hands, to accumulate for such scholars as should be afterwards appointed; the remaining twenty shillings to the mayor and jurats, for their charges in it; but it does not appear that the school was ever benefited by this bequest, or how it happened that it was not so.

In 1685 the mayor and jurats purchased a piece of land, on which were two stables, a kitchen and a cove, situate in St. Mary's parish, in Sandwich, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the master of the school for the time being.

Sir Roger Manwood drew up in 1580, rules and ordinances, for the better government of this school, which are still existing, signed by him, and are still observed in the regulation and government of it; in which, among other rules for the internal government of the school, it is ordered, that the master should be elected by the governors, viz. the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, out of Lincoln college, Oxford, and to be A. M. if it might conveniently be, and allowed of by the ordinary, and that he and the usher, who should be appointed by the master, and admitted by the governors, should teach the grammar in the school. The

† They are printed at large in Boys's Coll. p. 222,

overplus of all the lands and tenements, after the master's and usher's salaries were paid, and all other charges, reparations, and expences, to be equally divided between the master and usher. Of the scholars to be taught in the school, the children of the inhabitants of Sandwich to be freely taught, without any thing taken, but of benevolence at the end of every quarter, towards buying of books for the common use of the scholars ; the rest of the foreign scholars to be taught for such price, and rate, as should be limited by the governors. And if there should not be so many grammar scholars as should furnish the school house, there should be a person, who could write well, who should teach the scholars reading and writing in the school, in the time of there being no usher therein, to be placed in it by the mayor and jurats, and to be paid out of the revenues of the school four pounds yearly, and such gains as by his diligent teaching he could honestly get. The master not to take to board, diet or lodge in his house, or rooms, more than twelve scholars, and the usher not above six, without leave given by the governors.

There is a common seal, of silver, belonging to the governors of this school, which is kept among the corporation seals of Sandwich.<sup>s</sup>

*John Conant*, A. M. was appointed in 1758; and is the present master of this school.<sup>t</sup>

THE CHARITY SCHOOL in this town has been supported a great number of years by casual contributions, and regular subscriptions begun about the year 1711, at which time the school seems to have commenced ; the present establishment is thirty boys and thirty girls, under a master and mistress ; the former are taught to read and write, and the latter employed in knitting and plain work ; nine trustees are appointed every year,

<sup>s</sup> See a plate of the school-house and of the seal in Boys's Collections.

<sup>t</sup> He is rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, which he holds with the vicarage of Sellindge, in this county.



three from each parish, who, with the mayor, examine the children, and direct all the affairs of the school.

The attention paid to this school, and the visible good effects of it, have brought it to no small degree of reputation and prosperity, which has lately been increased by a bequest of 100*l.* by Mr. Sprat, of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies. This legacy has been invested in 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, in trust for the benefit of the scholars, and yields a dividend of 4*l.* 8*s.* upon a principal of 146*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The subscriptions of late years have amounted to about sixty pounds, and the collections at sermons to about seven pounds, which, added to the dividend, have been sufficient to cloath, as well as instruct the children.

The master of this school teaches likewise six other boys, for the rents of certain houses in Sandwich, now of the yearly rent of 3*l.* 16*s.* given by the will of David Turner, of Sandwich, in 1665, to the mayor and jurats in trust, to be by them disposed of to a person who should teach to write and read English poor children *gratis*.

#### CHARITIES.

JAMES MASTER, esq. of East Langdon, by will in 1631, ordered that the rent of an acre of ground, which he had behind the vicarage of St. Clement's church, and abutting to the town ditch, amounting to 33*s.* 4*d.* by the year, should yearly be laid out in providing sea coal in summer, when it was cheapest, to be laid up and given among the poor of the three parishes, as the mayor, together with the overseers of the poor, should think to have most need; the coals to be given among them, some week before Christmas yearly, and this to continue for ever.

This seems to be the piece of ground called Mill garden, now supposed to be given to the reparation of the church, and of the annual value of three pounds.

LAND IN *St. Clement's parish*, called St. George's lees, lying in two pieces, containing in the whole three acres, now of the yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.* was given originally to that parish, for the maintenance of a lamp in that church.

SIR HENRY FURNESE, bart. of Waldershire, who died in 1712, gave by will to the mayor and jurats 500*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate, in trust for them, to dispose

of the rents and profits, with the advice of the town clerk and the churchwardens, upon the 30th of May yearly, being his birth-day, two fifths to the poor of St. Peter's, where he was born, and a moiety of the remaining three fifths to each of the other two parishes in Sandwich. Accordingly, in 1727, the mayor and jurats purchased a barn and lands, containing about nineteen acres, at Weddington, in Ash, now of the yearly rent of 24l.

THE RENTS, *issues and profits* of a small farm at Marshborough, in Woodnesborough, was given by the will of Mr. Peter Jarvis, merchant, of Leghorn, and a native of Sandwich, in 1715, in trust for the poor of the three parishes of Sandwich, to be paid yearly to them, and now of the yearly rent of 12l.

JOHN SPRAT, of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, merchant, by his will in 1776, gave to each of the three parishes in Sandwich, 100l. the interest to be distributed to such poor of these parishes yearly, as the parsons and churchwardens of them might think proper, on the 25th of November in each year.—These legacies were placed in the public funds, in the names of trustees. The annual dividend to each parish is 4l. 10s. 8d. upon the principal stock of 151l. 4s. 6d. Old South Sea Annuities. Mr. Sprat was a native of Sandwich, and died at Madras in 1780.

SEVERAL tenements, shops, and pieces of ground, given to the poor of St. Peter's parish by different persons, amount altogether to the yearly sum of 16l. 17s. besides other small tenements. And two vaults under the church at the east end, are let at the yearly rent of 40s.

A TENEMENT in the angle between Love-lane and King-street is now made use of as the parish workhouse.

THERE ARE several quit-rents paid to the use of the parish of St. Peter, from several premises in Sandwich, amounting in the whole to 13s. 6d. per annum.

SOLOMON HOUGHAM, esq. of London, who was sheriff of Kent in 1696, and died the next year, gave by his will, in trust, an annuity, or yearly rent charge of 11l. out of Barton-field, in the parish of St. Paul, in Canterbury, to be paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, to be by them disposed of; 4s. in penny loaves every Sunday: and upon Christmas day yearly, 12s. in penny loaves, to be distributed at church after divine service, to such of the poorest of this parish, as the churchwardens should think fit; and in case of age and sickness, if any could not come, their portion of bread to be sent home to them.

JOHN DEKEWER, esq. of St. John's, Hackney, who died in 1762, gave by his will to the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in Sandwich, 500l. to be laid out in the public funds, in trust, to repair and preserve the family vault and tomb, and the iron work round it in St. Mary's church-yard; and on every  
Sunday,

Sunday, after divine service in St. Mary's, in every week successively, to give 4s. in bread to the poor of this parish; and to lay out the remainder of the dividends in coals, to be given to the poor at Christmas eve yearly, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens, &c.

Besides which, there are several small tenements, and pieces of ground of small yearly rents, and sundry quit-rents belonging to St. Mary's parish.

THOMAS FULNETBY, gent. of Deal, in 1625, enfeoffed to trustees, four messuages near the Loopes, and overgainst the Bea-grims, to make four dwellings of the premises, for four poor tradesmen of St. Mary's parish only, that have been born in it, and have long dwelt there; and in default of such tradesmen, then for such poor of the parish, as have been born, or long dwelt there, and the rents, &c. to be divided among them.

SANDWICH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

There were formerly THREE PAROCHIAL CHURCHES in this town, and *a church* or *chapel* likewise, supposed by some to have been parochial, dedicated to St. Jacob, which has been long since demolished; but the *three former churches*, being those of *St. Mary*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Clement*, still remain; an account of all which will be given separately.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH stands in a low situation in Strand street, on the northern part of the town. The original church, built in the time of the Saxons, is said to have been demolished by the Danes, and to have been afterwards rebuilt by queen Emma, which building was burnt down by the French, and it was not long afterwards again rebuilt; notwithstanding which, it appears to have become dilapidated and in a most ruinous state in the time of king Henry VI. for in the 2d year of that reign, anno 1448, part of the steeple fell, in consequence of which it underwent a thorough repair, and then consisted of two isles and the nave; the latter was terminated by the high chancel, and the south isle by St. Laurence's chancel. It however, fell down again on April 25, 1667, and brought down with it



most of the church ; the western wall, portions of the south isle and its chancel only remaining ; and though the church itself was soon afterwards rebuilt, as at present, yet it does not appear that any steeple was built till the year 1718, when the present low one was raised upon the south porch, and one bell put up in it. Before this, there were five small bells, which about the year 1639, had been formed out of three larger ones ; the above five bells were sold, for the faculty had been obtained in 1669, to fell the uselefs timber and the bells, towards the rebuilding of the church, and they were sold, as it is said, to the parish of Eleham.

In an antient bead-roll of this church, there is mention made of John and William Condy, the first beginners of the foundation of the chantry of that name in this church ; of Thomas Loueryk and his wife, who founded the chapel of our Lady, at the east head of it ; and of the three windows of the north side of the church ; of Thomas Elys and Margaret his wife, and Sir Thomas Rolling, vicar of this church, of whose goods was made the west window of it, and who made the vicarage of the parish more than it was before ; and besides these, of several other benefactors to the windows and other parts of it. And there were divers other gifts made to this church, for its reparation, and for obits, and other religious services performed in it, as appears by the evidences belonging to it.

The inventory of the silver and jewels, belonging to the church before the reformation, sufficiently shew the costliness of the utensils belonging to it, and the riches of it. The silver, according to the inventory made of them, amounting to 724 ounces ; and the habits of the ministers to officiate in it, the linen and books, were answerable to the rest belonging to it.

The present church of St. Mary consists of a north isle, and the nave, at the end of which is the chancel, which has an ascent of three steps on each side ; between which entrances are the mayor's seat and other pews.

pews. The altar piece, table, and rails, are of wainscot and very ornamental. The font is at the west end of the nave, it is a stone basin, having eight faces changed alternately with plain shields and roses, in *quaterfoils*; on the shaft are the letters CW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662.

In this church are numbers of monuments and inscriptions, all which are printed in Mr. Boys's Collections, p. 319, the whole too numerous to mention here, but among others at the west end of the nave, are memorials of the Smiths and Verriers. In the south space are memorials for the Petleys and for the Whites. In the middle space, on an old stone, are the remains of *a cross flory*, resting on a dog or lion, and the remains of an inscription with this date, I. M. CCC XXX. In the north isle are three grave-stones, on a rise above the pavement, with inscriptions shewing, that underneath is a vault, in which lie many of the family of Hayward, formerly mayors of this town; arms, *Argent, on a pale, sable, three crescents of the field*, In the chancel is a large stone, robbed of its brasses, which formerly commemorated the deaths of Roger Manwood and his family; the place where it lies was formerly St. Laurence chancel. In the chancel is a monument of stone much defaced; on it are the figures of a man and woman kneeling, in a praying posture, for Abraham Rutton, formerly mayor, and Susan his wife, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. He died in 1608; and for his descendant the Rev. John Rutton, obt. 1763, rector of this parish. Against the south wall, is a handsome monument of marble, with these arms, *Argent, five chevronels, sable, and per pale, azure and gules, a lion rampant, argent*; and an inscription for several of the family of Hougham. Against the same wall a tablet, for Mary, wife of Joseph Stewart, esq. obt. 1775; arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, gules, over all, a bend raguled, or*. Over the south door, a marble monument for Richard Solly, gent. thrice mayor, obt. 1731; and

and Anna his wife, daughter of John Crickett, gent. by whom he had ten sons and three daughters ; arms, *Azure, a chevron, party per pale, or, and gules, between three soles, naient, argent.* At the west end of the nave is an altar tomb, with an inscription, shewing, that in a vault underneath, lie several of the Cricketts ; another altar tomb, with an inscription, for several of the Nowells ; arms, *Three covered cups.* By the gallery stairs, on an altar tomb, an inscription for Tho. Danson, preacher, of this town, who died 1764 ; on a raised monument of brick, an inscription, for several of the name of Jordan ; this stands close before, and hides the altar part of a monument, under an arch in the north wall, to the memory of Sir William Loverick, of Ash, and dame Emma his wife, the daughter of Sir John Septvans, of that parish, who are said to have been the principal repairers, or builders of this church, after it had been burnt by the French, and were buried in king Henry IV.'s reign ; on an adjoining tomb an inscription for the Maundys.

There are stones, pointing out the entrances into the vaults of Solly and Stewart, and there are inscriptions on a board, commemorating the benefactions of John Dekewer, esq. Solomon Hougham, gent. Sir Henry Furnese, bart. and Mr. Peter Jarvis.

Several names appear on the stones, on the outside of the east and north walls of the chancel. Sir Edward Ringely, of Knolton, was buried in Jesus chapel, in this church, on the left side of the altar. In the 35th of king Henry VIII. William, lord Clinton, is said to have been interred under a gilded arch in the south wall of this church, which arch was walled up in king Edward VI.'s reign, but it was visible some time afterwards in the church-yard, perhaps it may be the same projection that now appears there, on the south side of the chancel. William Condie, who founded the chantry, afterwards called by his name, in this church, was likewise interred, together with his wife, in the south  
isle



isle of the old church, near the lord Clinton's tomb ; but there is nothing now to point out precisely the situation of their remains, nor those of Thomas Manwood, gent. who died in king Henry VIII.'s time and was buried under the belfry. Stephen Perot was buried likewise in this church in 1570.

There are several altar tombs in the church-yard, one of which is for the family of Dekewer ; arms, *Vert, on a cross, engrailed, or, five fleurs de lis, sable ;* in the first and fourth quarters, *a caltrop, argent ;* in the second and third quarters, *a lion rampant, of the last.*

An anchoress had her cell at the east end of this church in the 20th year of king Henry VIII.

At a small distance south-west of St. Mary's church, was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Jacob, supposed by many to have been a parochial church ; there is nothing left now to point out the situation of the building, the cemetery remains and is used occasionally as a burial place, for the use of St. Mary's parish. This church-yard seems to have got into lay hands at the suppression, for in 1578, it was enfeoffed by Edward Wood, to certain persons, for the necessary uses of the parish. The trust was renewed in 1604 and 1649. At the south-west corner was an hermitage, the residence of an hermit. The last hermit in it was John Steward, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, who was afterwards vicar of St. Mary's church, whose duty it was to minister to strangers and the poor, to bury the dead, and pray for the people in the chapel, which was destroyed, as well as others of the like sort, in the beginning of king Edward VI.'s reign. Great part of this building was standing at the latter end of Edward VI.'s reign ; there was in it a brotherhood of St. Catherine, consisting of both brothers and sisters, which was benefitted by the will of John Wynchelfe, of Sandwich. It appears that this church or chapel was under the management of the officers of St. Mary's parish, and that

that the building had been repaired in the years 1445 and 1478.

The church of St. Mary is a vicarage, the patronage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church likewise formerly belonged ; it did so in the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, when on the taxation of the spiritualities and temporalities ecclesiastic, in this diocese, the church of St. Mary's, appropriated to the archdeacon, was valued at eight pounds, and the vicarage was valued at only four pounds, and on account of the smallness of it, was not taxed to the tenth.\* The vicarage is valued in the king's books, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, at 8l. 1s. since which time, and it should seem during the reign of queen Elizabeth, the great tithes, or appropriate parsonage of this church, were given up by the archdeacon to the vicarage, so that the vicar has been since intitled to both great and small tithes within the bounds of this parish, which induced several of the incumbents to stile themselves rectors, but certainly wrong, for it is still a vicarage, the vicars of which are entitled to the receipt and possession of the great tithes, by grant from the appropriator.

In 1588 here were 385 communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds per annum. In 1640 here were the same number of communicants, and it was valued at sixty-eight pounds. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly value of forty pounds. It has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, the greater part of the money from which has been laid out in the purchase of marsh land in Woodnesborough. At present the vicar receives the tithes of about eighty-four acres of land. There were great disputes formerly, between the appropriators of Eastry and the vicars of St. Mary's, respecting the tithes of a

\* See Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 39, 41.

small district of land called Puttock's downe; but the decisions were constantly against the vicars of St. Mary's, and the tithes now belong to Word, a chapel of ease to Easfry.

Besides the ordinary small tithes, the vicar of this parish, as well as the incumbents of the two other parishes in Sandwich, collect from every house a certain sum, under the denomination of dues; this payment is said to be a composition for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, according to custom, since the 12th year of queen Elizabeth; and the vicar of St. Mary's receives besides, 6s. 8d. annually, under the denomination of tithe of the old Crane.

In 1776 there were one hundred and sixty-eight houses in this parish, and six hundred and fourteen inhabitants; and the rents of it were in 1787, according to the pound rate, at rack rents towards the poor, upwards of 3,500l. per annum.

### CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

PATRONS,  
Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archdeacon</i> .....	<i>John Lodwick</i> , clerk, July 4, 1661. <sup>w</sup>
	<i>John Piggot</i> , A. M. Dec. 21, 1677, obt. 1689.
	<i>John Thomas</i> , A. M. Jan. 22, 1689, obt. 1706.
	<i>John Rutton</i> , A. M. 1713, obt. July 28, 1763. <sup>x</sup>
	<i>Egerton Leigh</i> , March 9, 1764, resigned 1774. <sup>y</sup>
	<i>William Thomas</i> , A. B. March 31, 1775, the present vicar. <sup>z</sup>

<sup>w</sup> He signed himself rector, as did his successors, Rutton and Leigh.

<sup>x</sup> He was master of the grammar school, and lies buried in the chancel.

<sup>y</sup> He held this vicarage with that

of Tilmanstone, and resigned the same on being presented to the rectory of Murston.

<sup>z</sup> And perpetual curate of Goodnestone, in Bridge deanry.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH stands nearly in the centre of the town ; it consisted formerly of three isles, and in that state was next in size to St. Clement's, which was the largest church in Sandwich. In 1641 it was certified to the lord keeper by the mayor, &c. that the steeple of St. Peter's church was in a very ruinous condition ; that it was a principal sea mark, and that it was beyond the parishioners abilities to rebuild it ; the estimate of the expence being 1500l. The steeple fell down on Sunday, Oct. 13, 1661, and demolished the south isle, which has never been rebuilt. There had been two sermons preached in it that day ; it fell down about a quarter after eleven at night ; had it fallen in the day time, the greatest part of the town and parish would probably have been killed and buried under the rubbish, but no one was hurt and few heard of it. The rubbish was three fathom deep in the middle of the church and the bells underneath it. This church, as well as the other two, seems to have been formerly constructed entirely, or at least cased externally, with the stone of Normandy, well squared, and neatly put together. The east end of the chancel is a good specimen of the old work, and there are detached portions of the same sort of masonry in other parts of the building.

The present structure, which is evidently the work of different times, is composed of fragments of the older fabric, mixed with Kentish rag and sand stone, and flints from the shore. The south isle is said to have been built by Sir John Grove, about the year 1447, and Sir Simon de Sandwich, warden of the cinque ports in Edward II.'s reign, both having given liberally towards the new building of the steeple. The present steeple is a square tower, built with the old materials to the height of the roof of the church, and from thence to the battlements with bricks of the haven mud. There are eight small, but musical bells, cast in 1779 ; they cost 430l. 12s. 6d. which expence

was

was in great measure defrayed by the metal of the former six old bells ; and a clock, which is the property of the corporation, who keep it in repair.

In this church there are the following monuments and inscriptions, among others too numerous to mention.—In the south isle, now in ruins, are the remains of a handsome tomb under an arch in the wall, in which was interred the body of Sir John Grove, who flourished in king Henry VI.'s reign, on which were his arms, now obliterated, viz. *Three leaves in bend, on a canton, three crescents*. There has been another arched monument in this wall, but all the ornamental parts are gone. In the north isle are several grave-stones, with memorials for the Jenkinsons, for Jeffreys, and for the Olivers. On a large stone, coffin shaped, is a cross resting on a small dog or lion, and round the verge of the stone some mutilated gothic square characters cut in the stone, for Adam Stannar, priest. Part of another stone, with similar characters on it, lies in the same space a little to the westward. On a brass plate in black letter is an inscription for Thomas Gilbert, gent. searcher, of Kent, who married Katharine, daughter of Robert Fylmer, of East Sutton, in Kent, and had six sons and three daughters ; arms, *Gilbert, Gules, a saltier, or, on a chief, ermine, three piles, gules*. He died in 1597. In this chancel a gravestone for Mr. Henry Furnese, obt. 1672 ; Anne his wife, obt. 1696. (They were the parents of Sir Henry Furnese, bart.) Mr. John Blanch, merchant, obt. 1718 ; Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the above Henry and Anne Furnese, obt. 1737. A memorial for Mary, first wife of Mr. John Solly, mercer, eldest sister of Sir Henry Furnese, bart. obt. 1685 ; and Mr. John Solly, obt. 1747. Within the altar rails are memorials for many of the family of Verrier of this town. On a marble monument against the north wall, an inscription for the Olivers. Opposite the above, a mural monument with an inscription for Henry Wise, esq. obt.

obt. 1769; Elizabeth his daughter, wife of Mr. Wm. Boys, obt. 1761; Mary his wife, obt. 1772; arms, *Wife, sable, three chevronels, ermine*. An oval tablet of marble for Elizabeth, wife of John Rolfe, jun. gent. of New Romney, obt. 1780. A marble mural monument against the south wall, near the door of the nave, for the Jekens and Youngs. A marble tablet underneath for Susannah Wyborn, formerly wife of the above named Mr. Thomas Young, but late of Mr. William Wyborn, brewer, of this town, obt. 1755. On a marble tablet against the north wall of the nave, an inscription for the Jekens. The gallery at the west end of the north isle was built by subscription, and is secured to the subscribers by a faculty. There are stones in the church pointing out the licenced vaults of Brown; the Jeken family; Solly; and Ferrier; the Thurbarne family, a hatchment over it has three coats of arms, viz. Thurbarne, *sable, a griffin passant, argent, with impalements*. In the south east angle of the north isle is a vault, now belonging to the heirs of Mr. Solomon Ferrier, but built originally for the family of Mennes, whose atchievment, helm, and crest are suspended over the place. The arms are, *Gules, a chevron, vair, or, and azure, between three leopards faces of the second*. In an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly, first and fourth, *the royal arms of Scotland, debased with a batton, sable*; second and third, *a ship with sails furled, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory*. In the wall of the north isle are three arches, under the easternmost, between the second and third windows, on an altar tomb are the mutilated figures of a man and woman lying at length in the dresses of the time, their heads supported by double pillows, a lion at his feet, a dog at hers; in the front of the tomb are narrow gothic arches. The tomb projects into the church-yard; the second arch is behind the pulpit; the tomb was exposed to view in digging a vault in 1770; its front is divided into six compartments,



ments, in each of the four middle ones is a shield, the first of which has *three wheat fans, a crescent in the centre*; the second *a fess fusilly, between three griffins heads*; the third has *three lions rampant*, and the fourth is *void*; over this monument in stones in the wall, are two coats of arms, that on the right hand being *fretty, a chief*; and the other *the ports arms, three demi lions, impaling three demi ships*. Under the westernmost arch, which does not penetrate through the wall, is an handsome altar tomb of Caen stone, in the front of which are six small shields; there were arms in all of them, but the bearings and colours are nearly effaced.

Dr. Harris says, in the north isle were buried Tho. Ellis, esq. of Sandwich, and Margaret his wife; Sir Simon Sandwich, warden of the cinque ports *temp.* Edward II. who was a great benefactor to the building of the steeple of this church. The Sandwich MS. quoted by Mr. Boys, says, that the former of these lies buried here, under a most antient monument, and that John Ive, esq. a worshipful merchant likewise, and Maud his wife, lie buried under an arched sepulchre in the wall; and that here likewise were buried divers of the worshipful men of the Sandwich's knights. Through the wall that divides the chancel from the north isle has been an arched door, now closed up; and another in the opposite wall, from an inclosed chapel at the upper end of the south isle, between which and the small house appointed for the chaplains of Ellis's chantry, was a door of communication, which, as well as the arch, is still visible; but they are now shut up with masonry. This probably was the chapel, where these chantry priests performed divine offices.

There are inscriptions on boards of the benefactions to the parish by Sir Henry Furnese and Mr. Jarvis. The figure of Sir John Grove has lately been removed by Mr. Boys from the fallen isle, where it must soon have

have been destroyed, into the church beside the font, at which time his remains were searched for; an arched grave was found under the monument containing a coffin with the date 1664, so that probably the remains of Sir John Grove were removed from hence at the time that the isle was brought into its present ruinous state. The outward parts of the figure having been much injured by the weather and the trampling of boys, its position has been reversed, and the other parts brought to view, where the sculpture is remarkably sharp and elegant.

In 1564 it was ordered by the mayor, jurats, &c. that the church of St. Peter should be appropriated to the use of the Flemmings, on account of the plague; that they might be all at one place.

The church yard, which was much too small, has been considerably enlarged in 1776, and was consecrated by archbishop Moore, at his primary visitation on July 9, 1786.

The church of St. Peter is a rectory, and was antiently of the alternate patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; but this was not without continual dispute made by the former, of the latter's right to it. At length this controversy was finally settled in the year 1227, anno 11th Henry III. when they mutually acknowledged each others right in future to the alternate presentation to it. After which, the abbot and convent continued in the possession of their interest in the patronage of this church, till the dissolution of their monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where their alternate turn of presentation to this rectory has ever since continued, the king being at this time entitled to it. The other alternate right of presentation has continued in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, to the present time.

It is valued in the king's books at eight pounds. In 1640 here were communicants 825, and it was valued at eighty pounds. It is now a discharged living, of about the clear yearly value of fifty pounds. It pays five shillings to the archdeacon for procurations, and 3s. 4d. to the archbishop at his ordinary visitations.

The revenues of this rectory arise from dues, collected in like manner as in the other parishes in this town, from the houses in this parish, and from the tithe of land belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, called Cowleez, containing about ten acres.

In 1776, there were in this parish 228 houses, and 958 inhabitants.

The oldest register begins in 1538, and ends in 1615; the one in use begins from that period.

### CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### RECTORS.

<i>The Crown.</i> .....	<i>Thomas Dawson</i> , A. M. ejected August 1662. <sup>a</sup>
	<i>John de Blay</i> , March 2, 1671, resigned 1673.
<i>The Mayor, &amp;c. of Sandwich.</i> ...	<i>Gervais Howe</i> , clerk, Aug. 21; 1673.
<i>The Crown.</i> .....	<i>John Pigot</i> , A. M. March 10, 1679, resigned 1690.
<i>The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, sede vac.</i> .....	<i>John Thomas</i> , clerk, July 11, 1690. <sup>b</sup>
<i>The Crown.</i> .....	<i>Gerard de Gols</i> , 1713, obt. Feb. 22, 1737. <sup>c</sup>
<i>The Archbishop.</i> .....	<i>George Oliver</i> , August, 1737, obt. Jan. 1745. <sup>d</sup>
<i>The Crown.</i> .....	<i>William Bunce</i> , LL. B. Feb. 22, 1745, obt. June 12, 1766. <sup>e</sup>
<i>The Mayor, &amp;c.</i> .....	<i>J. Cenant</i> , A. M. 1766, the present rector. <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Wood, vol. ii. p. 1016.

<sup>b</sup> *Sede vacante per lapsam.*

<sup>c</sup> He was likewise minister of the Dutch congregation in Sandwich, and published several religious tracts and sermons.

<sup>d</sup> By lapse of the corporation.

<sup>e</sup> Also vicar of St. Clement's, in which church he lies buried.

<sup>f</sup> And master of the grammar school, in Sandwich; he holds this rectory with the vicarage of Sellindge, by dispensation.



THE CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT stands at the eastern part of the town, on the highest ground in it; it is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two isles; the steeple stands in the centre of the church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three ranges of pillars and circular arches; the lowest range has only six, the next seven, and the uppermost nine arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673; it is built of Norman stone; the other parts of the church are formed principally of bolders, (that is, flints worn away by friction on the shore) mixed with sand-stone, and some Caen stone, probably from the ruins of the original building. There is a high chancel, and two side ones at the east end. Here were stalls, fitted with seats, for some religious fraternity; and in this church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry; and there was a brotherhood in this church established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. The nave is separated from the isles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. The cieling is of oak, in pannels between arched beams centered with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage. The font is an antient octogonal basin, and shaft of stone; the eight sides are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, first, *the arms of France, three fleurs de lis* quarterly, with those of England; second, a merchant's mark; third, the arms of the cinque ports; fourth, the arms of Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is *a bird like a heron*; and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with *fleurs de lis*; the whole of it is besides much decorated,



From a monument on the south side of  
the chancel in St Clement's Church,  
Sandwich

---

Here by this place appointed so to dye  
A Widdow stranger to this place doth lye  
Francis Rampston by name she by desoe  
Noble as she to virtue bent  
To check envie which lurkes in virtues  
My pen that could saye more shall only  
To win a better life her life was soth  
Her godly end did testifie so much

Hoc parvolum monumentum poni  
curavit Edouardus Rede miles in  
perpetuam memoriam Francisco  
Rampston viduae vi fidem in  
matrimonium contraxerat Martii  
24 An<sup>o</sup> Dom: 1611. —



corated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs faces, &c. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use, but to hasten the downfall of this venerable steeple in which they hang. They were cast in 1672. Among many others, there are the following monuments and memorials in this church:—In the south isle are gravestones for the Hawkers; for William Smith, esq. rear-admiral, obt. 1756; for Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Spencer, gent. customer of Sandwich, obt. 1583. On raised monuments, inscriptions for Shelvy and Wyborne; for Boyman; mural monuments for Deveson; for the Haywards, and for the Sayers.—In the north isle, for Broughton, the Elgars, and Kites. On a painted board, inscriptions for the Wybornes and the Bradleys. In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a mural monument, with the effigies of a woman kneeling, for Frances Rampston, widow, who married afterwards Sir Edward Rede, ob. 1611. An oval mural tablet for Wm. Bunce, LL.B. vicar of St. Clement's and rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, obt. 1766, and Martha his wife; arms, *Bunce, azure, on a fess, between three boars passant, argent, three eagles displayed, sable, impaling Odiarne, sable, a chevron, between three covered cups, or.* On gravestones, inscriptions for the Odiarnes and Halfnod. A memorial for John Martin, A. B. vicar. He died in 1741. Round the verge of a large stone, with a shield of arms at the four corners cut in the stone, is an inscription for George Rawe, gent. sometime mayor and customer of Sandwich, and merchant adventurer of London, and Sarah his wife, obt. 1583. Two brass plates, with arms, *Ermine, on a chief, gules, two escallop shells, or.* Memorials for Bartholomew Combes, gent. a native of this town, and seven times mayor, obt. 1694. In the choir, a gravestone for Valentine Norwood, gent. obt. 1690. In the front of the gallery, in the south isle, are the arms of Oxenden

and Burchett, and an inscription, shewing that Sir George Oxenden, bart. and Josiah Burchett, esq. representatives in parliament of this town and port, gave the altar piece and this gallery in 1723.

Many antient stones, deprived of their ornaments of brass, are scattered over the pavement. The burial ground of this parish is unusually large, and, including the scite of the church, contains within a very trifle, an acre and three quarters of ground. The Dutch residents, in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in this church, upon the payment of forty shillings a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expences of repair.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this church, and continued so, till king Charles II. in 1683. by letter under his sign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elsewhere.

The church of St. Clement is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church likewise belonged; it certainly did so in the reign of Edward III. when it was valued at eight marcs per annum.<sup>s</sup>

The principal income of this vicarage formerly arose from the tithe of fish brought into the haven; and from the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but this resource diminishing in value, by the gradual decay of the haven, to increase the maintenance of the vicar, archbishop Parker, in conjunction with archdeacon Gheast, in 1570, augmented this vicarage with the tithes of hay and corn, before belonging to the appropriation, reserving to the archdeacon, in lieu of them, a yearly pension of forty shillings; but this increase having been made without the consent of Sir Roger Manwood, the archdeacon's lessee, a new agreement was entered into between archbishop Whitgift,

\* See Kilburne's Survey, p. 237.

archdeacon Redman, and Sir Roger Manwood, then lessee of the parsonage, by which these tithes were now again granted in lease to the vicar and his successors at the yearly rent of 7l. 6s. 8d. by way of recompence for the abatement in the fines paid at the renewals of the former leases.

In the registry of the archdeacon's court there is a return made of the state of this vicarage in 1615, that the parsonage and vicarage had no glebe land, more than a little garden, together with the backside and stable adjoining, belonging to the vicarage house, which paid three shillings yearly to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

That the tithe of wheat and barley, with other small tithe whatsoever, was as follows, viz. the vicar by composition had from the parson, tithe of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. and of his own endowment, hay, pasturage, wool, lambs; tithe of the Dutchmen's gardens, of all manner of herbs, roots, cabbages, and such like, for which, at his pleasure, the farmers of the grounds compounded with him; and in the town, the vicar had composition for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, in this parish, according to custom, ever since the 12th year of queen Elizabeth.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 13l. 16s. 10½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 8¼d. In 1588 here were communicants four hundred and sixty-eight, and it was valued at seventy pounds. In 1640 it was valued at 120l. and here were the same number of communicants. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 77l. 10s. 4d. This must be nearly its full value, for the parsonage of it is let at this time for seventy-five pounds per annum. The vicar still pays the annual pension of 7l. 6s. 8d. to the archdeacon; 2s. 6d. procurations to the archbishop, and three shillings yearly to St. Bartholomew's hospital, for the vicarage house.



Besides the ordinary tithes, the vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches in this town, collect from every house within the parish, a certain sum, under the denomination of dues, which payment is said to be a composition for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, according to the custom established ever since the 12th year of queen Elizabeth.

The lands within this parish amount to four hundred and thirty-three acres, which are rated at the annual value of 461l. and the houses and buildings within it, at 721l. In the year 1776, there were in it one hundred and sixty-six houses, and six hundred and thirty-four inhabitants. It appears that some part of the land at Stonar, was formerly bounded and taken into this parish.

The oldest register book begins in the year 1563, and ends in 1666, from which time the present book begins.

### CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### VICARS.

<i>Archdeacon of Canterbury. ....</i>	<i>Francis Fotherbye, A. M. inducted July 24, 1618, ejected 1642.<sup>h</sup></i>
<i>The Crown. ....</i>	<i>Benjamin Harrison, Nov. 24, 1660, resigned 1666.<sup>i</sup></i>
<i>Geo. bishop of Chester, as archdeacon</i>	<i>William Coleman, clerk, Dec. 1, 1666, resigned 1677.</i>
<i>S. Parker, archdeacon. ....</i>	<i>Mark Parker, A. M. July 21, 1677, obt. Sept. 1680.</i> <i>Alexander Mills, A. M. Nov 1, 1680, obt. Nov. 1714.</i>
<i>Thomas Green, archdeacon. ....</i>	<i>John Martin, A. B. April 30, 1714, obt. March 18, 1742.<sup>k</sup></i>

<sup>h</sup> Likewise vicar of Linsted. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, part ii. p. 266.

<sup>i</sup> It appears that he was vicar of this church in 1649, and was sequestered in 1650, for contumacy. In 1653, he went to South Taunton, in

Devonshire, and returned to St. Clement's, in 1660, where he continued about six years, and then removed to another preferment in the West of England. Walker, *ibid.* p. 266.

<sup>k</sup> Before vicar of Detling, and lies buried in the chancel here.

a mural tablet on the North side of St. Clement's  
ch., Sandwich.

Juxta sepultus est  
Willelmus Boys, Armiger S. R. et S. S. Socius:  
ex antiquâ et clarâ familia  
de Brompton et Tredville in hoc comitatu oriundus.  
Natus est apud Deal. Inde discedens  
Chirurgiam et Medicinam in hoc Oppido  
adolescenciâ usque ad proveciorem aetatem exercuit.  
Oppidi hujusce et Portus XLII annos Juratus,  
bis Praetoris munere functus est.  
officia instituta vite susceptaque publica cura obeunda  
litteras humaniores feliciter excoluit;  
historiam naturalem, antiquitatis monumenta,  
et ceterosque praesertim oppidi et Portus Sandwicensis Annales  
ingenii solertia et studio illustravit.  
Vix eximio animi candore, suavissimis moribus,  
summâ vite integritate ornatus  
mortem obiit LXVIII annos natus, XV.<sup>to</sup> die Martii,  
Anno Domini MDCCCIII.

uxorem primam duxit, anno MDCLIX, Elizabetha  
Henrici Wise, hujusce oppidi, Generosi, filiam  
quæ demortua anno MDCLXI, in Ecclesia Scti  
Petri sepulta est. Alteram anno MDCLXII Jan  
Thomæ Fuller, de Statonborough in Villa de East  
in hoc Comitatu, Armigeri, filiam; quæ demor  
tua anno MDCLXXXIII, in eodem tumulo cum  
marito sepulta jacet: Ex illâ filium unicum,  
Guilielmum Henricum; filiam unicam, Elizabetha  
Ex hac sex filios, Thomam, Johannem Paramor,  
Edwardum, Henricum, Robertum Pearson, Georgi  
tres filias, Janam, Mariam, et Saram, suscep  
tuorum Elizabetha et Sara olim e vitâ exceper  
reliqui vero superstites hac tabulâ Patriis  
dilectissimi memoriam consecraverunt.



## PATRONS, &amp;c.

*Thomas Green, archdeacon. ....**John Head, archdeacon. ....*

## VICARS.

*William Bunce, LL. B. June 2,  
1742, obt. June 12, 1766.<sup>l</sup>**Wheler Bunce A. M. July 8,  
1766, the present vicar.<sup>m</sup>*

<sup>l</sup> Rector likewise of St. Peter's, in this town; he lies buried in the chancel of St. Clement's church.

<sup>m</sup> He had a second induction to this vicarage on Nov. 23, 1774.

THE OLDEST CHANTRY *in this town*, of which there is any notice remaining, was founded about the beginning of the 14th century, in St. Mary's church, by John Condry and William his son; but it is not found to what saint it was dedicated. The patronage of it was given by the founders to the mayor and commonalty. This chantry was suppressed, among others of the like sort, by the acts of the 32d of king Henry VIII. and the 2d of king Edward VI. and the revenues of it given to the king.

BARTON'S CHANTRY was founded in some chapel, in or near David's gate; it was suppressed in the second year of king Edward VI. when a commission was granted for the sale of the chantry, as well as its revenues.

JENKYN GREEN founded A CHANTRY IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, and endowed it with lands. It was suppressed by the act of the second of king Edward VI. and the revenues of it were sold to the king's use. Thomas Clerc was chantry priest here in 1483. The feoffees of this chantry were the same as were appointed for St. Thomas's hospital, and both charities were dedicated to the same martyr patron.

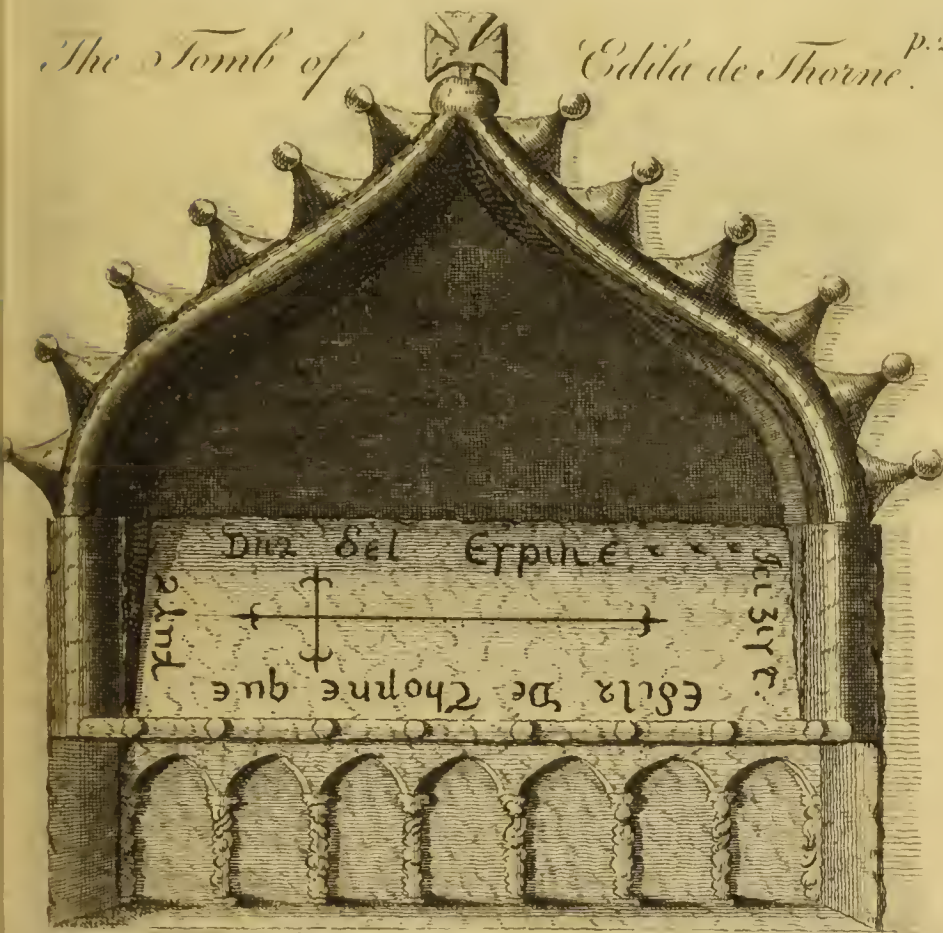
THE CHANTRY OF ST. THOMAS, usually called ELLIS'S CHANTRY, (and it is remarkable that the two capital endowments of Tho. Ellis, were made in the course of five months) was the principal establishment of this kind in Sandwich, being dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and founded IN ST. CLEMENT'S

CHURCH by T. Ellis, a wealthy merchant of this town who enfeoffed Thomas Rollyng, vicar of St. Mary's and others, in two messuages, and 216 acres of land and rent to the amount of four pounds in Eastry Woodnesborough, Worth, Hinxhill, and Wynclesberg, for the endowment of it; and in 1392 the king granted a licence of mortmain, to assign these estate to three priests, or chaplains, to celebrate mass daily in this church, for the souls of the said Thomas Ellis, &c. These chaplains were to fill up the vacancies within three months after they should happen; upon neglect of which, the patronage was to be vested in the mayor and jurats of Sandwich; and on their failure for another month, in the archdeacon.

One of the priests of this chantry was bound to instruct the youth of Sandwich to read, and the place where he taught, was called *St. Peter's school*; the want of such a school in this town, after this fell to the ground on the suppression of the chantry, was so severely felt, there being none other, that it induced the principal inhabitants to endeavour to set forward another school of the like sort, which, by the care and liberality, chiefly of Sir Roger Manwood, they effected in the foundation and endowment by him of the present grammar school of Sandwich. The last of the chaplains was Mr. Green, a learned schoolmaster whose house was at the east end of St. Peter's church.

This chantry was suppressed by the act of the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edward VI. and with the revenues of it, was surrendered into the king's hands.

There was a house of lepers in Sandwich, called *the Maldry*, as appears by several wills in the Prerogative office, Canterbury.



## THE ISLAND OF THANET.

THE Island of Thanet is situated at the north-east part of the county of Kent, being separated from the rest of it by the river Stour on the southern, and by the water called the Nethergong, on the western side of it. It is said by most writers to be the same as was called by the Britons, *Inis Ruim*,<sup>n</sup> or *Ruochim*; that is, the island of Richborough; though Richborough itself, having antiently been an island, may reasonably be supposed to have been rather so called. Julius Solinus is the first of the Roman writers, who mentions it by the name of *Athbanaton* and *Thanaton*. The Saxons afterwards called it *Teneth*, and *Tenetlonde*, which name

<sup>n</sup> Simon Dunelm, in Dec. Script. col. 120. *Insula quæ Saxonice dicitur Thenet, vocatur Inisfrayn* pereventure *Milhoyn*—of frequenting of Selis. Leland Itin. vol. vii. p. 130.—*Teneth Britannico sermone Ruochum*, Ibid. Collect. vol. iii. p. 46.



it still bears, though by change of language, and length of time, it has been softened to that of Thanet, as it is called at present.

The water, which antiently separated this island from the county, was a large æstuary on the south and west parts of it, which ran up the country as far as Chartham and Ashford, and had its two openings, or mouths, to the sea; the one at the north mouth, or Genlade, (afterwards, by corruption of language, *Yenlade*, or *Yenlet*,) betwixt Reculver and this island, and the other by Ebbsfleet in the eastern part of it. This æstuary, beyond the bounds of this island, seems to have stopped before the time of the Romans, and the river Stour to have been the only water left in the valleys, through which it flowed; and even between this island and the county, and when Solinus wrote, it seems to have decreased, for he says, it was separated from it *æstuario tenui*, by a narrow æstuary.

But notwithstanding this, so long as the sea continued flowing at the Genlade, at the north mouth on the east of Reculver, there was still a considerable force of water, which being increased by the river Stour, ran down towards Ebbsfleet and Sandwich, in a rapid stream, and served to scour and cleanse the channel, particularly the mouth of it, of those sands which were then beginning to gather in it.

At that time, instead of sailing round the North Foreland, as at present, the ordinary passage from the continent of France to London was through this æstuary, on the south or inner side of this island, and back again through the same, the two openings bearing the plural name of *Portus Rutupinæ*, and likewise *Rutupiæ*. After which, this water continuing to decrease it, acquired from thence the name of the river Wantsume, in Latin, *Vantsumus*, by which name Venerable Bede calls it, in his Ecclesiastical History, where he says, it divides this island from the continent, being about three furlongs, or a quarter of a mile broad, and passable over only at two places, both its heads extend-

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ing into the sea. Even so late as the latter end of the 15th century, the Wantsume continued navigable, not only for lesser boats, but for greater barks and merchant ships, which sailed backward and forward betwixt this island and the continent.

During this period, the landholders took advantage of this failure of the waters round this island, and of the salts left by it, which contributed still more to the lessening of the stream and weakening its force, so that about king Henry VII.'s time, that part of the Wantsume, which ran by Sarre towards the Genlade, or north mouth, and where the Stour intermixed with it, ceased to be a continued stream, and flood gates being erected across it, dispersed itself among the lands for the conveniency of watering the cattle on them, and at other times of sewing the adjoining lands.<sup>o</sup> This is now called the Nethergong, over which where the antient ferry was at Sarre, a bridge was soon afterwards built for the conveniency of passengers; and anno 1 Henry VII. an act passed for the inhabitants of the Isle of Thanet to build a bridge at the place called Sarre ferry.

*As to the other part of the Wantsume*, which ran eastward, though the innings of the salts by the landholders lessened the force of the tide, and of the Stour's waters mixing with it, which occasioned the sands to increase at the mouth of the harbour by Ebbsfleet, where it was at length entirely choaked up, so that a wall was made there, to prevent the sea at high-water overflowing the lands, on which is now the road to Sandwich; yet the remains of the Wantsume, and the stream of the river Stour mixing with it, served still, especially after great rains, to preserve the harbour of Sandwich from entire ruin, and to scour it from those sands which otherwise would have entirely stopped it

<sup>o</sup> Lewis's Hist. Thanet, p. 9. See a full account of this part of the Wantsume, which flowed northward from Sarre bridge, in the first vol. of this history, p. 286.

up. This stream is still of sufficient depth for the passage of lighters and barges, between Fordwich and Sandwich, laden with coals, deals, and such like sort of heavy carriage.

The Island of Thanet is surrounded by the sea on the northern and eastern sides, along which the chalk cliffs extend, from a little westward of Gore-end on the south, round the eastern side to Cliff-end, about a mile and an half south-west beyond Ramsgate. It is bounded on the south by the river Stour, and on the west by the water called the Nethergong. It is in shape a long oval, being about nine miles long from east to west, and about five miles broad from north to south. It is divided into the two manors of Minster and Monkton, which are separated by a bank, or lynch, which goes quite across the island, and is commonly called St. Mildred's lynch, as will be further mentioned hereafter. It is computed to contain nearly forty-one square miles, and little less than about 27,000 acres of land, including Stonar.

The chalk cliffs on the north and east parts, are in general pretty high; some of these, as from Margate-pier to Pegwell, are more firm and durable. Under these cliffs have been found large pieces of amber, after a rage of the sea, and fall of the cliffs. The other cliffs to the west of Margate, which reach to Westgate bay, are much lower, and of a more loose and crumbly nature, and fall away in greater quantities after any frost, or rage of the sea. Through these cliffs, the inhabitants have cut several hollow ways, for the conveniency of passing to and from the sea; but they have been frequently forced to fill them up again in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, to surprize and plunder the country.<sup>p</sup>

The general face of the country, (excepting the marsh land towards the south) is high land, exceedingly beau-

<sup>p</sup> See Lewis's Thanet, p. 10.



tiful; consisting in general of fertile corn lands, intermixed with those sown with saintfoin, clover, and vetches, mostly open and uninclosed, with gentle hill and dale, frequently interspersed with small hamlets and cottages, most of which being built, as well as the adjoining walls, with chalk, the general soil of the country, have a very chearful appearance. The grounds rise from the northern sea shore, up towards the middle part of the island southward, so that the high road across it from Sarre, eastward, towards Margate, and St. Peter's, as well as the many bridle, or horse paths, which are almost without number, across the lands, are most beautifully enriched with continued prospects over the intermediate country and adjoining channel, which being the constant passage towards the mouths of the Medway and Thames, has constantly on it a variety of shipping, which diversify and enrich the scene as far as the eye can compass. These advantages, with the dryness of the soil, make the island most pleasant and grateful during the greatest part of the year, and very healthy at all times; which occasions a resort to it of numbers of persons of distinction, and genteel families from London and other parts of the kingdom, both for health and pleasure; whence there arises a continued resource of wealth, as well as increase of trade and inhabitants to this island, to the great benefit of the landholders, and every other person connected with it. Yet, notwithstanding what has been already said, the general aspect of the island being exposed towards the north and east, and there being so very few hedges and inclosures to shelter it, causes the situation to be very bleak towards the sea, and those few trees, which are growing hereabout, are for the most part scrubby and unthriving, from their being so much subject to the sea wind, which often blow very strong, and at times blast almost every thing in their way. This island too is less pleasant, from there being scarce any medium here, between a still calm and an outrageous storm, owing to  
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its being so much exposed to the sea, without any kind of shelter. On the north and east sides of the island, next the sea, where the shore is clean, no marshes near, and the water in general good, the inhabitants are mostly healthy and long lived; but in the lower part of it, to the south and west, near the marshes, it is not near so healthy; the inhabitants, from the lowness of the situation and the badness of the water, being much subject to intermittent fevers and agues.

The soil here has always been remarkable for its fruitfulness.—*Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate*, says the Monkish Historian; and modern writers speak of it in equal terms of praise. An antient chronicle goes still further in its praise, styling it, *Insula arridens, bona verum copia, regni flos et Thalamus, amenitate, gratia, in qua tanquam quodam elysio, &c.*<sup>a</sup>

It is, as to the uplands in general, a chalky light soil, though there are a very few parts in it a stiff clay; but by the excellent husbandry of the landholders, who are noted for it to a proverb in these parts, the crops of corn are abundantly large, and Thanet wheat and barley, for its cleanliness and weight, fetch a superior price at market of all others. Canary-feed is likewise produced on the lands here in great quantities, as well as the seeds of radish, spinach, mustard, cabbage, and other esculent plants, which are sent from hence for the supply of the London markets; in short, the high state of cultivation throughout the island gives an idea rather of the delicate work of a gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged industry of the husbandman. The farms throughout the island are mostly large and considerable, and the farmers wealthy, insomuch that they are usually denominated gentlemen farmers on that account, as well as from their hospitable and substantial

<sup>a</sup> Leland Col. vol. iii. p. 170, *ex libro Gocilini de vita Milburgæ*  
See also Ibid. vol. iv. p. 8, *ex libro ejusdem auctoris de vita Sci Augustini.*

mode of living. Mr. Boys, in his general view of the agriculture of this county, drawn up for the use of the Board of Agriculture not long since, gives the following account of this island :

Much of it, he says, is naturally very thin light land; but the greater part of it having belonged to the religious, who were the wealthiest and most intelligent people, and the best farmers of the time, no cost or pains were spared to improve the soil; the sea furnished an inexhaustible supply of manure, which was brought up by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the island, and most probably was liberally and judiciously applied by the monks and their tenants; and their successors to the present time have not neglected to profit by their example. Owing to these circumstances, Thanet always was, and most likely always will be famous for its fertility; and the monkish tale of Thanet's deriving its superior fruitfulness from its having been the asylum of St. Augustine, is not so far from the truth, at it may at first appear.

In short, there is not perhaps another district in Great Britain, or in the world, of the same extent, in such a perfect state of cultivation; where the farmers are so wealthy and intelligent; where land, naturally of so inferior a quality, is let for so much money, and produces such abundant crops.

The whole island contains about 3,500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable; all the lower part of the latter, bordering upon the marshes and some parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are exceedingly productive; and the principal part of the remainder, although naturally a poor thin light mould, on a chalky bottom, is made exceedingly fertile by the excellence of the system under which it is cultivated.

As to the soil, the bottom soil of the whole island, or what modern writers in husbandry call the subsoil, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are  
about



about sixty feet above the level of the sea and are covered with a dry, loose chalky mould, from four to six inches deep, it has a mixture of small flints, and is without manure a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, left mixed with chalk, and of a much better quality. The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil, is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton; it is there a deep, rich sandy loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. Indeed it is so rich and gentle, that being cultivated and managed with great care, expence and industry, there is seldom occasion to fallow it; so that it is, much of it, what is generally called round-tilth land, and produces very large crops. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with a sea sand, and small marine shells. There is no commonable land, nor an acre of waste in the island.—Thus far Mr. Boys.

The *alga*, or sea weed, which is often cast up by the sea in great quantities under the cliffs, has been made great use of by the inhabitants on the north and east sides of this island, for the making of a manure for their lands; though the stench of this weed, when first laid in a heap on the land, is very nauseous indeed; and there is another use to which this sea weed is put here; (but it is only such of it as is alive, and actually growing upon the rocks) which is to burn to make pot-ash for the potters, which they call *kelp*, which being put into barrels, is carried over to Holland, with which they glaze all their earthen ware; but the smoke arising from the process of it, is very offensive to some distance, as the wind happens to waft it.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>r</sup> See Lewis, p. 19.

The lands on the southernmost side of the island are defended by those above them, from the strong north and east winds, which come from the sea; and are very kindly for fruit trees, which thrive and bear well, though there are very few orchards in the island; and hops have been tried in it, but without success.

It should seem by the names of places still in use, that there was antiently much more woodland in this island than at present; but whatever there was, almost all of it has been grubbed up and converted into tillage, though several of the little villis in it still preserve the memory of these woods, viz. Westwood, Northwood, Southwood, Colywood, and Wood, or Villawood, corruptly pronounced by the inhabitants Willowwood; which last seems to have been once entirely a wood, excepting a few cottages; besides these, there were Frisket wood, near Hoo; a wood called Bobdale, in St. Nicholas, and Manston wood, a copse of about five acres, which is the only woodland of all these, now left.\*

Into these woods, it is probable, the inhabitants used to retire, and secure themselves and families, when the Danish pirates infested this island. Some shew of this custom seems still remaining at a place called Chesmunds, (which it is likely, was a part of that large wood about the middle of the island, which still bears that name) where there is an appearance of entrenchments cast up, in which these distressed people sheltered themselves, this being too small for any army to encamp in. Several caves under ground have been discovered elsewhere, in this island, which were perhaps made likewise by the inhabitants to hide themselves in from the enemy. The timber growing in this island is in general elm, which in the lower part of it, about Minster and Monkton, grows to a good height and size, much more so than that which stands exposed to

\* See Lewis's History, p. 25.

the sea winds and nearer the chalk. Just by the houle of Powcies farm, there was, till lately, a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island; but the unthriving state of them, shewed how unkind both the soil and situation was to them.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 137, describes this island in king Henry VIII.'s time as follows:

“Thanet is yn lengthe from Nordmuth to Sandwich yn strayt yorney vii miles and more and in brede from the river of Sture and goith not far from Mystre Mergat, that is to lay from slowth to north a iiii myles and so is yn circuit by estimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth where the entry of the se was, the salt water swelith yet up at a creek a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled.”

“Morton pretending in wynning his marishes, to make a new haven in Thanet.”

“Ther hath bene a xi paroches chyrches in Thanet, of the which iii be decayed, the residew remayne.

“In the isle is very little wood.

“There cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche.

Sum paroches of the isle at certain tymes cummeth to Minstre being in the isle as to theyr mother and principal chyrche.

“The shore of the Isle of Thanet and also the inward part is full of good quarres of chalke.”

And a little further,

“Raterburgh otherwise Richeboro was or ever the ryver Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale withyn the Isle of Thanet.”



The households in this island were thus computed in queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1563, in the return made to the council's letter by archbishop Parker's order.

St. Nicholas,	households,	33
Monkton,	. . . . .	15
St. Laurence,	. . . . .	98
Minster,	. . . . .	53
Birchington,	. . . . .	40
St. Peter's,	. . . . .	186
St. John's,	. . . . .	107
Woode,	. . . . .	none.

Total . . ——— 532

After which, the inhabitants appear to have increased considerably, insomuch that when Mr. Lewis published his history of this island in 1736, it was computed that there were no fewer than 2,200 families or houses in the whole island; which, reckoning four to a family, one with another, would make 8,800 souls. In the parish of St. John and town of Margate, there were computed to be 600 families; which reckoning four to a family, makes the number of souls about 2,400; but they are very much increased indeed since, in the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and the ville of Ramsgate. By the subsequent account of the several parishes, it will appear that there were formerly many antient seats in this island, inhabited by good families with large estates; but these seats are all, except two, turned into farm houses, and the estates antiently belonging to them, for the most part, alienated; so that there are at this time but few gentlemen of estate, and, I believe, only one justice of the peace resident in it; which last is no small detriment and inconvenience to the inhabitants of it.

As to the present constant inhabitants, excepting those of the towns and villes of Margate, St. Peter, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate, who mostly depend on the resort of company in the summer season to those places,

and the mechanics who constantly reside in them; they are in general those, who occupy farms, who as they are persons of good substance and some gentility, so they live in a very generous and hospitable manner. They who live by the sea side are generally fishermen, or seafaring men, or such as depend on what they call *foying*, i. e. going off to ships with provisions, and to help them in distress, &c. many of these, especially those who go to the north seas to fish, are such, as Camden calls them, a sort of amphibious creatures, who get their living both by sea and land, as having to do with both elements, being both fishermen and husbandmen, and equally skilled in managing the helm and the plough. According to the season of the year they knit nets, catch cods, herrings, mackarel, &c. go voyages and import merchandizes. The very same persons dung the land, and perform every other sort of husbandry business.<sup>1</sup>

As to the north sea fishery, it has formerly been much used by the inhabitants of this island; but the little success they have met with for many years past, has entirely discouraged them from following that employment. The seamen here are generally reputed excellent sailors, and shew themselves very dextrous and bold in going off to succour ships in distress; but they are too apt to pilfer stranded ships, and ruin those who have already suffered so much. This practice they call *paultring*, and nothing sure can be so base and unfeeling, as under pretence of assisting and of saving for the unfortunate their property, to plunder and convert it to their own use, by making what they call guile shares, (that is, *cheating shares*).

Time has made so great an alteration in this island, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, perhaps for us now to form a perfect judgment of the antient state of it. On the north and east the land has certainly gone

<sup>1</sup> See Lewis's Thanet, p. 32, et seq.

much farther into the sea, which has washed away many hundred acres, not to say thousands, as it must have done, if it encroached in proportion for the seven hundred years before, as it has for these last hundred and fifty. At this time, at low water, rocks, as the inhabitants call them, or footings of the chalky cliffs, on which antiently was land, are to be seen above half a mile from the present shore or cliffs. On the south and west parts of the island, there are some hundred of acres now dry land, which were antiently all under water and a navigable stream, where the sea ebbed and flowed. *Omnia Pontus erat*. At Hepes-flete, or Ebbs-flete, as it is now called, was a water-mill, and at Stonar another, which both belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine. Between these places was a place called Henne-brigge, not far from Stonar, on the same side that Cliffe-end is; no remains of which name is now left. The main road through the island from St. Laurence to Sarre, was antiently called Dun-strete, or the street, or way over the downe. On the road between Minster and Birchington, across the island, were two crosses erected, which in former times were held in great reverence. The larger of these crosses stood where the road called Dun-strete and this way crossed.

The Britons were the antient inhabitants of this island; of these there have been found some memorials in their coin, and amulets both of gold, or *electrum*, and brass;<sup>u</sup> and some of their tools have been likewise found here, in digging wells, &c. of a white flint, shaped and cut in the form of a broad edged chisel. To them succeeded the Romans, several of whose coins in brass have been taken up under the cliffs near Bradstow, after the rage of the sea and falling down of the land. One of them, says Mr. Lewis, was of the emperor Constantine. Another was a silver coin of

<sup>u</sup> See a description and engraving of two of these in gold, in Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 27.



Domitian. About 160 years ago, the servants of a farmer at Minster, striking their plough a greater depth than ordinary into the ground, struck against a pot, which they brought up full of Roman coins, of the lesser and larger silver; these were called by the country people, *baldpates*; and many years after, some of these were found after a shower of rain, which were supposed to be dropped by those who first discovered them. Another parcel of these coins was found, not far off from the other place, near where the mill now stands; the others having been taken up near where the mill formerly stood, or what is now called king William's mount.

Of the Saxons, who drove out the Britons, after they had been abandoned by the Romans, no coins have been known to have been found here, though they frequently landed, and long remained in this island for some time. In this island the troops of the Saxons, sent for by the harrassed Britons, under the command of Hengist and Horfa, first landed at Hepesflete, afterwards called Ebbsfleet, the common landing-place in the eastern part of this island, about the year 449; and had soon afterwards, for their services against the Scots and Picts, the antient enemies of the Britons, this island allotted to them for their habitation,<sup>w</sup> where next year a new reinforcement of Saxon troops, in seventeen large ships, arrived on the invitation of Hengist; making together with their countrymen already in this island, a very considerable army. Hengist, after various incidents becoming king of Kent, this island continued in the constant possession of the Saxons. The consequence of this was, that the Britons, the antient inhabitants, were every where miserably harrassed and oppressed; nay, to shew the absolute conquest of the Saxons, as their language was altogether different from that of the natives, so they left very few places of any

<sup>w</sup> Brompton's Chron. Dec. Script. col. 728.

fort, which they did not change the names of, to such as were intelligible in their own language, and were given either by reason of their situation, or nature of the place, or after some place of the like sort to it in Germany, the country from which they came. But this was not, by any means, the greatest misfortune to which the inhabitants of this island afterwards became subject; from its situation it lay exposed to the continual insults and ravages of those merciless pirates the Danes, as appears by the several histories of those times. During which in 988 they burnt the abbey or nunnery at Minster, with the nuns in it, and the clergy and people who had fled there for sanctuary. And again in the year 1011, they entirely demolished that monastery; after which, though they no doubt again visited this island, yet I do not find any particular mention of their transactions here, in the historians of those times. But in after ages, when the port and town of Sandwich became so formidable to the French, that it became the continual object of their revenge, and was frequently attacked by them, this island was always in danger of being invaded, from its vicinity, as well as the great ease there was of landing on it, which induced Eustace le Moyne, the French admiral, in king John's reign, to conduct Lewis, the dauphin of France, to it, when he invaded this realm; and this induced Edward III. to take measures for the security of it, who in his 43d year, directed John de Cobham and others, to cause such places in the Isle of Thanet, where ships and boats could land, to be inclosed and fortified with mounds and ditches, to prevent the same, at the charge of those whose lands should be benefitted by it. And in the 46th year of that reign, a writ of much the same nature, was directed to the guardians of the maritime parts of this county.\*

\* Rym. Fæd. vol. vi. p. 623, 747.

JUST BY CLIFF-END there is a sort of blueish sand, very much resembling fuller's earth, among which are several *strata* of shells, such as cockle, culvershells, &c. great numbers of which are likewise found farther up, on the same level, in digging wells, &c.

Our botanists have taken notice of *scarce and curious plants*, growing in different parts of this island, much too numerous to mention here, the names of them may be seen in our several Herbalists and Botanical Writers referred to in the note below.<sup>y</sup>

About Sarre and Margate, common fennel grows naturally, and in great abundance on the road side and in the ditches; and the soil is particularly kind for rosemary, insomuch that there are hedges of it of a considerable length.

*A weed* begins to infest this island, which is not a little alarming to the farmers in it, as it is of the most prolific kind, and very difficult to be eradicated. It was produced a few years ago among some oats, which were freighted on board a vessel that was wrecked upon the coast here, and being washed by the tides along the shore, among the sea weeds, was carried away to different lands at the same time. It is of the class *tetredynamia*, and produces its seeds in a pod, flowering and seeding at the same time throughout the autumn. The inhabitants call it *the stink-weed*, from its fetid smell. It seems to be either the *brassica muralis* of Hudson, or a variety from it.

*The bird*, called *the bargander*, in Latin, *chenalopex*, often frequents the marshes and waters in this island.

<sup>y</sup> Johnson's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 31, 42, 248, 280, 315, 318, 324, 367, 411, 417, 420, 469, 503, 523, 533, 562, 610, 622, 623, 800, 838, 1273, 1547, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574. Merrett's Pinax, p. 71, 73. Raii Synopsis, p. 32, 42, 49, 221, 222. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 23. Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 10, 11, 17.



IN THE HERALDIC *visitations* of Kent, are the *pedigrees* of the following families, resident at different times in this island.

*Cleybroke*, of Manston and Nash-court, in the Heraldic *visitations* of 1574 and 1619; arms, *Argent, a cross formee, gules.*<sup>2</sup>

*Petit*, of Dandelion, in both *visitations*; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, three bezants, between three lions heads erased, sable, crowned, or.*<sup>2</sup>

*Johnson*, of Nethercourt, in both *visitations*; arms, *Per pale and fess, indented, or, and sable; in the first quarter, a pelican vulnerated, or.*

*Tenche*, of Birchington, in the *visitation* of 1619.

*Curling*, of this island, in the same; arms, *Or, on a pale, gules, a leopard's face, jessant, a fleur de lis of the field.*

*Northwood*, of Dane-court, in the same; arms, *Ermine, a cross engrailed, gules; in the first quarter, a wolf's head, erased of the second.*

*Harty*, of Birchington, in the same *visitation*; arms, *Or, on a fess, sable, three eagles displayed of the field.*

*Spracklyn*, of St. Laurence, in the same *visitation*; arms, *Sable, a saltier, ermine, between four leopards faces, or.*<sup>b</sup>

*Crispe*, of Quekes and Clive-court, in the same; arms, two coats; first, *Ermine, a fess, chequy*; second, *Or, on a chevron, sable, five horse-shoes, or.*

*Paramor*, of St. Nicholas; arms, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three estoils of six points, or.*

*Sanders*, of St. Laurence, Minster, and Monkton; arms, *Or, on a chevron, gules, three mullets, argent, between three elephants heads erased, gules.*

*Mason*, of Monkton; arms, *Per pale, argent and sable, a chevron, between three billets counterchanged.*

<sup>2</sup> See this pedigree continued to 1664 in MSS. Brit. Museum, No. 2230.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid.

IN THE YEAR 1630, the *business of knighthood* was retaken into consideration, and with care and diligence set on foot, being grounded upon an old statute entitled, *Statutum de Militibus*; and a proclamation was issued that year, setting forth that as the king had formerly sent writs to the sheriffs of counties, for summoning all that had forty pounds, land or rent, to appear at the day of his coronation, and prepare themselves to receive the order of knighthood; he did then award a commission to certain lords, and others of his privy council, to treat and compound with all those who made default, and several commissioners were awarded into the several counties, giving power of compounding; those of this island who were summoned to appear before the commissioners appointed for this purpose, were Richard Terry, Edward Fuller, William Church, William Jenkin, all of Minster; Henry Paramor, esq. of Monkton; Thomas Paramor, gent. of St. Nicholas; William Fagg and Henry Johnson, of St. Laurence.<sup>c</sup>

THE FOLLOWING MEN *of note and learning*, were natives of this island:

*Nicholas de Thorn*, abbot of St. Augustine's monastery anno 1283.

*John de Tenet*, a monk of the Benedictine monastery of Christ-church, in Canterbury, anno 1330.

*William de Thorn*, a monk of St. Augustine's abbey, anno 1380.

*Stephen de Birchington*, a monk of the monastery of Christ-church, above-mentioned, author of a history of the archbishops as far as the year 1369.

*Marcellus Daundelyon*, abbot of St. Augustine's monastery in 1426.

*Robert Jenkin*, born at Minster in 1656, educated at the king's school, in Canterbury, and from thence sent to St. John's college, Cambridge; was afterwards

<sup>c</sup> Rushworth's Hist. Col. vol. ii. part i. p. 70.

made precentor of Lincoln cathedral, and master of St. John's college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity, which preferments he held till his death in 1727. He was the author of several religious and other books and tracts.

In the year 1642, *Henry Robinson, gent.* by his will, gave a messuage at Upper Gore-end, in Birchington, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, in St. John's college, in Cambridge; the fellows and scholars to be born in the Isle of Thanet, and brought up in Canterbury school; and in default of such, other scholars born in Kent, and of the said school. By a decree in chancery, in 1652, and upon consent of parties, it was ordered, that as the lands were then sunk to fifty pounds per annum, and not able to support the charge of two fellowships, &c. the college should maintain, instead of two fellows and two scholars, four scholars according to the direction of the donor, each of which should be allowed by the college in commons, ten pounds a year.<sup>d</sup>

THIS ISLAND gives *the title of Earl* to the family of Tufton, long resident at Hothfield, in this county, an ample account of which has already been given under the description of that parish, in the seventh volume of this history, p. 517.

Sir Nicholas Tufton, knt. and bart. the eldest son of Sir John Tufton, bart. was created by patent, dated Nov. 1, 1626, anno 2 Charles I. baron Tufton, of Tufton, in Suffex, and afterwards, on August 5, 1628, Earl of Thanet. He died in 1632, and in his posterity these titles have continued down to the right hon. Sackville Tufton, being *the ninth*, and present *Earl of Thanet*, baron Tufton, and baronet.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>d</sup> See a list of them in Lewis's Thanet, p. 41.

<sup>e</sup> See a full account of the several earls of Thanet, and their succession, and the arms, supporters, &c. of the earl of Thanet, in vol. vii. p. 518 et seq.



THE HUNDRED OF RINGSLOW, called likewise in antient records, *the hundred of Thanet*, claims jurisdiction over such part of this island, as is not within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports.

This hundred was part of the antient possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, but it was given up to king Edward I. in whose reign it appearing, by inquiry, to be of no value to the crown, that king, in his 13th year granted it, with the hundreds of Blengate and Downhamford, again to that abbey, to hold in fee farm; which grant was allowed on a *quo warranto*, in the 7th year of king Edward II. before Henry de Stanton and others, justices itinerant;<sup>f</sup> in which state these hundreds continued, till the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they came into the hands of the crown, where they remain at this time.

It contains within its bounds, part of the parish of St. Laurence, the parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the parish of St. Nicholas, and all the churches of those parishes. Two constables have jurisdiction over this hundred.

*The remainder of this island* is within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the parish of St. John; Birchington with Gorefend, Wood, alias Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all members of, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramsgate, and the ville of Sarre, now esteemed in the parish of St. Nicholas, both members, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Sandwich.

There were formerly eleven parishes and churches in this island; four of the churches are ruined, being those of Stonar, Wood, alias Woodchurch, All Saints, and Sarre, the parishes of the three last churches being united to those of Birchington, and St.

<sup>f</sup> Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1935-1943-2120.

Nicholas, so that there are at this time only eight parishes remaining in it, viz.

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|--|--|
| 1. ST. NICHOLAS, with<br>SARRE and ALL SAINTS<br>annexed.    | 5. ST. JOHN, with the bo-<br>rough and town of MAR-<br>GATE. |
| 2. MONKTON.  | 6. ST. PETER.  |
| 3. MINSTER.  | 7. ST. LAURENCE, with the<br>ville of RAMSGATE, and          |
| 4. BIRCHINGTON, with<br>WOOD, alias WOOD-<br>CHURCH annexed. | 8. STONAR.   |

In all the parishes of this island were butts, formerly cast up and kept in repair, for the practice and exercise of archery, or shooting with the long bow, which was formerly a principal diversion in this island; the remains of these butts still continue in some of the parishes.

### ST. NICHOLAS.

THE parish of St. Nicholas, formerly called *St. Nicholas at Wade*, from its situation *ad vadum*, that is, near the wading place, or ford, across the water called the Wantsume, at, or at least near where the bridge at Sarre now is, lies at the north west corner of this island.

THIS PARISH is most part of it situated upon high ground, excepting towards the west, where it consists of a level of marsh land, bounded by the water called the Nethergong. The sea bounds it northward. The church and village stand on an hill, nearly in the centre of the parish. In it there are two neat new built houses, the property of the Bridges's, one being the residence of Mrs. Mary Bridges, the widow of Mr. Edward Bridges, late of St. Nicholas court; and the other the property and late the residence of Thomas Bridges, esq. now of Glamorganshire, the elder branch of this family, who have been long settled in this parish, who bear for their arms, *Argent, on a cross, sable, a leopard's head*

*head cabashed, or* ; and there is another which belonged to the late Thomas Gillow, esq. About a mile northward from the church, near Shoart, is *the borough of All Saints*, in which there was once a church or chapel, long since ruined, the parish of which is now united to this of St. Nicholas. The soil and face of the country within the bounds of this parish, have been already taken notice of in the general description of this island. It is about four miles across from east to west, and somewhat less than three, excluding Sarre, from north to south.

By the return made to the council's letter, by archbishop Parker's order, in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish, thirty-three households ; of late there have not been near so many, owing to the laying farms together, and pulling down the houses of the smaller ones.

About half a mile to the right of the road from St. Nicholas to Birchington, and adjoining to the summer road from Sarre to Margate, is *a large obelisk*, about ten feet diameter and twenty-nine high, built with brick and capped with stone ; it stands on the spot, where formerly stood a windmill, which was a peculiar sea-mark. On the north side is an inscription, shewing that it was erected by the corporation of the Trinity-house in 1791, for the safety of navigation.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF DOWNE BARTON, situated about half a mile south-west from the church, on the road from thence to Sarre. It seems to have been part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury ; and in the 10th year of king Edward III.'s reign, archbishop Stratford obtained the grant of a market weekly, on a Monday, and a fair on the nativity of the B. V. Mary, yearly, within this parish ; after which this manor continued in the see of Canterbury, till it was exchanged with the crown, in the beginning of queen Eliza-



Elizabeth's reign, whence the scite of it was granted in the 10th year of it to Windebank, but it should seem only for a term, for king Charles I. by his letters patent, in his 7th year, granted this manor, to William Collins and Edward Fenn, to hold in fee. They afterwards conveyed it by sale to Thomas Paramore, gent. of this parish, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three estoiles of six points, or.* By whose heirs it was sold to Daniel Harvey, esq. of Combe, in Surry, who possessed it in the middle of king Charles I.'s reign, from one of whose descendants it was carried by sale to Eliab Breton, of Enfield, in Middlesex, who died in 1785, leaving his widow Elizabeth in the possession of it, since whose decease their two sons, William and Eliab Breton, esqrs. as coheirs in gavelkind, are become entitled to it.

SHOART is an estate about a mile north-east from the church, in the road leading to the sea, which was held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was formerly the property of John Wigmore, from whom it came to William Bredhall, and thence again to John Cleymond, clerk, president of Corpus Christi college, in Oxtord, who anno 25 Henry VIII. passed away and assured his right in it to Robt. Kempe, to hold in fee; which releafe was again warranted by him as president, and the scholars of that college jointly afterwards.

Robert Kemp, by his will in 1548, gave it to William and Thomas, his two younger sons, who joined in the sale of it, anno 9 Elizabeth, to John Fynch, who two years afterwards passed it away by sale to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer; one of whose descendants alienated it to Daniel Harvey, esq. of Combe, from whose descendants, with Downe Barton, and other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, it was sold within memory to Eliab Breton, whose two sons, William and Eliab Breton, esqrs. are at this time possessed of it.

BARTLETTS, alias THONETON, is a farm about half a mile westward from Shoart, which was likewise held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was antiently the patrimony of the Chiches, and then of the Garlands, from which name it passed by sale to Robert Sea, whose son Henry dying without male issue, his three daughters, Millicent, Elizabeth and Mary, became his coheirs. Jerom Brett and Millicent above-mentioned, his wife, anno 5 Elizabeth, sold their third part to William Norwood, of Nash, as did Arthur Chute, and Elizabeth above-mentioned, his wife, their third part, two years afterwards. From the Norwoods their property in it was passed by sale to Thomas Paramor, in the 20th year of queen Elizabeth; and from him again to Sir John Levison and Thomas Willowes; the former of whom, on the death of the latter, by survivorship, became solely possessed of this estate, and afterwards sold it to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer; the residue, which had come by Mary, the third daughter and coheir of Henry Sea above-mentioned, in marriage to Edward Crayford, of Mongeham, continued in his descendants, till it was sold to Sir Peter Manwood, K. B. (son of Sir Roger). From the Manwoods the whole of this estate passed to the Bridges's, of this parish, and John Bridges died possessed of it in 1667, and by his will gave it to his youngest son John; after which it was alienated to Daniel Harvey, esq. of Combe, in whose descendants it continued, till at length it passed, with Downe Barton and other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, in marriage with a daughter and heir of that name to Breton, whose son Eliab Breton, esq. of Enfield, left by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Westenholme, two sons, William and Eliab, who on his death became as his coheirs, in gavelkind, entitled to it, and they are now jointly possessed of it.

UPPER AND NETHER HALE, formerly known by the name of *Upball*, are two estates in this parish, the former  
of

of which is situated about a mile distant from the church eastward, near Birchington. They were in queen Elizabeth's reign, in the possession of John, son and heir of Henry Crispe, who afterwards passed them away to James Hales, who in the 22d year of that reign conveyed them to William Rowe, citizen and iron-monger, of London. The estate of *Upper Hale* now belongs to the widow of Mr. Broadley, late of Dover, surgeon.

But *Nether Hale*, which lies nearer to the church of St. Nicholas, became afterwards part of the possessions of Corpus Christi college, in Oxford, and remains so at this time. The present lessee is the Rev. Herbert Randolph, clerk.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT, situated at the eastern boundary of this parish, about two miles distant from the church, near adjoining to Birchington, consists of *two separate estates*, one of which was formerly accounted a manor, as appears by an inquisition taken in the 12th year of king Edward IV. by which the president and fellows of Queen's college, in Cambridge, were found to be at that time possessed of the *manor of St. Nicholas court*, in this parish,<sup>s</sup> part of whose possessions it remains at this time. THE OTHER ESTATE, called *St. Nicholas court farm*, being an estate in fee, has for many years belonged to the Finch family, who are at this time entitled to it, Mrs. Finch, widow of Saville Finch, of Thriburg, in Yorkshire, being the present possessor.

The lands of this latter estate are so blended with those of the former, having for a long succession of time been used by the same occupier, that they cannot at this time be distinguished one from the other. The present occupier is Mr. John Bridges, whose family have been residents and occupiers of it for many generations.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Esch. ejus an. See Tan. Mon. p. 55.



The lands of St. Nicholas court are a *distinct tithery*, as to the great tithes, but they pay small tithes to the vicar of Monkton. This portion of tithes arises from certain glebe belonging to the vicar, intermixed with St. Nicholas court lands, for which the occupiers of them pay at this time a yearly composition to the vicar, of five shillings, but what it is, or where these lands lie, no one knows.

FROSTS is a farm in this parish, which was the early residence of the family of Paramore, in the descendants of which it continued, till it was, soon after the restoration, alienated by Mr. Henry Paramore to John Bridges, yeoman, of this parish, the latter of whom died possessed of it in 1667, and by his will directed to be buried in the middle chancel of this church. He devised this estate to his son Ezekiel, with other tenements and lands in this parish, purchased of Tho. Paramor, esq. and he died possessed of this estate in 1669, leaving it to his son John Bridges, who died *s. p.* in 1681; upon which it came to Edward Bridges, eldest son of his kinsman Thomas Bridges, in whose descendants it has continued down to Mr. John Bridges, of St. Nicholas court, in this parish, the present owner of it.

#### CHARITIES

EDWARD OKENFOLD, by will in 1683, gave 5*l.* to be put out to interest, the money to be given to such poor persons as receive no alms or relief. As this charity was unpaid for 34 years, it is supposed that the heirs of the donor, upon settling the account, made up the sum to 10*l.* which sum the churchwardens and overseers have now in their hands.

THOMAS PARAMOR, esq. of Monkton,<sup>h</sup> by will in 1637, gave 6*l.* per annum, to be paid out of certain lands and tenements in this parish; and a house with about an acre of land, near St. Nicholas street, for a schoolmaster to reside in, who is to teach such poor children as come to him, of this parish and of Monkton, to read and write; the children of such poor as receive alms to have the preference. This is now vested in the minister, churchwardens and overseers, who appoint the master, and is together of the annual produce of 10*l.*<sup>i</sup>

<sup>h</sup> His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid.

JOHN BRIDGES, of this parish, by will in 1667, gave 10*l.* to the poor of St. Nicholas, to be put out to interest; which sum is now vested in the vicar, churchwardens and overseers, and is put out accordingly.<sup>k</sup>

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Lymne, by will in 1705, gave one moiety of a farm, called Chamber's Wall, consisting of a house, barn, &c. and 105 acres of arable and marsh land, to the minister, churchwardens and overseers, in trust, to distribute the profits half yearly to eight of the eldest, poorest, and most honest, industrious and diligent labouring men of this parish, who never have received any alms or relief; which charity is now vested in the minister, churchwardens and overseers; and is of the annual produce of 37*l.* 10*s.*<sup>l</sup>

THE SCHOOL endowed by Mr. Paramor, as above-mentioned, still exists for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master teaching, besides the above ten scholars, several others from the neighbouring parishes.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually thirty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower at the west end, in which hang five bells. The church is a handsome building of flint, with windows, doors and quoins of ashlar stone. There are three most beautiful Saxon arches between the nave and the south isle. It has a good altar-piece. In the middle isle is a handsome brass sconce; the rod by which it hangs, is richly ornamented with large crowns and mitres; it was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Hannis, in 1757. The church is pretty well paved, and is kept remarkably clean; the south chancel is made use of as a school room; the north chancel belongs to the estate of Frosts, in this parish, by the owners of which it is held and maintained; under the greatest part of it, is a

<sup>k</sup> Wills, Prerogative office, Canterbury.

<sup>l</sup> He devised the other moiety in like manner to the parish of Wye. Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

large vault, in which lie many of the Paramors, formerly owners of that estate, and of the Bridges's likewise, the present owners of it. In this chancel are two monuments for the Paramors, and two gravestones, with brasses for the Everards, and gravestones and monument for the Bridges's, of this parish likewise. In the middle chancel are memorials for Katharine, wife of Nicholas Chewney, vicar; she died in 1650; for Mr. Stephen Huffam, late minister, obt. 1629; and for Thomas Smelton, A. M. vicar near thirty years, obt. 1700. Several memorials for the family of Napleton, of this parish, and one for Henry Blaxland, the elder, of this parish, obt. 1631. In the nave of the church a memorial for Anne, wife of Edward Emptage, of this parish, obt. 1662. A monument for several of the same family of Napleton, Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Napleton, the last of her name, died at her house in Canterbury, in 1755; arms, *Or, per cross and fess, four squirrels sejant, proper.* In the north chancel a handsome tomb for the Bridges's. In the south isle a monument for Edward Hannis, gent. of this parish, son of Charles Hannis, gent. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, ob. 1750; arms, *Barry of seven, azure and or, a unicorn, sable, impaling Terry, viz. Ermine, on a pile, gules, a leopard's face, pierced by a fleur de lis, or.* Memorials for Sackett, Emptage, Knowler, Cowell, Neame, Pett, and White. In the nave, a memorial for Tho. Busby, secretary to the earl of Thanet thirty-four years, obt. 1759; for William Henneker, obt. 1609; for Blaxland, Everden, Greadier, and the Cullins, of St. Alphage, in Canterbury. Memorials of the Napletons, whose monuments have been mentioned before. Several memorials for the Gillows; arms, *Gillow, argent, a lion rampant, gules, on a chief, azure, three fleurs de lis, or.* Several memorials for the Bridges's. On the back of the pulpit, which is very richly carved, is 1615, I. S. E. E. There was a chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on the south side of the church, in which was his



his image. Many of the Bridges's, of this parish, lie buried in this church-yard as well as the church.

The church of St. Nicholas was formerly esteemed as a chapel to that of Reculver, which was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continued so till the time of archbishop Winchelsea, who principally on account of the inconveniences arising from the distance of this and other chapels (for those of Herne and Hothe were chapels likewise to Reculver) from the mother church, about the year 1296, made them all three parochial, and united to this church of St. Nicholas the adjoining parish of All Saints, the church of which had been before esteemed as a chapel of ease to this church, and soon afterwards became desecrated and fell to ruin.

*This small parish of All Saints*, the church or chapel of which may be seen in an antient map of this island, in Trinity college library, in Cambridge, had formerly within its bounds a vill or town, called All Saints, belonging to it. This is now called *the borough of All Saints*, in St. Nicholas parish. This church has been long since so entirely demolished, that there are no marks of it left. It appears by Leland that it was so in his time, but how long is not known. It appears to have stood not far from Shoart house.<sup>m</sup>

The archbishop, when he made these chapels parochial, as above-mentioned, instituted three distinct and perpetual vicarages in them, which he afterwards by his instrument in 1310 separately endowed; and in token of their perpetual subjection to the church of Reculver, that the vicars should pay each of them, cer-

<sup>m</sup> In the Lambeth library are several instruments making mention of this church or chapel and parish, viz. A decree of archbishop Peckham, between the parishioners of the chapel of All Saints and St. Nicholas in Thanet, anno 1284. Regist. Peckham, f. 206.—An inquisition concerning the bounds of the above two parishes, anno 1297. Regist. Winchelsea, f. 240; and a decree concerning a highway belonging to the chapel of All Saints.

tain annual pensions to the vicar of it ; that to be paid by the vicar of St. Nicholas being yearly four marcs and ten shillings ; and that in reverence to the mother church, the vicars with their priests, ministers, and parishioners, should come thither in procession, once in every year, in manner as therein mentioned. This was continued in Leland's time, temp. Henry VIII. who says, " Ther cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche."

Notwithstanding this decree, the parishioners of these chapelries continued as liable to the repair of the mother church of Reculver, as the peculiar inhabitants of the place ; a matter much controverted between them in the time of archbishop Stratford, who made a decree in 1335, in favor of Reculver. After which there continued much contest and dispute still on this account, until by a decree of archbishop Warham in king Henry VIII.'s time, it was settled by the consent of all parties, that the people of the chapels of Herne and St. Nicholas should redeem the burthen of repairs with a moderate annual stipend, in money, payable on a certain set day in the year ; but with this proviso, that if they kept not their day of payment, they should then be open to the law and fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the mother church, as if the decree had never been made ; in which state it remains at this time, the churchwardens of St. Nicholas paying annually 3s. 4d. on this account to those of Reculver.<sup>n</sup>

Although the vicarages of Reculver and its chapels were thus separated and made distinct, yet the rectories or parsonages of them, remained in the same state as before ; that is, one parsonage of Reculver, extending

<sup>n</sup> See a more particular account of the endowment of these vicarages, and the controversies above-mentioned, in vol. ix. of this history, under Herne, p. 92, and Reculver, p. 123.

over that parish and those of Hothe and Herne ; and another of St. Nicholas, with All Saints in Thanet, both remaining parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time. Mr. Tho. Gillow, jun. is the present lessee of this parsonage.

The archbishop continues the patron of this vicarage, which is valued in the king's books at 15*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.* In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds, and here were two hundred and fifty communicants. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants three hundred. Archbishop Juxon in 1661, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage thirty pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes. It is now of the yearly certified value of 66*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* which income arises from the above augmentation, the glebe, and a payment of four-pence an acre for all the marsh lands and pasture in the parish.

In 1630, the minister and churchwardens returned, that there was here a glebe of ten acres and upwards, including a close, called Alhallows close, in part of which antiently stood the chapel of All Saints, or Alhallows, containing one acre and an half, which is bounded out, the fences being all down ; they added, that a report then went, that there was other land belonging to the vicar, which was concealed. Formerly there was a vicarage-house in the street near the church ; but some time before the year 1620 a fire happening in the street, these buildings shared in the common calamity, and have never been rebuilt since, nor is it now known where it stood.

Richard Marshall, of this parish, by his will in 1482, devised the yearly rents of twenty-nine acres of arable, and fifteen acres of marsh land in this parish and St. Giles's, to the yearly reparations of the church works of St. Nicholas church, or else the land to be sold and the money coming therefrom to remain to

the



the reparations, at the discretion of the churchwardens for the time being.

THE VILLE OF SARRE, now *united* to the parish of St. Nicholas, was once a *separate parish* of itself; it was antiently spelt Serre, and was sometimes written in antient records, St. Giles, *alias* Serre, and St. Giles at Serre, from the church of it being dedicated to that faint. It is a small village adjoining to the parish of St. Nicholas south-westward, being situated at the entrance into this island from the county eastward, and at the western extremity of it. It seems antiently to have been much larger, and more populous than at present, on account of its being the most frequented passage into this island, and a place where the shipping often lay at anchor, in their passage to and from the Northmouth or Yenlade, there being a most commodious haven for them here; and Twine, in his treatise, *De Rebus Albionis*, says, “*Erat olim in hoc fluvio statio firmissima navibus & gratissima nautis Sarra nominata.*” The distance between the upland and the county, and this place, across the marshes over Sarre wall, is about a mile.

This space was antiently covered with water, the sea flowing over it between Northmouth and Richborough, being the usual passage for the shipping to and from London, and here the two tides met, which flowed in at the north and east mouths of it. This water was so much decreased (and on that account named the Wantsum) in Bede's time, that it then was no more than three furlongs broad; so that there were kept here two ferry boats to carry men and cattle over it, to and from the island; the tribute or toll of these, which used to be paid to the king, was granted by king Egbert to the abbey of Minster, in Thanet.°

In the antient rude map of this island, formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Augustine, a pretty large

° See Regisl. Mon. Sci Agust. cart. 162.

boat is placed here, a man rowing it, and another nearly up to his knees in the water, with a staff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which seems to intimate, that then the water was so much fallen away that the boat could not come up quite to the shore.

This water still decreasing, ceased to be a continued stream, and the flood gates erected across it dispersed it among the adjoining lands, insomuch that it became too narrow, even for the use of a ferry, and the inhabitants applying to parliament for licence to build a bridge at Sarre ferry, an act passed in the first year of king Henry VII for that purpose; and a bridge was soon after erected here over this water, which is not more than ten or twelve feet wide. This bridge has always belonged to the commissioners of sewers, by whose orders it is constantly repaired. The antient ferry-house, situated at a small distance westward from the bridge, on the south side of the high road, belongs likewise to them.

Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, says, in his Itinerary, "At Northmuth, where the estery of the se was, the salt water swellith yet up at a creeke a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

THE VILLAGE OF SARRE is situated at a small distance from the bridge above-mentioned eastward, the road from thence across the island leading through it. It consists of only a few straggling houles, one of which, on the south side, is the manor house. There is a fair held here on Oct. 14, for toys, &c.

Whilst the sea flowed up hither and the ships resorted to this Laven, it was accounted a pleasant, healthy situation; but afterward the continued fogs and damp vapours, occasioned by the vast quantity of marshes inned from the decreasing waters, soon made this place exceedingly unhealthy, and at the same time

time unpleasant, and of course decreased the populousness of it, so that it has been for a long time but very thinly inhabited, and that by those only whose occupations among these sickly marshes oblige them to reside in it.

This ville, or parish of Sarre, has ever been accounted one of the antient members of the cinque port of Sandwich, and as such, within the liberty and jurisdiction of those ports; notwithstanding which, a dispute arose in king Henry VI.'s time, touching the assessing of it, as lying within the county; to take away all disputes of which, the king, by his letters patent, united it again to Sandwich.

THE MANOR OF SARRE was in antient time part of the inheritance of the eminent family of Crevequer, from which it came, partly by sale and partly by marriage, to that of Criol; one of whom, Bertram de Criol, in the 10th year of king Henry III. had a grant of a weekly market, to be held on a Thursday at his manor of Serres, until the king should be of full age. This manor afterwards continued in the same family down to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was then spelt, who was a knight of the garter, a man of great worth and eminence, and of great courage, whose valiant actions in the French wars are noticed in all the histories of those times; but he was at length slain in the second battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. asserting the cause of the house of York. About which time, and probably before his death, this manor was alienated to John White, merchant, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, who held it at his death in the 9th year of king Edward IV. as did his descendant Robert White, in the 12th year of Henry VIII. then holding it of the archbishop, by knight's service; from one of his descendants this manor passed by sale to Roger Bere, or Byer, as the name was sometimes spelt, whose grandson John Byer, in the reign of queen



queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Ruish, ancestor to Sir Francis Ruish, of Ireland, whose two daughters and coheirs in king Charles the 1st.'s reign, became entitled to it, one of whom marrying Sir George Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in Yorkshire, (third brother of Sir Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford) he became in her right entitled to it; after which it descended to Ruish Wentworth, esq. who left an only daughter and heir Mary, and she carried it in marriage to Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham; and he about the year 1723, alienated this manor, with other estates in this island, to Mr. James Colebrooke, citizen and mercer, of London, (afterwards of Chilham castle, in this county, esq.) and Mr. James Rucke, banker, of London; who made a partition of these estates, by which this manor was allotted to the former, on whose death it descended to his eldest son Robert Colebrooke, esq. who vested his interest in it to his younger and only surviving brother Sir George Colebrooke, bart. he being the next in the remainder in tail by the will of their father, for the purpose of procuring an act for the sale of it, which act passed accordingly in 1774, by which it was vested in trustees for that purpose, and they in 1775, conveyed it to Thomas Heron, esq. of Newark upon Trent, afterwards of Chilham castle, who alienated it to Henry Collard, gent. of Monkton, who is the present owner of it.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF SARRE stood upon the hill to the eastward of the town, about thirty rods on the left hand of the great road leading from Sarre to Monkton. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and was a vicarage, which in the 8th year of king Richard II. on account of its smallness was not taxed to the tenth.

The alteration made in this place by the failing of the Wantsume, and consequently the decrease of the inhabitants, occasioned very probably the dissolution of

of this little vicarage, and the uniting it, together with this parish, to that of St. Nicholas; soon after which, the church decaying, was suffered to fall down, and there are at this time no remains of it left.

The vicar of St. Nicholas receives the small tithes, offerings, &c. of this little parish, or ville of Sarre, the inhabitants of which are assessed to the repairs of the church of St. Nicholas, but they still keep up the distinction of maintaining their own poor.

The church of St. Giles's at Sarre was part of the possessions of the eminent family of Crevequer, lords of the manor of Sarre, to which it was appurtenant, and continued so till Robert de Crevequer, founder of Ledes priory, in king Henry I.'s reign, gave this church to that priory, and this gift was confirmed by his son Elias de Crevequer, who procured the consent of archbishop Theobald, to appropriate it to the canons of that church; which was afterwards confirmed by several of his descendants, archbishop Hubert, and by king Edward III. in his 41st year, by his charter of *inspeximus*.<sup>p</sup> In which state the appropriation of this church continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. for the vicarage was dissolved long before, when it came with the rest of the possessions of the priory into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter in his 33d year, settled it on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, with whom the inheritance of it now remains. But the great tithes of this ville or parish are very inconsiderable, there being very little corn or sowing land in it. Mrs. Gillow is the present lessee of the parsonage.

<sup>p</sup> See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 110.

## CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

*With the Church of ALL SAINTS annexed, and the Church of  
SARRE united.*

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

*The Archbishop.*

## VICARS.

*Nicholas Cherney, A. M. 1650,  
ousted 1653.<sup>a</sup>*

*William Jacob, about 1653,  
ejected 1662.<sup>c</sup>*

*Nicholas Cherney, restored in  
1662, resigned 1671.*

*Thomas Smelter, A. M. 1671,  
obt. Nov. 26, 1700.<sup>b</sup>*

*William Young, A. B. June,  
1701, obt. Aug. 30, 1727.<sup>d</sup>*

*Henry Pearson, A. M. collated  
Dec 12, 1727, obt August  
17, 1748.*

*Nicholas Simons, A. B. February  
1749, obt. Dec. 1776.*

*David Ball, LL. B. May 15,  
1777, resigned 1785.<sup>e</sup>*

*John Fagg, bart. A. M. 1785,  
the present vicar.<sup>w</sup>*

<sup>a</sup> Likewise vicar of St. John's, Margate.

<sup>c</sup> Ejected by the Bartholomew Act. See Calamy's Life of Baxter.

<sup>b</sup> He lies buried in the middle chancel.

<sup>d</sup> He and his two successors held this vicarage, with that of Chifflet, by dispensation.

<sup>e</sup> Likewise vicar of Chifflet, which he resigned as well as this vicarage, on being collated to the rectory of Aldington with Smeeth.

<sup>w</sup> In June 1785, a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with that of Chifflet; in 1790 he succeeded his father in the title of baronet.

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M O N K T O N

LIES the next parish south-eastward from St. Nicholas, in the lower half hundred of Ringslow likewise. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Monocstune*, i. e. Monks town, and in other record *Munchetun*, *Munketune*, and *Monkynton*; all which names it



it had from its being part of the possessions of the monks of the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury.

THE PARISH OF MONKTON is about three miles from east to west, and as much from north to south. The village, called Monkton-street, is situated rather on low ground, about a mile eastward from Sarre, having the church on the side of it, and Monkton-court, an antient timbered building, at a small distance from the west end of it, between which and Sarr, is the hamlet of Gore-street. At a small distance from the village is the vicarage and parsonage-house, called the Ambry farm; the lands northward of the street rise to high land, being open common land, over which the road leads across the island eastward, close to which is Monkton mill; and at the eastern boundary of the parish, Cleve-court. Southward of the village is a large parcel of marsh land, called Monkton level, under the direction of the commissioners of sewers for the eastern parts of Kent, which reaches down as far as the river Stour.

By the return made to the council's letter by archbishop Parker's order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish fifteen households.

The market mentioned hereafter to have been granted in king Henry VI.'s reign has been long since refused; but there are two fairs, one held on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22d, for the sale of hogs; the other on October 11th, for toys, &c.

In the Heraldic visitation of Kent, anno 1619, there is a pedigree of Thomas Mason, of Monkton, whose eldest son William was of Bury St. Edmunds, esq. and *custos breviarum* of the court of king's bench; and his youngest son James was of Frindsbury, in this county. They bore for their arms, *Party per pale, argent and sable, a chevron, between three billets, counterchanged.*

Thomas Delaway was deputy to Robert Walleran, who was sheriff part of the 46 and 47 years of  
king

king Henry III. and he held this office at his seat in this parish.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON was in the year 961 given by queen Ediva, mother of king Edmund and king Eadred, to Christ church, in Canterbury, among other lands, free from all secular service, excepting the *trinoda necessitas*, of repelling invasion, and the repair of castles and highways;\* and it continued in the possession of that church at the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is thus described, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, lands of the monks of the archbishop; that is, of Christ-church above-mentioned.

*In Borowart leſt, in Tanet hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Monocſtune. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at twenty ſulings, and now for eighteen. The arable land is thirty-one carucates. In demeſne there are four and four times twenty and nine villeins, with twenty-one borderers; having twenty-seven carucates. There are two churches, and one mill of ten ſhillings. There is a new fiſhery, and one ſalt work of fifteen pence; wood for the pannage of ten hogs.*

*In the whole value it was worth in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor and afterwards twenty pounds, and now forty pounds.*

The great extent of this manor, comprehending near one half of the iſland, that is, all that part of it on the weſtern ſide of St. Mildred's Lynch, answers well the above deſcription; and the extenſive demeſne lands of it, might well employ four ſcore and nine villeins. The two churches were thoſe of this pariſh and Woodchurch; the mill, now called Monkton mill, ſtill remains; but the fiſhery and ſalt work are loſt long ago by the deficiency of the river Wantſume. In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. the

\* See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2221.

king brought a writ of right against the prior for this manor; but the jury gave it against him for the prior. In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free-warren* in all his demesne lands in this manor, among others, which the prior or his predecessors had acquired since the time of the king's grandfather, so that the same were not within the bounds of his forest; at which time this manor, with its appurtenances, was valued at 62l.<sup>7</sup>

The buildings of this manor were much augmented and repaired by prior Selling, about the year 1480, who built a new dormitory here for the use of the monks, when they visited this place; and his successor prior Goldstone, about the year 1500, erected two new barns and most of the other edifices. Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted to the prior a market weekly, to be held on a Saturday; and a fair yearly, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen within this manor, which continued afterwards part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, till its dissolution in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, who settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues. There is a court leet and court baron held for this manor.

The manerial rights, with the court leet and court baron, are reserved by the dean and chapter in their own hands; but the court lodge with its appurtenances, and the demesne lands, which are very extensive, are demised on a beneficial lease to Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, the rack rent of these premises being upwards of 700l. per annum.

CLEVE-COURT is a seat in this parish, pleasantly situated about two miles north-eastward from Monkton church, on high ground, having a fine prospect of

<sup>7</sup> Battely's Somner, pt. ii. appendix, p. 50.



the neighbouring country and the sea beyond it. This seat was formerly in the possession of the family of Quekes, resident at the seat of that name in the adjoining parish of Birchington, from whom it came, in king Henry VII.'s reign, by Agnes, the female heir of John Quekes, in marriage to John Crispe, esq. afterwards of Quekes, whose grandson John Crispe resided at Cleve, where he died in 1558 and was buried in this church, having ordered his arms to be placed in the next window to where he should lay, which they were accordingly, being *Vert, on a chevron, argent, five horse shoes, sable, a bordure engrailed, gules, for a difference*, being the bearing of this branch of this family. At length the heirs of his grandson Sir Edmund Crispe, afterwards sold it to Ruish, possessor likewise of the manor of Sarre, with which it passed in manner as has already been mentioned before, in marriage to Sir George Wentworth, and then again in like manner to Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham. He about the year 1723 passed away this seat, with other estates in this island, to Mr. James Colebrooke, of London, and Mr. James Ruck, of London, bankers, who afterwards made a partition of these estates, in which this of Cleve-court was allotted to the latter, who built the present seat here; on his death it descended to his son, who passed it away by sale, about the year 1748, to Mr. Josiah Farrer, of Doctors Commons, proctor, who died in 1762, whose son Josias Fuller Farrer, esq. resided here and was high sheriff in 1773, since which he has resided abroad, but he is at this time owner of this seat. Mr. Edward Pett resides at it.

#### CHARITIES.

HENRY ROBINSON, gent. of Canterbury, by his will in 1642, gave to the vicar of Monkton and his successors, lands called Flete Close, in St. Laurence, and his meadow ground in Chislet, upon trust, that the rents there should be distributed towards the relief of four poor widows exceeding the age of sixty years, two

of which widows should be dwelling in Monkton, and two in Birchington; which lands are now of the annual value of eight pounds.

There was a set of *alms houses* belonging to this parish, which were burnt down by accident in the beginning of the year 1792.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; it consists at present of only one isle and one chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which is a very antient spiral staircase of wood. There are four bells in it. The body of it was antiently larger than it is now, consisting of two isles, part of the end of the north isle being still to be seen, and the arches between the two isles still remaining in the wall; at present it consists of but one isle and a chancel; in the latter are twelve stalls, used formerly by the clergy and the monks when they visited this place. In the windows there were some remains of painted glass, among which were the heads of several of the priors and these coats of arms; king Lucius, *A plain cross*. King Ethelred, *Three circles, two and one*; in the first, *a lion passant*; in the second, *a griffin*; and in the third, *a king crowned and robed, with a globe and sceptre in his hands*. Queen Ediva, *Three lions, passant-guardant, an orle of hearts*. Vert, on a chevron, argent, *three bugle horns stringed, sable, between three talbot hounds passant, argent*. Blechenden and Godfrey, quarterly. Blechenden impaling Blechenden. Dean Wotton, with his quarterings, and Crispe; of all which there now remain entire only *a prior's head*, and the arms of Crispe, *Or, on a chevron, sable, five horse shoes, argent*; under the shield, 1506. At the west end of the church,

<sup>2</sup> See an extract of the will in Lewis's Hist. Thanet, addenda, p. 19, No. 13.

Weever, p. 266, says, were these verses in old English letters :

*Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda*

*Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.*

There are but few monuments or memorials in this church, most of the gravestones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth, among those which remain are the following : in the nave of it, a gravestone, with the figure in brass of a priest in his habit, the inscription lost. On a brass plate, a memorial for Christopher Blechenden, gent. of this parish, with Amy and Margaret, his wives, obt. 1554 ; the brass, with the inscription, is nailed up in the vestry, as is that for Nicholas Robinson, gent. of Gore-street, ob. 1594. A monument for Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Blechenden, gent. her first husband was Thomas Epps, gent. of New Romney ; her second, Nicholas Robinson, gent. of Monkton ; and her third, John Blechenden, esq. of Aldington, obt. 1611. One for Mr. Abraham Terrey, of this parish, obt. 1661 ; also for Anne, wife of Abraham Terrey, obt. 1704 ; arms, *Terrey, ermine, on a pile, a leopard's head, pierced with a fleur de lis, impaling a chevron, between three holly leaves.* On a flat stone, at the west end of the church, a memorial for Mr. John Ayling, vicar for forty-eight years, obt. 1710. A memorial for Lybbe Orchard, of Monkton-court, obt. 1680. A memorial for Mr. John Burkett, vicar, obt. 1772.

The church of Monkton, to which the two chapels of Birchington and Woodchurch were appendant, was appurtenant to the manor, and as such part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Richard, (successor to archbishop Becket) in king Henry II.'s reign, appropriated this church, with its appendages, to the priory of Christ church ;<sup>a</sup> but

<sup>a</sup> See the confirmations of them in Battely's Somn. pt. ii. p. 97.



it did not continue long so, for archbishop Baldwin, his immediate successor, having quarrelled with the monks, on account of his intended college at Hackington, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, till about the 39th year of king Edward III.'s reign, when archbishop Islip, with the king's licence, restored, re-united and annexed it again to the priory; but it appears that in return for this grant the archbishop had made over to him, by way of exchange, several advowsons in London, belonging to the priory.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the appropriation of this church was valued among the temporalities of the almonry of the priory at 13l. 6s. 8d. and the portion of the monks in this church at 33l. 6s. 8d.<sup>b</sup> After which this appropriation continued in the possession of the monks, who managed it for the use of their almonry (whence it gained the name of the Almonry, or Ambry farm) till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the advowson of the vicarage, into the king's hands, who granted them in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of this appropriation, or parsonage of Monkton. Mr. Finch is the present lessee of this parsonage.

The inhabitants of this place were obliged to pay annually to the convent of Christ-church, as appropriators of this church, a yearly service called *Avercorn*, by uncertain measure; but in the year 1263, it was determined that the quantity should be two bushels and an half; these payments of corn were usually made on All Saints day, and the custom seems to arise from what the Saxons used to call *cyrie sceat*, or church scot, which was a certain quantity of corn

paid to the parish church on St. Martin's day, Nov. 11, as the first fruits of the corn. King Ina, in his laws, ordained this annual payment under severe penalties; when the Norman terms came into use it probably took the name of *Avercorn*.

By the survey of this parsonage, after the death of king Charles I. in 1649, it appears that it then consisted of a parsonage-house, containing a large hall, a fair parlour, a great kitchen, with several houses of office, below stairs; six lodging rooms, with garrets over them; three barns, with stables, a pigeon house, &c. a court-yard, a great fold yard, a garden and two orchards, containing thirteen acres, together with the tithes and profits to the parsonage belonging, estimated at 86l. 11s. 10d. per annum.<sup>c</sup>

The advowson of the vicarage, notwithstanding the above grant of it to the dean and chapter, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This church of Monkton continued as a rectory, as has been above-mentioned, till the 39th year of king Edward III. but there was no vicarage endowed here till the 42d year of that reign, when archbishop Langham, by his instrument, anno 1377, decreed, that the portion of the vicar and vicarage of this church should consist in future, as undermentioned, viz. that the vicar should have in it, the hall with two chambers, the kitchen, one pigeon-house, and one curtilage, competent for his condition, with a sufficient close within the manse of his portion, which the eleemosynary lately had in it and then extant, situated and built there, to be in future continually repaired at the cost of the vicar; and also all oblations, legacies and obventions whatsoever, and the tithes of wool, lambs,

<sup>c</sup> Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix. Augtn. office.

calves, butter, milk, cheese, hemp, flax, geese, ducks, pigs, eggs, wax, honey, apples, pears, pigeons, fishings, fowlings, huntings, businesses, mills, hay, herbage, *silva cedua*, and all other things, in any shape arising to the church of Monkton, or any chapels whatsoever dependant on it; and twelve pounds and twenty pence of good and lawful money, by the prior and chapter of Christ-church, yearly, for ever in future, to be paid to the vicar. Which oblations, legacies, profits and tithes, with the pigeon house aforesaid, as by an inquisition taken on the annual value of each, the archbishop was informed, together with the said twelve pounds and twenty pence yearly to be taken, amounted one year with another to the yearly sum of twenty-three pounds; all which, nevertheless, on account of casual events which might happen in future, he limited and taxed at ten marks of silver only; at which sum the vicar accordingly should for his portion only pay and acknowledge the tenth; and that the vicar should find one chaplain in the chapel of Birchington, dependant on the church of Monkton, daily to celebrate; and another likewise in the chapel of Wode, dependant on the church of Monkton, to celebrate daily on Sundays, and on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the said chapels duly, in divine services; and that he should find the processional tapers, and the surplices, and should bind the books belonging to the rector to find, and should preserve them at his peril; and also all other burthens within the said church and chapels, accustomed to be found by the rector of the place, he should undergo, at his own costs and expences, with this exception, that the religious should repair the chancels of the church and chapels in all their members and particulars, and if they should fall down, should rebuild them at their own costs, all which the archbishop by his decree firmly established, and declared that the said portion was  
sufficient



sufficient for the vicar for all future times, and this he did with the consent of the chapter in 1367.<sup>z</sup>

The vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wood, is valued in the king's books at 13l. 8s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 10d. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1630 it was valued at 130l. communicants three hundred. In 1630 it was certified by the curate, churchwardens, and inhabitants, that there was then a vicarage-house, with a garden, a pigeon-house, and three roods of land; and that there belonged to the church for repairing and beautifying it, one rood of marsh land, a tenement, with an orchard and garden, and appurtenances, a messuage and barn, with an orchard, garden, and four acres of land, and three acres more of arable land.<sup>a</sup> In 1649, as appears by the survey taken by order of the state, this vicarage was valued at forty pounds per annum only.

The antient pension of twelve pounds and twenty pence, heretofore paid by the prior and convent, is still paid by the dean and chapter to the vicar.

*CHURCH of MONKTON, with the CHAPELS of BIR-  
CHINGTON and WOOD.*

PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

*Archbishop of Canterbury. . . . .*

VICARS.

*Meric Casaubon, S. T. P. Oct.*

*25, 1634.<sup>b</sup>*

*George Staucombe, August 18,*

*1647.<sup>c</sup>*

<sup>z</sup> Regist. Langham, f. 130. In the same register there is a composition between the prior and church of Canterbury and the vicar, concerning his portion, confirmed by Simon, archbishop of Canterbury, the year above-mentioned. Among the archives of Christ church, in Canterbury. Regist. Berthona, ps. 1, f. 144.

<sup>a</sup> See a terrier of these lands and premises, made in 1630, in Lewis's Thanet, appendix, p. 18.

<sup>b</sup> He succeeded his predecessor likewise in the vicarage of Minster.

<sup>c</sup> Likewise rector of Stonar, and lies buried in the church of Birchington.

## PATRONS, &amp;c.

## VICARS.

*Archbishop of Canterbury*.....*Nicholas Thorowgood*, in 1655,  
ejected August 1662.<sup>d</sup>*John Ayling*, A. M. 1662, obt.  
Dec. 4, 1710.<sup>c</sup>*Thomas Wardroper*, A. M. Jan.  
10, 1710, obt. October 29,  
1727.*James Bayley*, A. M. admitted  
March 5, 1728, obt. Sept. 7,  
1729.*Peter Vallavine*, LL. B. 1729;  
obt. 1767.<sup>f</sup>*John Burket*, A. B. Feb. 1767,  
obt. April 5, 1772.<sup>g</sup>*Joseph Hardy*, A. M. August 1,  
1772, obt. 1786.<sup>h</sup>*John Prat*, 1786, the present  
vicar.<sup>d</sup> Ejected by the Bartholomew act.  
*Calamy's Life of Baxter*, p. 287.<sup>c</sup> He lies buried in this church.<sup>f</sup> And vicar of Preston by Wing-  
ham; he had been before vicar of Re-culver, which he resigned on being  
collated to this vicarage.<sup>g</sup> He lies buried in this church.<sup>h</sup> And vicar of Hedcorne.

## M I N S T E R.

THE next parish to Monkton eastward is Minster, antiently written both *Mynstre*, and *Menstre*, being so named from the Saxon word *Minstre*, signifying a church or monastery. It is divided into two boroughs, viz. Way Borough and Street Borough; the former of which lies on the ascent on the northern side of the street; the latter contains the street and church, with the southern part of the parish.

THIS PARISH is about three miles and an half from east to west, and near as much from north to south. The farms in it are perhaps as large as in any other parish in this county; the occupiers of which are, in general, men of considerable ability. The west part of this parish is bounded by a lynch or balk, which  
goes

goes quite across the island to Westgate, called St. Mildred's Lynch, an account of which has already been given before, and which is the bounds of this manor from that of Monkton, as well as of the parish. This lynch has formerly been much broader than it is now, many of the farmers, who occupy lands bounding on or near it, having through a covetous humour, not only dug up the mould or top of it, to lay on their land, but in some places have ploughed upon it. Too many instances of this kind are practised in other places, not only of this island, but of the county in general, so that there is scarce a remembrance left where those balks or lynes have been; such has the greedy avarice of the occupiers been, and this is one instance of the ill consequence of the neglect of the courts leet and baron. The village of Minster lies nearly in the centre of it, on low ground at the foot of the high lands, having the church on the south side of it; northward of the village it rises to high land, being a fine open champion country of uninclosed corn land, on which are situated Minster mill, Allan Grange, and Powcies, the latter at the extremity of the parish, close to which was, till lately, a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island. Lower down, about a mile southward, is Thorne manor, and beyond that Sevenscore farm. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and partly in St. Laurence, is Cliffsend, or Clyvesend, so called from its being at the end of the cliff, which extends from Ramsgate; it was antiently a part of the estate of St. Augustine's monastery, and is called by Thorne in his Chronicle, the manor of Clyvesend. Here are now two considerable farms besides cottages.

About a mile and an half south-east from Minster church, is Ebbsfleet, formerly called by the various names of Hipwines, Ippedes, and Wipped's fleet; this seems to have been a usual place of landing from the ocean in this island; here it is said Hengist and Horsa,  
the



the two Saxon generals, first landed with their forces, about the year 449. Here St. Augustine, often called the Apostle of the English, first landed, in the year 596; and here too St. Mildred, of whom mention has been made likewise before, first landed from France, where she had been for instruction in the monastic life; and not many years ago there was a small rock at this place, called St. Mildred's rock, where, on a great stone, her footstep was said, by the monkish writers, to have remained impressed.<sup>1</sup> Below the church of Minster, southward, is the large level of marshes, called Minster level, at the southern extremity of which runs the river Stour, formerly the Wantsume, which, as has already been noticed before, was antiently of a much greater depth and width than it is at present, flowing up over the whole space of this level, most probably almost to the church-yard fence, being near a mile and an half distance; but the inning of the salts by the landholders, which had been in some measure deserted by the waters of the Wantsume at different places, so far lessened the force of the tide, and of the river waters mixing with it, that it occasioned the sands to increase greatly near this place, where it was at length entirely choaked up, so that a wall of earth was made by the abbot of St. Augustine, since called the Abbot's wall, to prevent the sea at high water overflowing the lands, which now comprehend this great level of marshes, at present under the direction and management of the commissioners of sewers for the district of East Kent. A part of these marsh lands have been much improved by means of shortening the course of the river Stour to the sea, by the cut at Stonar, which lets off the superfluous water in wet seasons with greater expedition, and a very valuable tract of near two hundred acres has been lately inclosed by a strong wall from the sea near

<sup>1</sup> See Leland's Coll. vol. iv. p. 8. Dec. Script. col. 1915.

Ebbs-fleet. Between the above-mentioned wall and the river Stour lie a great many acres of land, which the inhabitants call the salts, from their being left without the wall, and subject to the overflowing of the tide, so long as it continued to flow all around this island. Over against the church is a little creek, which seems to have been the place antiently called Mynstre-fleet, into which the ships or vessels came, which were bound for this place. As a proof of this, there was found some years ago in a dyke bounding on this place, in digging it somewhat deeper than usual, some fresh coals, which very probably had fallen aside some lighter or boat in taking them out of it.<sup>k</sup>

I ought not to omit mentioning, that on the downs on the north part of this parish, where the old and present windmills were placed, is a prospect, which perhaps is hardly exceeded in this part of the kingdom. From this place may be seen, not only this island and the several churches in it, one only excepted; but there is a view at a distance, of the two spires of Reculver, the island of Sheppy, the Nore, or mouth of the river Thames, the coast of Essex, the Swale, and the British channel; the cliffs of Calais, and the kingdom of France; the Downs, and the town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the fine champion country of East Kent, the spires of Woodnesborough and Ash, the ruins of Richborough castle, the beautiful green levels of Minster, Ash, &c. with the river Stour winding between them; the fine and stately tower of the cathedral of Canterbury, and a compass of hills of more than one hundred miles in extent, which terminate the sight.

In the marshes on the south of this parish, there was found in 1723, an antique gold ring; on the place of the seal, which seemed to represent an open book, was engraved on one side an angel, seemingly kneel-

<sup>k</sup> See Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 77.

ing, and on the other side a woman standing with a glory round her head; on the woman's side was engraved in old English characters, *hone*; on that of the angel, letters of the same character, but illegible. A fair is kept in this village on a Good Friday for pedlary and toys.

By the return made to the council's letter, by archbishop Parker's order, in the year 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish fifty-three households. By an exact account taken of Minster in 1774, there were found to be in this parish one hundred and forty-nine houses, and six hundred and ninety-six inhabitants; of the houses, sixteen were farm-houses, and one hundred and thirty-three were inhabited by tradesmen, labourers, and widows.

THE MANOR AND ABBEY OF MINSTER was antiently called *Thaket manor*, and continued so till, from the foundation of the abbey or minster within it, it acquired the name of *the manor of Minster*, though in the survey of Domesday, taken in the year 1080, it is still called *Tanet manor*, Κατ' ἐχονν; but I have met with it no where else so late by that name.

This manor was in the year 670 in the possession of Egbert, king of Kent, whose two nephews Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of his father's elder brother Ermenfride, deceased, (who left likewise two daughters, Ermenburga, called also Domneva, married to Merwald, son of Penda, king of Mercia, and Ermengitha, were left to his care, under promise of their succeeding to the kingdom. These princes were kept under the inspection of one Thunnor, a flattering courtier, who persuaded the king to have them murdered, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the throne; which Thunnor undertook and perpetrated. To expiate this crime, the king, by the advice of archbishop Theodore, and Adrian, abbot of St. Augustine's, sent to Domneva, who had taken the vow of chastity on her, to offer her any satisfaction for this crime, when,



as an atonement, she requested of the king, according to the custom of those times, to grant her a place in *Tenet*, where she might build a monastery to their memory, with a sufficient maintenance, in which she, with her nuns, might continually pray for the king's forgiveness, who immediately by his charter, which concludes with a singular curse on the infringers of it,<sup>1</sup> granted her for the endowment of it full one half of this island, being the eastern part of it, comprehended within the bounds of this manor, and since separated from the western part of the island and manor of Monkton, by a broad bank or lynch, made quite across the island, since called St. Mildred's Lynch, and remaining at this day.

The story of this grant, as told by Thorn, a native of this parish, and a monk of St. Augustine's monastery, in his chronicle of that abbey, is, that Egbert granting Domneva's petition, demanded of her how much land she desired; who replied, as much as her deer could run over at one course; this being granted, the deer was let loose at Westgate, in Birchington, in the presence of the king, his nobles, and a great concourse of people. Among them was Thunnor, the petrator of the murder, who, ridiculing the king for the lavishness of his gift and the method of its decision, endeavoured by every means to obstruct the deer's course, both by riding across and meeting it; but Heaven, continues the chronicler, being offended at his impiety, whilst he was in the midst of his career, the earth opened and swallowed him up, leaving the name of *Tunnor's-leap*, or *Thunor's-hyslepe*, to the ground and place where he fell, to perpetuate the memory of his punishment, though it was afterwards called *Hegbigdale*. Meanwhile the deer having made a small circle eastward, directed its course almost in a strait line south-westward across the island from one

<sup>1</sup> See Weever, p. 261.

side to the other, running over in length and breadth forty-eight plough-lands ; and the king, immediately afterwards delivered up to Domneva the whole tract of land which the deer had run over.

This tract or course of the deer, which included above ten thousand acres of some of the best lands in Kent, is said to have been marked out by the broad bank, or lynch, across the island, since called St. Mildred's Lynch, thrown up in remembrance of it ;<sup>m</sup> but notwithstanding this well-invented story of Thorn, it is more probable that this lynch was made to divide the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton, before this gift to Domneva.

*Puteus Thunor*, (or Thunor's-leap) says the annalist of St. Augustine's monastery, *apparet prope Cursum Cervi juxta Aldelond* ; and the place where the king stood to see this course is represented to be by it, where formerly was a beacon, it being some of the highest land hereabouts, where the king might see the course. This *Puteus Thunor*, or Thunorslep, is very plainly the old chalk pit, called Minster chalk-pit, which its not unlikely was first sunk when the abbey and church here were built, and the bottom of it in process of time, being overgrown with grass, gave occasion for the invention of this fable of Thunor's being swallowed up by the earth at this place. The name of Thunorslep has been long since obliterated, and even the more modern one of Heghigdale has been long forgotten. Weever says, he lieth buried under an heap of stones, which to that day was called *Thunniclam*.

Domneva being thus furnished with wealth and all things necessary, founded, in honor of the B. V. Mary, a monastery, or cloyster of nuns, afterwards called ST. MILDRED'S ABBEY, on part of this land, on the south side of the island near the water, in the same place where the present parochial church stands. Archbishop Theodore, at the instance of Domneva, con-

<sup>m</sup> See Thorn's Chron. in Dec. Script. col. 1906 et seq.

secrated the church of it, and she afterwards appointed the number of nuns to be seventy, and was appointed by the archbishop, the first abbess of it; she died here and was buried on the glebe of the new monastery. Ermengitha, her sister, was after her death sainted, and lived with Domneva, in the abbey here, where she died, and was buried in a place about a mile eastward of it, where the inhabitants have found numbers of bones, and where it is probable, she built some chapel or oratory. In a field or marsh called *the twenty acres*, a little more than a quarter of a mile eastward of the church of Minster, are several foundations, as if some chapel or oratory had been built there.<sup>n</sup>

Domneva was succeeded as abbess by her daughter Mildred, who was afterwards sainted. She is said to have been buried in this church. On her death Edburga succeeded in the government of this monastery, who finding it insufficient for so great a number of nuns, built another just by, larger and more stately, which was consecrated by archbishop Cuthbert, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and to this church she, about the year 750, removed the body of St. Mildred, at whose tomb many miracles were said to be wrought afterwards. Edburga was buried at Minster in her own new church, and was afterwards sainted. She was succeeded as abbess of this monastery by Sigeburga. In her time was the first depredation of the Danes in Thanet; who fell upon the people, laid every thing waste, and plundered the religious in this monastery; from this time they continued their ravages throughout this island almost every year; hence by degrees, this monastery fell to decay, and the nuns decreased in number, being vexed with grief and worn down with poverty, by the continual insults of these merciless pirates, who landed in this

<sup>n</sup> See Lewis's Thanet, p. 88.



island in 978, and entirely destroyed by fire this monastery of St. Mildred, in which the clergy and many of the people were shut up, having fled thither for sanctuary; but they were, together with the nuns, all burnt to death, excepting Leofrune the abbess, who is said to have been carried away prisoner.

The Danes, however, spared the two chapels of St. Mary, and of St. Péter and St. Paul, in one of which divine service was afterwards performed, for the inhabitants of this parish and the adjoining neighbourhood. The antient scite of the monastery, together with this manor, and all the rest of the possessions of it remained in the king's hands, and they continued so till king Cnute, in the year 1027, gave the body of St. Mildred, together with the antient scite of the monastery, this manor and all its land within this island and without, and all customs belonging to this church, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, which gift was confirmed by king Edward the Confessor.\*

The abbot and convent of St. Augustine becoming thus possessed of this manor, fitted up the remains of the abbey to serve as the court-lodge of it; accordingly it has ever since borne the name of Minster-court. In the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, this manor is thus described, under the general title of *Terra Eccleæ Sci Augustini*, the land of the church of St. Augustine.

*In Tanet hundred. St. Mildred's.*

*The abbot himself holds Tanet manor, which was taxed at forty-eight sulings. The arable land is sixty-two carucates. In demesne there are two, and one hundred and fifty villeins, with fifty borderers having sixty-three carucates. There is a church and one priest, who gives*

\* Dec. Script. col. 1783. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 84, &c. This was again confirmed by king Edward III. in his 36th year, by *iuspeximus*. Dec. Script. col. 2127.

*twenty shillings per annum. There is one salt-pit and two fisheries of three pence, and one mill.*

*In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four times twenty pounds, when the abbot received it forty pounds, now one hundred pounds.*

*Of this manor three knights hold so much of the land of the villeins as is worth nine pounds, when there is peace in the land, and there they have three carucates.*

After which king Henry I. granted to the monastery of St. Augustine, about the 4th of his reign, a market, to be yearly held within this their manor of Minster, with all customs, forfeitures, and pleas; which was confirmed among other liberties by Edward III. in his 36th year, by *in speximus*.

King Henry III. in his 54th year, anno 1270, granted to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of Minster.<sup>p</sup> King Edward II. in his 6th year, confirmed to the abbot *free warren* in this manor among others, and next year anno 1313, in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed sundry liberties therein mentioned, in this manor, among others, and likewise *free-warren* in all his demesne lands of it, view of frank pledge, and wreck of the sea; one market weekly on a Friday, and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Mildred the Virgin, and other liberties therein mentioned; as having been granted and confirmed by divers of the king's predecessors, and allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant; and that king Edward II. by his charter in his 6th year had fully confirmed all of them, and by the register of this monastery, of about this time, it appears that this manor had within its court

<sup>p</sup> Regist. Sci Aug. Cant. See this grant, cart. 54 Henry III. m. 10, printed in Lewis's Hist. Thanet, coll. No. xviii. cart. 34 Edw. III. No. ii. printed in the same No. xix.

the same liberties as those of Chifflet and Sturry. King Edward III. in his 5th year, exempted the abbot's homagers and tenants of this, among other of their manors, from their attendance at the sheriff's tourne, and afterwards by his charter of *inspeximus* in his 36th year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and possessions given to it by former kings; and by another charter, the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned; and king Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same.

Next year the abbot and his servants taking distresses on their tenants of this manor, the tenants, to the number of six hundred, met and continued together for the space of five weeks, having got with them a greater number of people, who coming armed with bows and arrows, swords and staves, to the court of this manor and that of Salmanstone, belonging likewise to the abbot, laid siege to them, and after several attacks set fire to the gates of them. For fear of these violences, the monks and their servants at Salmanstone kept themselves confined there for fifteen days, so that the people enraged at not being able to encompass their ends in setting fire to the houses, destroyed the abbot's ploughs and husbandry utensils, which were in the fields; and cut down and carried away the trees on both these manors.

At the same time they entered into a confederacy and raised money here by tallages and assessments, by means of which they drew to them no small number of others of the cinque ports, who had nothing to lose, so that the abbot dared not sue for justice in the king's courts; but a method it seems was found to punish these rioters, or at least the principal of them, who were fined to the abbot for these damages six hundred pounds, a vast sum in those days, and were imprisoned at Canterbury till the fine was paid. The uneasiness of the tenants under such respective suits and services, seems



seems to have occasioned the abbot and convent to have compounded with them, which they did in the year 1441, anno 20 Henry VI. By this composition the abbot and convent agreed, that the tenants should not in future be distrained for the rents and services they used to pay; but instead of them should pay compositions for every acre of the land called Cornegavel and Pennygavel,<sup>a</sup> which composition for the Cornegavel and Pennygavel land, continues in force at this time, being sixpence an acre now paid for the Cornegavel land.

In the time of king Richard II. this manor, with its rents and other appurtenances, was valued among the temporalities of the abbot and convent, at 232l. 4s. 3d. per annum; and the quantity of land belonging to it was by admeasurement 2149 acres and one rood.

In which state this manor continued till the final dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, which happened in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the king's hands; at which time the manor and rents were of the value of 276l. yearly.<sup>r</sup> After which, the fee of this manor, with the antient court-lodge of it, formerly the monastery, and then called Minster-court, with all the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, continued in the crown, till king James I. in his 9th year, by his letters patent, granted to Sir Philip Cary, William Pitt, esq. afterwards knighted; and John Williams, citizen and goldsmith of London, this lordship and manor of Menstre, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, late parcel of St. Augustine's monastery, except and reserved to the king's use, all advowsons and patronages of churches, chapels, &c. belonging to this manor; and he granted

<sup>a</sup> See this composition printed at large in Lewis's History of Thanet, coll. No. xxiii.

<sup>r</sup> Augmentation-office, Inrolments.

likewise all the rents of assize called Cornegavel land, in the parish of St. John, parcel of this manor; and the rents of assize of free tenement called Pennygavel land, in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Laurence,<sup>\*</sup> to hold the manor, with its right, members and appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, nor by knight's service; and to hold the rents of assize of the king *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee; which grant and letters patent were confirmed by an act specially passed for the purpose, that year.

Some years after which, the heirs of the before-mentioned Sir Philip Carey and John Williams, then Sir John Williams, bart. of Carmarthenshire, divided this estate; in which division, the manor itself with the court-lodge, part of the demesne lands, royalties, and appurtenances, was allotted to Sir John Williams, bart. (who died in 1668, and was buried in the Temple church, London); whose descendant of the same name, bart. of Carmarthenshire, dying without male issue, his daughter and sole heir, then the widow of the earl of Shelburne, carried it in marriage, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, to Col. Henry Conyngham, afterwards a major-general in king William's reign, who died possessed of it in 1705. He left two sons, William and Henry, and a daughter Mary, married to Francis Burton, esq. of Clare, in Ireland. William, the eldest son of the general, succeeded him in this manor and estate in Minster, but died without surviving issue, upon which this estate descended to Henry Conyngham, esq. his younger brother, second son of the general, who was in 1753, anno 27 George II. created baron Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in Donegall, in Ireland; and afterwards by further letters patent, in 1756, viscount Conyngham, of the same kingdom;

<sup>\*</sup> See Lewis's Thanet, p. 108.

and again in 1780, earl Conyngham, and likewise baron Conyngham, of the same kingdom, with remainder of the latter title to his sister's sons. He married Ellen, only daughter of Solomon Merret, esq. of London, by whom he had no issue. He died *s. p.* in 1781, and was succeeded in his title of baron Conyngham by his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton Conyngham, eldest son of his sister Mary, by her husband Francis Burton, esq. above-mentioned, which Francis, lord Conyngham, died in 1787, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Clements, esq. and sister of Robert, lord Leitrim, (who survived him) two sons, Henry, who succeeded him in title, and Nathaniel, and three daughters, Catherine married to the Rev. John Shirley Fermor, of Sevenoke; Ellen, to Stewart Weldon, esq. and Henrietta.

Henry, so succeeding his father as lord Conyngham, was created in December 1789, viscount Conyngham and baron Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in Donegall, to whom the inheritance of this manor and estate now belongs; but the possession of it for life is vested in the right hon. Ellen, countess dowager Conyngham; widow of Henry, earl Conyngham, above-mentioned. The arms of lord viscount Conyngham are, *Argent, a shake-fork, between three mullets, sable.* Supporters. The dexter—*An horse charged on the breast with an eagle, displayed, or, maned and hooped of the last.* The sinister—*A buck proper, charged on the breast with a griffin's head, erased, or, attired and unguled of the last.* Crest—*A unicorn's head erased, argent, armed and maned, or.* Motto—*Over fork over.*

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, by the stile of the court leet, and view of frank pledge, for the manor of Minster, in the hundred of Ringslow, alias Tenet, and the court baron for the said manor.

The court-lodge, formerly a part of the nunnery, was, after the dissolution of it, made use of as a farmhouse, in which some of the monks of St. Augustine

resided



resided, to manage the estate of it, which they kept in their own hands. On the north side of it, which seems to have been the front or entrance, is a handsome stone portal, on the top of which, in the middle, within a circle, are the arms of the abbey of St. Augustine, viz. *Sable, a cross, argent.* At a small distance from it stood antiently a very large barn, sufficient to hold the corn growing on all the demesnes, being in length 352 feet, and in breadth 47 feet, and the height of the walls 12 feet, with a roof of chesnut. When the estate was divided, 154 feet in length of this building was carried to Sevenscore farm, where it was burnt, by an accident unknown in 1700, and the remaining part here was burnt by lightning afterwards. On the south side of the house stood a chapel, said to have been built by St. Eadburga, the third abbess here. In it the body of St. Mildred is said to have been placed by her, or rather translated from the other monastery. Some of the walls and foundations of this chapel were remaining within the memory of some not long since deceased, but it is now so entirely demolished, that there is nothing to be seen of it, excepting a small part of the tower, and of the stairs leading up into it. Just by these ruins of the tower is a small piece of ground, in which lately in digging for mould, several human bones were dug up. There is a view of the remains of this nunnery in Lewis's Thanet.

THE OTHER PART of *this estate*, the scite of which lies about a mile eastward from Minster-court, since known by the name of SEVENSORE, on which is built a substantial farm-house, with large barns and other necessary buildings, was allotted to — Carey, in whose successors viscounts Falkland, this estate continued down to Lucius Ferdinand, viscount Falkland, who not many years since alienated it to Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of London, whose son of the same name died possessed of it about the year 1784, leaving two sisters his coheirs, one of whom married Sir Charles Kent,

Kent, bart. and the other, Anne, married Henry Verelst, esq. who afterwards, in right of their respective wives, became possessed of this estate *in undivided moieties*; in which state it still continues, Sir Charles Kent being at this time entitled to one moiety, and Mrs. Verelst, the widow of Henry Verelst, esq. above-mentioned, who died in 1785, and lies buried in this church, being entitled to the other moiety of it.

WASCHESTER is an estate lying at a small distance westward from Minster church, part of which was formerly parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Minster, and was included in king James's grant to Sir Philip Carey, William Pitt, esq. and John Williams, goldsmith, as has been mentioned before in the account of that manor; they in the year 1620, joined in the sale of them to Jeffry Sandwell, gent. of Monkton, who purchased other lands of different persons in this parish, Monkton and Birchington, the whole of which he sold in 1658, to John Peters, M. D. Philip le Keuse, and Samuel Vincent, which two latter alienated their shares soon afterwards to Dr. Peters; at which time all these lands together, not only comprehended Wascheester farm, but likewise part, if not the whole of another called *Acol*. From Dr. Peters this estate descended to Peter Peters, M. D. of Canterbury, who died in 1697, upon which the inheritance of it descended to his sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who in 1722 carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, whose second wife she was; he died possessed of it in 1757, upon which it descended to their only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her husband, the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, to the fee of it. He died in 1792, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, but now of Denton-court, who in her right possessed it, and afterwards sold it to Mr. Ambrose Maud, who now owns it.

SHERIFFS COURT is an estate lying somewhat less than a mile westward from Walscheſter, in the hamlet of Hoo in this pariſh; it was formerly called *Sheriffs Hope*, from the hope, or place of anchorage for ſhips, which ſailed in the river Wantſume, which once ran cloſe by this place. It is ſaid by ſome to have taken its name from its having been part of the poſſeſſions of Reginald de Cornhill, who was ſo long ſheriff of this county that he loſt his own name and took that of Le Sheriff, from whence this place gained the name of *Sheriffs hope*, or *court*. He was ſheriff from the 4th to the 9th years of king Richard I. in the laſt year of that reign and during the whole reign of king John. His arms are on the ſtone roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury, being *Two lions paſſant, debriſed of a bendlet*, impaling *three piles*. After this name was extinct here, the family of Corbie became poſſeſſed of this eſtate; one of whom, Robert de Corbie, died poſſeſſed of it in the 39th year of king Edward III. whoſe ſon Robert Corbie, eſq. of Boughton Malherb, leaving a ſole daughter and heir Joane, ſhe carried it in marriage to Sir Nicholas Wotton, who, anno 3 Henry V. was lord mayor of London. His descendant Sir Edward Wotton procured his lands in this county to be *diſgavelled* by the acts both of 31 Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI. and from him this manor deſcended to Thomas, lord Wotton, who dying anno 6 Charles I. without male iſſue, his four daughters became his coheirs, of whom Catherine the eldeſt carried this eſtate in marriage to Henry, lord Stanhope, ſon and heir of Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, whoſe widow Catherine, lady Stanhope, ſold it to Henry Paramor. He was the tenant and occupier of Sheriff's court, being the eldeſt ſon of John Paramor, of Preſton, the grandſon of Thomas Paramor, of Paramor-ſtreet, in Aſh, near Sandwich. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs embattled, counter embattled,*



*embattled, between three estoils of six points, or.*<sup>1</sup> He left it to his brother Thomas Paramor, whose grandson of the same name died possessed of it in 1652, and was buried with his ancestors in this church; from his heirs this estate was alienated to Thatcher, in which name it continued, till at length it was sold by one of them, to Mr. Robert Wilkins, gent. of St. Margaret's, Rochester, who possessed it for many years. He died without issue, and it has since become the property of Mrs. Terry, the present owner of it.

TO THIS MANOR is *appurtenant* the small MANOR OF PEGWELL, or COURT STAIRS, in the parish of St. Laurence.

ALDELOND GRANGE, usually called *Allen Grange*, situated about a mile northward from Minster church, on the open high land, was so called in opposition to Newland Grange, in St. Laurence parish. It was anciently part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, and was in the year 1197, assigned by Roger, the abbot of it, to the sacristy of the abbey, for the purpose of upholding and maintaining the abbey church, as well in the fabric as ornaments, but on the condition that the sacrist for the time being, should perform all such services to the court of Minster as were due, and had been accustomed to be done for the land of it.<sup>2</sup>

The measurement of this land, according to Thorne, amounted to sixty-two acres; and to this Grange belong all the tithes of corn and grain, within the limits of the borough of Wayborough, excepting those which are received by the vicar. On the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. this estate, then amounting to six score acres, came, with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the king's hands, where it did not

<sup>1</sup> There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

<sup>2</sup> Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1842.

continue long, for he settled it in his 33<sup>d</sup> year, by his dotation charter, on his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it continues at this time.

It has been demised by the dean and chapter, on a beneficial lease, the rack rent of it being 413*l.* per annum, for twenty one years, to Mr. Edward Pett, of Cleve-court, the present lessee of it. Messrs. Jeffard and Paramor are the under lessees and occupiers of it.

POWCIES, which stands about half a mile north-eastward from Allan grange, was formerly a gentleman's mansion, a large handsome building standing on much more ground than it does at present, with a gate house at the entrance into the court before it; all which being pulled down, a modern farm-house of brick has been built on the antient site of it.

This seat was once in the possession of the family of Goshall, of Goshall, in Ash, where Sir John Goshall resided in king Edward III.'s reign, and in his descendants it continued till about the reign of king Henry IV. when it was carried in marriage by a female heir to one of the family of St. Nicholas, owners likewise of the adjoining manor of Thorne, in whom it continued down to Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Dynley, of Charlton, in Worcestershire, to the possession of it. By her he had two sons, Henry and Edward, the eldest of whom succeeded to this estate, which he afterwards alienated, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, to John Roper, esq. of Linsted, afterwards knighted, and anno 14 James I. created baron of Teynham; whose great-grandson Christopher, lord Teynham, in king Charles I.'s reign, conveyed it to Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1663, leaving Elizabeth his widow surviving, who held it in jointure at her death in 1703; upon which it devolved to the heirs and trustees of Susan, his

his eldest daughter and coheir, late wife of Peregrine Bertie, deceased, second son of Montague, earl of Lindsey; and they, in the reign of king William and queen Mary, joined in the sale of it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1712, as did his son Sir Robert in 1733. After which it became, with his other estates, vested in his three daughters and coheirs, and on a partition of them, anno 9 George II. this estate of Powcies was wholly allotted, among others, to Anne the eldest sister, wife of John, viscount St. John, which partition was confirmed by an act passed next year; after which it descended down to their grandson George, viscount Bolingbroke, who in 1790 alienated it to Mr. Henry and John Harnett, the present possessors of it.

THORNE, or as it is vulgarly called, *Thourne*, is a manor in this parish, situated about a mile southward from Powcies above-mentioned, being so named from the quantity of thorny bushes growing on and about it. This manor was antiently the seat of a family which took their name from it, one of them, Henry de Thorne, was owner of it in the year 1300, anno 29 Edward I. and resided here; against whom it seems complaint was made to the abbot of St. Augustine, that he caused mass to be publicly said in his private oratory, or chapel, (the remains of which are still so entire as to be made use of as a granary, &c.) at this his manor of Thorne, (*apud spinam*) to the prejudice of the mother church, and the ill example of others; and he accordingly was inhibited from so doing in future, by the archbishop's letters to the vicar of Minster, dated that year. And under the cross in this church, in the north wall of it, is an antient tomb or coffin of solid stone, let into the wall under an arch of antient Saxon ornaments. On the stone which covers the tomb is *a cross flory*, on each side of which are two blank shields, and round the edge of the stone these words in old French letters: *ICI gist Edile de Thorne,*  
*que*



*que fust Dna del Espine.* This seems probable to have been one of the family, owners of this manor.

After this family of Thorne were become extinct here, that of Gosshall, of Gosshall, in Ash, appear to have been possessors of this manor; in whom it continued till about the reign of king Henry IV. when it went by marriage by a female heir to one of the family of St. Nicholas, in whose descendants it continued down to Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1474, and as appears by his will, was buried before the image of St. Nicholas, in the chancel of Thorne, at Minster. Roger St. Nicholas, his son and heir, left an only daughter Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Dynley, esq. of Charlton, in Worcestershire, to the possession of it. After which it continued down in the same owners as Powcies last above-described, till it came into the possession of George, viscount Bolingbroke, who in 1790 alienated it to Mr. Henry Wooton, the present owner of it.

See a custom for the demise of tenements by will within the borough of Menstre, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, anno 55 Henry III. Itin. Kanc. rot. 18, in Robinson's Gavelkind, p. 236.

#### CHARITIES.

THE OCCUPIER of Salmeston Grange, in St. John's parish, is bound by his lease to distribute to six poor inhabitants of the parish of Minster, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens, in the first week, and on the middle Monday of Lent, to each of them, nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and to three poor people of the same, to each of them, two yards of blanket; and every Monday and Friday in each week, from the Invention of the Holy Cross to the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, to every poor person coming to Salmeston Grange, one dishfull of peas dressed.

THOMAS APPLETON, of Eastry, yeoman, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor of this parish, the sum of 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, for the use of the poor people, inhabitants there, fourteen days before Christmas day, the same to be paid out of certain lands belonging to him, called Hardiles, in the parish of Woodnesborough.

RICHARD CLERK, D. D. vicar of Minster, partly by deed in 1625, and partly by will on Nov 6, 1634, gave 120*l.* to be lent unto four parishioners, born in Minster, whose fathers were deceased, and they not sufficiently stocked, for the term of one, two, or three years, but not exceeding that; the interest arising from it to be divided among the poor of the parish. With this money the trustees purchased houses, which are at present divided into four tenements, besides the parish work-house, called the *seoffees* houses; and seven other tenements, called Cheap Row, the rent of which is annually distributed in clothing to the poor persons of the parish. They are all at present let to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being, by a lease of 99 years, from 1729, at the rent of 6*l.* This trust is now vested in Mr. William Fuller, of Doctors Commons, as heir of the last trustee; the trust not having been filled up since the year 1696.

JOHN CAREY, esq. of Stanwell, in Middlesex, by will in 1685, gave 10*l.* per annum to be paid yearly to the churchwardens, out of his farm of Seven score; to be disposed of to the poor yearly, on St. Thomas's day.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two side isles, a cross sept, and east chancel; the nave is of Saxon, the transept and chancel of gothic architecture; the last is curiously vaulted with stone, and provision was made for the same in the transept, but it was never completed. In it are eighteen collegiate stalls, in good preservation. At the west end of the church is a tall spire steeple, in which is a clock and five bells.

When the Danes plundered and burnt the abbey of Minster, they seem to have spared the two chapels of St. Mary, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, or however the stone work of them was preserved, and not burnt with the roof and other works of timber. The former of these was afterwards made into the present parish church, and has since been considerably enlarged.—The nave or body of the church seems to have been the old building; the pillars of which are thick and short,  
and

and the arches all circular, and a low roof was probably upon them, according to the simplicity and plainness of those times; but since the wall has been built higher, as appears by the distance there is, betwixt the top of the arches and the wall plate across; and an handsome chancel added at the east end, and a square tower on the west, with a high spire covered with lead placed on it. The chancel or choir and the middle of the cross are vaulted, and by the footings which are left, it was certainly intended that the whole cross should have been finished in the same manner. The eighteen stalls mentioned before, have very handsome wainscot behind, according to the mode of those times; in these the monks, vicars, and priests used to sit during the performance of divine service. Besides the high altar in this church, there were before the reformation other altars in it, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Anne. At these, as likewise before the Holy Cross, were lights constantly burning; for the maintenance of which, there were societies or fellowships, who contributed towards the maintenance of them, and those who died left in their last wills constantly small sums of money for that purpose. Under the middle of the cross was the rood-loft, the going up to which out of the chancel is yet to be seen, as are the mortice holes in which the timbers were put, on which the loft was built. On the north wall of it is the antient tomb of Edile de Thorne. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are several large flat gravestones, the inscriptions, if any on them, entirely worn away; they seem very antient, and are not improbably, memorials of some of the religious of this place, but they do not seem always to have lain where they do now. On the front of the tower of the steeple is a shield, carved in the stone work, viz. *A fess, between three lion's passant*. Among other memorials in this church, in the chancel, is one for Francis, son and heir to Edward Saunders, gent. of Norbourne-court, which Edward married the female



female heir of Francis Pendrick, esq. by his wife, who was nurse to queen Elizabeth. He died anno 1643; arms, *A chevron, between three elephants heads, impaling a saltier, ermine, between three leopards faces.* In the middle isle a monument for Bartholomew Sanders, gent. and Mary his wife, daughter of Henry Oxenden, esq. of Wingham; arms, *Per chevron, sable and argent, three elephants heads, counterchanged, impaling Oxenden.* On a mural monument are the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk, for Thomas Paramor, esq. sometime mayor of Canterbury, and Anne his first wife; arms, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three stars of six points, or, impaling or, on a chevron, three stars of six points, sable, between as many dragons heads, quartered.* In the north isle are several memorials for the Paramors. On a wooden frame, near the altar, a memorial for Col. James Pettit, obt. 1730. On the south side of the chancel, a mural monument for Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Knowler, gent. of Herne, wife of John Lewis, vicar of this church, obt. 1719. A memorial for John Lewis, formerly vicar of this church, obt. 1746, æt. 72. A memorial for Elizabeth Blome, daughter and coheir of John Blome, gent. of Sevenoke, obt. 1731; arms, in a lozenge, *A cross fitchee, and cinquefoil, quartered with a greyhound, current.* A mural monument for Harry Verelst, esq. of Aston, in Yorkshire, formerly governor of Bengal, obt. 1785; he married Anne, coheir of Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of Wadworth, in Yorkshire, and of Sevenscore, in this parish, and left by her four sons and five daughters. In the south isle memorials for the Harnetts, Kennetts, and Colemans. In the middle isle are memorials for several of the Jenkins's. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 130. says, *S. Florentius jacet in Cemiterio S. Mariæ in Thanet, cujus Tumba Crescit signis.*"

" See Collections, vol. iv. p. 7.

On the top of the spire was formerly a globe, and upon that a great wooden cross, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that, an iron cross; but about the year 1647, *the noted fanatic* Richard Culmer, having got the sequestration of this vicarage, took it into his fancy that these were monuments of superstition and idolatry, and got these crosses demolished by two persons of the parish, whom he had hired, after he had himself before day, by moon light, fixed ladders for them to go up and down, from the square of the tower to the top of the spire. But if all the figures of a cross are monuments of idolatry, and to be removed, the poor caitiff has done his work but by halves, or rather not all, when he took down these from the spire and left the church standing, which is itself built in the form of a cross.

The church of Minster was antiently appendant to the manor, and as such was granted with it, first to Domneva, and afterwards became part of the possessions of the abbey founded by her here; and after the destruction of it came with the manor, by king Cnute's grant, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to which it became appropriated in the year 1128, anno 29 Henry I. and was at that time assigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the sacristy of that monastery; which regulation was confirmed by archbishop Theobald, and afterwards, in 1168, by pope Alexander, who consigned it to the reparation of the church of the monastery, which had been but just before burnt down.\*

In the year 1176, anno 23 Henry II. the tenants of the Halimot, or manor court of Minster, agreed, that from thenceforth they would all cop their corn; and that they and their heirs, then and for ever afterwards, should pay all their tithes lawfully by cops, and all

\* See this bull printed in Lewis's Hist. col. No. xxix.

other matters of tithes, which they were accustomed to pay, as amply as they had ever paid them from the time of the dedication of the church of St. Mary of Menstre.

By an agreement entered into in 1182, between the archbishop and the abbot of St. Augustine's, this church was exempted from the payments of all dues and procurations to the archdeacon; and that year the archbishop confirmed this church to the monastery; which agreement was renewed in 1237, by archbishop Edmund; and further, that the abbot and convent should present to the archbishop, in the chapels of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Laurence, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages in them, provided those altarages were worth ten marks, with which the chaplains should be content, on pain of forfeiting the same; the vicar of the mother church of Menstre, having a sufficient vicarage taxed from antient time in the same, taking and receiving in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions arising from marriages and churchings, which were forbid at the chapels, and were solemnized, &c. at the mother church only, and the burials of certain corpses, being those of the tenants or occupiers of lands in these chapelries, who were to be buried at Minster, unless the vicar gave leave to the contrary. At the same time the archbishop, with the consent of the archdeacon, confirmed this church to the abbot and convent, together with the several archiepiscopal confirmations of it, and those of the several kings of England. This part above-mentioned of the revenue of the vicarage of Minster, arising from these chapelries, has long since been lost, except that out of Salmestone Grange, amounting to 10s. a year; which, perhaps, might be a composition for the tenths of the small tithes, &c. in them. The altarages above-mentioned were the customary and voluntary offerings at the altar, for some religious office or service of the priest. To augment these,



these, the regular and secular priests invented many things. For it is to be observed, that only a portion of these offerings, to the value of ten marcs, or 6l. 13s. 4d. was what the chaplains of these three chapels were presented to, and that they were accountable for the residue to the abbot and convent, and that if they presumed to detain any more of these offerings beyond that sum, they were to be deprived even of that. For this reason, they were to swear to the abbot and convent, to give a true account of the offerings made at their several altars, on their respective offering days, and in no shape to detriment their parish of Mense, as to legacies or obventions, personal or predial, but to conserve all the parochial rights of the same, entire and untouched, to the utmost of their power. Ten marcs appear now but a small sum for the maintenance of a parish minister; but when the value of money at the time when this composition was made is considered, it will be found to be a handsome and generous allowance to a chaplain, especially as their stipends were then paid by authority; ten marcs were then equal to more than sixty pounds now, and in a council held at Oxford but fifteen years before, it was decreed, that where the churches had a revenue as far as five marcs per annum, they should be conferred on none but such as should constantly reside in person, on the place, as being a sufficient maintenance. In 1348 H. Knighton informs us, a chaplain's usual stipend was no more than four or five marcs, or two and his board; as for the chaplains of these three chapels, though they were to receive no more than ten marcs of these altarages, they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manſes and glebes, given to these chapels when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their income, and perhaps enabled them to keep a deacon to assist them.<sup>y</sup>

<sup>y</sup> See Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.

On the great and principal festivals, the inhabitants of these three chapelries, preceded by their priests and other officers, with their banners, tapers, &c. were used to go in procession to Minster, their mother church, there to join at the solemn mass and other divine service then performed, to make their offerings and pay their accustomed dues, in token of their subjection to their parochial or mother church.

The appropriation of the church of Minster, together with the advowson of the vicarage, continued, in manner as has been already mentioned, with the abbot and convent till the dissolution of their monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the king's hands. After the dissolution of the monastery, there could not be said to be any parsonage or appropriation of this church, for the demesne lands of the manor of Minster, which are very extensive in this parish, were subject, as to the tithes of corn, to only a small modus or composition to the vicar, of eighteen shocks or cops of wheat, and eighteen shocks or cops of barley, or thereabouts; and the vicar was intitled, in right of his vicarage, to the corn tithes of the lands in the remaining part of the parish, as will be further noticed hereafter.

When the vicarage of this church was endowed and a vicar instituted, is no where found; but certainly it was before the year 1275; for in the act of consecration of the church or chapel-yard of St. Laurence that year, when that chapel was made parochial, mention is made of the vicar of Menstre, &c. and in the year 1384, anno 8 Richard II. this vicarage was valued at thirty marcs. After the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, the advowson of this vicarage continued in the hands of the crown, till king Edward VI. in his first year, granted it, among other premises, to the archbishop, since which it has continued parcel of the possessions

sessions of that fee, the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 33l. 3s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 6s. 8d. In 1588 here were three hundred communicants, and it was valued at 15cl. It is endowed with a manse and glebe of about twenty-four acres of land, upland and marsh; all the corn tithes, and other tithes of that part of the parish called Street-borough; and of about one hundred acres in the other borough, called Weyborough, except the corn tithes of the demesnes of the manor of Minster, for which *the modus* or composition above-mentioned is paid.

The land in Minster level, which is pasture, paying but four-pence an acre for tithes, Dr. Richard Clarke, vicar here in 1597, made a composition with his parishioners, by which they obliged themselves to pay him at the vicarage house, within three days after every quarter, after the rate of twelve-pence an acre for their marsh land, or else to lose the benefit of the composition.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Meric Casaubon, who succeeded Dr. Clarke, would not abide by this composition, but afterwards compounded with the occupiers, at the rate of twelve-pence an acre for the worst of the land, and of fourteen pence and sixteen pence for that which is better; and in the year 1638 he demanded his tithes of the marsh land in kind, or eighteen pence per acre, which was agreed to by the parishioners, and paid by them till the year 1643; when the civil wars being begun, and this county in the power of the parliament, Dr. Casaubon, being continually threatened to be turned out of his vicarage, was content to receive one shilling per acre for the marsh land; in which manner he received it till the end of the year 1644, when this vi-

<sup>2</sup> According to this agreement Dr. Clarke received in the year 1615, for 1579 acres, and in the year 1633, for 1665 acres of marsh land, at the rate of 12d. an acre; which was quarterly paid, according to this composition.



carage was sequestered, and one Richard Culmer was put into possession of this vicarage,<sup>a</sup> who to ingratiate himself with the parishioners, agreed to take no more than twelve pence an acre of them, as did Dr. Casaubon in 1660, on his being restored to this vicarage; at which rate the tithes were afterwards uniformly taken, till the time of the present vicar; the several vicars not being disposed to quarrel with their neighbours, though the land now lets for as much again as it did in Dr. Casaubon's time, viz. at 28s. an acre and upwards. There have been several litigations and issues at law tried between the present vicar, Mr. Dodsworth, and his parishioners, on account of this modus for the marsh land, all which have been decided in the vicar's favor, who set aside the modus of one shilling per acre by the verdict in his favor, and now takes from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for the grass land, according to its goodness; yet there are ten acres of grass land late in the possession of Josias Fuller Farrer, esq. which never having paid more than four-pence per acre, remain at that composition. The present value of it is about 350l. per annum.

## CHURCH OF MINSTER.

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

*The Archbishop. ....*

## VICARS.

*Meric Casaubon, S. T. P. collated June 19, 1634, resigned Oct. 4, 1662.<sup>b</sup>*

*John Castillon, S. T. P. collated Oct. 9, 1662, obt. Oct. 21, 1688.<sup>c</sup>*

<sup>a</sup> His will, proved May 13, 1662, is in Prerog. off. Cant. wherein he styles himself Richard Culmer, clerk, of Monkton, and mentions in it his eldest son Richard, then of Srepney, gent. the time of his being possessed of the sequestration of the vicarage of Minster; his lands in Ireland; his son James; his daughters Anne, Katharine, and Elizabeth; and his son-in-law Roe, who married his daughter Elizabeth.

<sup>b</sup> He was son of the learned Isaac Casaubon, who was likewise vicar of Monkton and canon of Christ-church, in Canterbury; he was afterwards rector of Ickham, for which he resigned this vicarage. His life is in Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 1192. By his will, proved 1671, he gave 20l. to the poor of this parish.

<sup>c</sup> In 1660 he was made a canon of Christ-church, and in 1672 dean of Rochester.

## PATRONS, &amp;c.

*The Archbishop*. .....

## VICARS.

*Henry Wharton*, A. M. collated  
Nov. 12, 1688, obt. March  
5, 1695.<sup>d</sup>*Thomas Greene*, S. T. P. col-  
lated April 2, 1695, resigned  
1708.<sup>e</sup>*John Lewis*, A. M. collated  
March 10, 1708, obt. Jan. 16,  
1747.<sup>f</sup>*James Tunstall*, S. T. P. col-  
lated Feb. 12, 1747, resigned  
1757.<sup>g</sup>*Francis Dodsworth*, A. M. col-  
lated Dec. 12, 1757, the  
present vicar.<sup>h</sup>

<sup>d</sup> He was likewise rector of Chart-  
ham. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 874,  
and his life in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p.  
4197; his will was proved April 25,  
1695, and is in Prerog. off. Cant.

<sup>e</sup> He was a native of Norfolk; in  
1702 he was made canon of Christ-  
church, in Canterbury, and in 1708,  
archdeacon of that diocese, at which  
time he was collated to the rectory of  
Adisham, when he resigned this vi-  
carage; he was afterwards vicar of St.  
Martin's in the Fields; bishop of  
Norwich, and then bishop of Ely. See  
Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 112.

<sup>f</sup> Likewise vicar of St. John's,  
Margate, in Thanet; in 1719 he was  
made master of Eastbridge hospital, in  
Canterbury; he died æt. 72, and lies  
buried in this church. See more of  
him under St. John's, Margate.

<sup>g</sup> He held the rectory of Chart with  
this vicarage, by dispensation, dated  
Feb. 12, 1747, and resigned both for  
the vicarage of Rochdale, in Lanca-  
shire.

<sup>h</sup> He is treasurer of the church of  
Salisbury, and a prebendary of York,  
and holds this vicarage with that of  
Doddington, in this county, by dis-  
pensation.

## BIRCHINGTON.

NORTHWARD from Minster lies the parish of  
Birchington, adjoining to the sea. It is said to have  
been antiently called, sometimes Birchington in Gorend,  
and at other times Gorend in Birchington, from a  
place called Gorend, in this parish, where it is reported  
the church formerly stood, though the most usual name  
was always, as it is at present, Birchington only.

THIS PARISH is within the liberty and jurisdiction  
of the cinque ports, and is a member of the town and  
port

port of Dover; and though Gorend in it, is said to have been united to that town and port, ever since the reign of king Edward I. yet in king Henry VI.'s reign it was disputed whether this parish was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, the king, by letters patent, united it to Dover, the mayor of which appoints a deputy here, to whom the inhabitants have recourse for justice.

By the Landtax act of 1711, it was enacted, that in future, the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, within the liberty of Dover, should be deemed and taken to be a distinct division within the said liberty, and in the executing of that act, should be charged towards making up the whole sum charged on the town of Dover, and the liberty thereof, according to the proportion which was assessed upon the said parishes by the act of the 4th of William and Mary, for granting an aid of four shillings in the pound, &c.

THIS PARISH joins the sea shore northward, along the whole of which it is bounded by high cliffs of chalk, through which there are several apertures made for the conveniency of a passage on to the sea shore. The parish is, in general, high land, and very pleasantly situated; in the middle of it stands the church and village adjoining, tolerably well sheltered with elm trees. This village, in a pleasing situation, on a gentle eminence, commands many delightful prospects over sea and land; particularly a fine view up the delightful vale to Canterbury, the principal tower of which cathedral forms a conspicuous object, though at the distance of twelve miles; beyond which, in clear weather, are plainly seen the range of hills and the lofty woods in Chilham and Godmersham parks, more than six miles further southward.

About three quarters of a mile north-west of the church, and near as much from the sea shore, is Gorend, antiently a place of note, being particularly men-

tioned



tioned in the great charter of the cinque ports, as one of the members of the town and port of Dover. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. says, "Reculver is now scarce half a mile from the shore, but it is to be supposed, that yn tymes paste these cam hard to Goreende, a two mile from Northmouth, and at Gore ende is a litle straite caullid Broode Staires to go downe the clive : and about this shore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguseis ly for defence at Gore ende and thens again is another sinus on to the Forelande." Here it is said the church stood antiently, and that it was lost by the falling of the cliff on which it stood, and that the present one was built in its stead ; near this is a farm, called Upper Gore end, which was given by the owner of it, Henry Robinson, gent. by his will in 1642, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars in St. John's college, in Cambridge, as has been already related before. About a mile southward, lie Great and Little Brooksend ; and at a like distance eastward, Great and Little Quekes. At the north-east boundary of the parish is Westgate, where there is a small hamlet of houses ; from which place Domneva's deer is said to have begun its course across this island, running for some space eastward, till it turned southward towards the boundary of it, at Sheriffs Hope, in Minster.

This parish is somewhat more than two miles and an half each way ; about the village and Quekes, it is pleasantly sheltered with trees ; the lands in it are fertile, and like the other parts adjoining to it, are arable and mostly unclosed, lying high, with hill and dale intermixed. The high road from Sarre to Margate runs along the southern side of the parish. There is a bay of the sea adjoining to the shore of this parish, called Hemmings bay ; probably so called from Hemming, the Danish chieftan, who landed with his companion Anlef and their forces in this island, in the year 1009.

By the return made to the council's letter by archbishop Parker's order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish forty households; and by the return of the survey made by order of the same queen, in her 8th year, of the several maritime places in this county, it appears that there were then here houses inhabited forty-two; that there was a landing place, but it had neither ship nor boat.

A whale was cast ashore within the bounds of this parish in the year 1762.

*The manor of Monkton claims paramount over this parish, subordinate to which is.*

THE MANOR OF QUEKES, or QUEx; as it is frequently spelt in the antient deeds of it. It is situated in the south-east part of this parish, about three quarters of a mile from the church, and was antiently the seat of a family who gave name to it, many of whom lie buried in this church, several of whose gravestones and inscriptions yet remain; among which are those of John Quek, who died possessed of it in the year 1449, anno 28 Henry VI. and of his son Rich. Quek in 1456;<sup>i</sup> from the latter of whom this seat devolved by paternal descent to John Quekes, esq. who about the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, left an only daughter and heir Agnes, who carried it in marriage to John Crispe, esq. descended of an antient family seated at Stanlake, in Oxfordshire; he afterwards resided here, and died possessed of it in 1500, anno 16 Henry VII. He left by her four daughters, married to Barret, Gosborne, Thomas, and Symons; and one son and heir John Crispe, who was sheriff in the 10th year of king Henry VIII. and kept his shrievalty at this seat of Quekes. He had three sons, John, the eldest, was of Cleve-court, in Monkton, of whom fur-

<sup>i</sup> Richard Queke, of Birchington, appears by his will, proved in 1458, in the Prerog. off. Cant. to have been buried in the chancel of St. Mary of Birchington



ther mention has been made in the description of that place ; Henry, the second, was of Quekes ; and William, the third, was lieutenant of Dover castle.

Henry Crispe, esq. the second son, of Quekes, kept his shrievalty at this seat in the 38th year of the above reign, anno 1546, being the last of it, and was a man of great name and eminency, and of singular estimation for his discretion and weight in the management of the public affairs of the county, as well as for his hospitality, insomuch that he was reputed to have the entire rule of all this island. He died at Quekes, at a good old age, in the year 1575, leaving by his second wife six children ; of whom Nicholas Crispe, esq. the eldest son, was of Grimgill, in Whitstaple. He was sheriff in the 1st year of queen Elizabeth, and died here in his father's life time, anno 1564, leaving an only daughter Dorothy. John, the second son, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roper, esq. of Eltham, left a son Henry, heir to his grandfather, who will be further mentioned hereafter ; and Henry, the youngest, had three sons, Henry, who was first of Great Chart, and afterwards succeeded to this seat of Quekes, of whom further mention will be made ; Thomas, who was first of Canterbury and afterwards of Goudhurst, where he died in 1663. He left three sons, Thomas, who at length succeeded to Quekes, as will be mentioned hereafter ; Henry, who was of Monkton, and died in 1678, being ancestor of Henry and Thomas Crispe, esqrs. of the custom-house, in London, and of West Ham, in Essex, the latter of whom ended in an only surviving daughter Susan, who married the late George Elliot, esq. of Upton, in that county ; and Richard, the third son, died / p.

Now to return to Henry, the only son and heir of John, the second son of Sir Henry Crispe, of Quekes, by his second wife, who became his grandfather's heir and possessed of Quekes ; he was knighted and resided here till his death in 1648. He was twice married,

but



but left no issue ; he bore for his arms two coats for Crispe, viz. first, *Ermine, a fess chequy* ; and second, *Or, on a chevron, sable, five horse shoes, argent.*<sup>k</sup> On his death in 1648, this seat came, by the entail of it, to his first-cousin Henry Crispe, gent. of Great Chart, before-mentioned, (the eldest son of Henry, the fourth and youngest brother of Nicholas Crispe, of Grimgill, the father of Sir Henry Crispe, last-mentioned.) He removed to Quekes, and in the year 1650 was appointed sheriff ; but on account of his great age and infirmities, his son was suffered to execute this office in his room. He was commonly called Bonjour Crispe, from his having been kept a prisoner in France for some time, and never learning more French than those words, at least he never would use any other whilst there. In August 1657, he was forcibly, in the night time, taken away and carried from his seat of Quekes, by several persons, Englishmen and others, to Bruges, in Flanders, and detained there as a prisoner ; till the sum of 3000l. should be paid for his ransom. A few days after his arrival at Bruges, he sent to his nephew Thomas, who then lived near Quekes, to come over to him, to assist him in his great exigencies and extremities. After some consultation together, he dispatched his nephew to England ; to join his endeavours, with those of his son Sir Nicholas Crispe, for his ransom and enlargement, in which they found great difficulty, as Oliver Cromwell, who was then protector, suspected the whole to be only a collusion, to procure 3000l. for the use of king Charles II. then beyond the seas ; and accordingly an order was made by the protector in council, that Mr. Crispe should not be ransomed ; upon which much difficulty arose in procuring a licence for it ; Sir Nicholas died before it could be effected, and then the whole care of it devolved on Mr. Tho-

<sup>k</sup> There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Visit. co. Kent, 1619, the arms as above.

mas Crispe, to obtain the licence and raise the money, which finding himself not able to do without the sale of some of his uncle's lands, he impowered him and his son-in-law, Robert Darell, for that purpose, who made every dispatch in it; but it was eight months before the ransom could be paid, and Mr. Crispe released out of prison; when he returned to England, and died at Quekes, in 1663.<sup>1</sup>

This enterprize was contrived and executed by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, who was a sanguine royalist, and had sometime taken refuge with Charles II. in France. The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and took Mr. Crispe out of his bed, without any resistance; though it appears that he had been for some time under apprehensions of such an attack, and had caused loopholes, for the discharge of muskets, to be made in different parts of the house, and had afforded a generous hospitality to such of his neighbours as would lodge in his house, to defend him; but all these precautions were at this time of no effect, so that they conveyed him, without any disturbance being made, in his own coach, to the sea side, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domestics being suffered to attend him, although that was earnestly requested as a favour. He was conveyed first to Ostend, and then to Bruges, both which places were then in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years.<sup>m</sup> He died possessed of this seat above-mentioned, having had one son and one daughter, who married Robt. Darell, esq. Nicholas the son was knighted, but died before his father at Quekes, in 1657, leaving an only daughter and heir, who married Sir Richard Powle, of Berkshire.

<sup>1</sup> The account from which the above was taken, was found among the writings of the estate of Stonar, in this island, which formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Crispe, and was mortgaged for part of his ransom.

<sup>m</sup> See Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45.



On Mr. Crispe's death in 1663, without surviving male issue, this seat came, by the entail made of it, to his nephew Thomas Crispe, (the eldest son of his next brother Thomas Crispe, of Goudhurst) who afterwards resided at Quekes, where he died in 1680, leaving by his wife, whom he married in Holland, four daughters his coheirs, viz. Maria-Adriana, married to Richard Breton, esq. of the Elmes, in Hougham; Frantosi, or Francis, to Edwin Wiat, esq. of Maidstone, sergeant at law; Elizabeth, to Christopher Clapham, esq. of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and Anne-Gertruy Crispe, who died unmarried in 1708. On the division of their inheritance, this seat fell to the lot of Richard Breton, esq. who immediately afterwards sold it to Edwin Wiat, esq. and he alienated it, after some little interval, to John Buller, esq. of Morvall, in Cornwall, whose son William dying *s. p.* the reversion of it, (after the death of his wife, who was entitled to it for life, as part of her jointure)<sup>n</sup> was sold to Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, but he never came into the possession of it; for Mr. Buller's widow, afterwards the widow of E. Wiat, esq. son of Edwin above-mentioned, enjoyed it till her death in 1760, when it came into the possession of Catherine, countess of Guildford, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Furnese, bart. who in 1767 sold it to Henry Fox, lord Holland, and he conveyed it to his second son, the hon. Charles-James Fox, who passed away his interest in it to John Powel, esq. who dying *s. p.* his sister, then the wife of William Roberts, became his heir and entitled to this estate, and he is now in her right possessed of it. At this house king William used to reside till the winds favoured his embarking for Holland. A room said to be the bedchamber of the royal guest is still shewn. His guards encamped on an adjoining inclosure.

<sup>n</sup> See Boxley, vol. iv. p. 338.



It has been a large commodious structure, built partly of timber and partly of brick, much of which has been within these few years pulled down, and the rest modernized and converted into a farm house. It is pleasantly situated among a toll of trees, which defend it from the winds. There was formerly a *vineyard* in the gardens, which are walled round.

This antient seat, like most others of the same rank, has been for some years going fast to ruin, the weather penetrated into most of the apartments, which had been the principal ones; the roof and windows were greatly demolished, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed capable of being so, except a small part at the end occupied by the farmer; a grand suit of apartments at the north-west corner was demolished in 1781, and much of the remaining parts of it were taken down by piecemeal at different times, for the sale of the materials; in which ruined state this seat remained till the year 1789, when Mr. Powell took down great part of it, and rebuilt the rest as it remains at present.<sup>o</sup>

THE MANOR OF WESTGATE, alias GARLING, lies at the eastern part of this parish, extending likewise into the parish of St. John. It had antiently owners of its own name, for it appears by the book of knight's fees in the exchequer, and other records, that Robert de Westgate held it in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. of the abbot of St. Augustine's, by knight's service. He left at his death his son Robert, under age, who afterwards was in the custody of Sir Henry de Sandwich, and he held it accordingly as such in the latter of those reigns. It went into the family of Leyborne very soon after this, for William de Leyborne died possessed of it in the 3d year of Edward II. leaving Juliana his grand-daughter his heir, (daughter of his son Thomas, who died in his life-time) who being

<sup>o</sup> A south view of this seat, as in 1780, is given in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 45.

heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large possessions in this and several other counties, for the greatness of which she was usually stiled *the Infanta of Kent*, who having issue by neither of her husbands, (for she had three) whom she survived, this manor escheated to the crown for want of heirs; for it appears by the inquisition taken after her death, in the 43<sup>d</sup> year of king Edward III. that there was then no one who could make claim to her estates, either by direct or even collateral alliance. After which this manor continued in the crown, till king Richard II. in his 11<sup>th</sup> year, gave it to the priory of Canons, *alias* Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it continued till the dissolution of that house in the 30<sup>th</sup> year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its possessions, surrendered into the king's hands, and was confirmed to him and his heirs, by the general words of the act, passed the next year for that purpose.

King Henry VIII. becoming thus possessed of it, granted this manor, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, among several other premises, for divers good causes and considerations, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, to hold to him and assigns, during his life, without any account of rent whatsoever; provided, if he should be promoted to one or more ecclesiastical benefices, or other dignity or annuity, of the yearly value of 100*l*. that then this grant should be void. This certainly happened before the 36<sup>th</sup> year of that reign, for the king that year granted this manor to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite* by knight's service; he alienated it in the first year of Edward VI. to Roger and Valentine Byer, *alias* Bere,<sup>p</sup> to the use of the former, who died possessed of it in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> year of Philip and Mary, and was succeeded in it by John Byer, his son and heir, and he conveyed it, anno 3 Elizabeth, to Thomas Adam, who in the 17<sup>th</sup> year

<sup>p</sup> See Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3.



of that reign, alienated it to Thomas Dane, of Herne, whose daughter and heir Thomasine marrying Robert Denne, esq. of Denne-hill, entitled him to the possession of this manor. His eldest son Thomas Denne, esq. who was recorder of Canterbury, died in 1656, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son Thomas, of Grays-Inn, esq. who dying *f. p.* devised it by will to his brother John, of the Inner Temple, esq. who dying likewise *f. p.* gave it by will to his four maiden sisters; the eldest of whom, Thomasine, on the share of the inheritance left them by their brother, became entitled to it, and afterwards marrying Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quekes, he became in her right possessed of it, and died in 1657, leaving an only daughter Anne, who carried it in marriage in 1673 to Sir Richard Powle, K. B. of Berkshire, whose son John Powle, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, dying in 1740, *f. p.* this manor, among other estates, *by the entail* of it, reverted to the right heirs of his mother Anne Crispe, in the person of Tho. Crispe, esq. of West-Ham, in Essex, (descended from Tho. Crispe, of Goudhurst, the next brother of Henry, the father of Sir Nicholas Crispe, above mentioned) whose sole daughter and heir Anne married Sir Rich. Powle, K. B. the father of John, who died *f. p.* in 1740, as above mentioned.) He left an only surviving daughter and heir Susan, who married in 1757, the late Geo. Elliot, esq. of Upton, in Essex, who possessed it in her right, and in 1764 alienated it to Mr. John Wotton, of this island, as he did again to Mr. James Taddy, gent. of St. John's, whose surviving sons and devisees James and Edward Taddy, became entitled to it, but the latter is since become the sole possessor of it.

BROOKSEND, antiently spelt *Brookefende*, is a manor situated about a mile south-west from the church of Birchington; it was part of the antient possessions of the priory of Christ-church; and in the 10th year of King Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of free-

warren



*warren* for his demesne lands in this manor among others, after this it continued with the priory till the final suppression of it in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when this manor, among the other possessions of it, came into the king's hands, where it did not continue long, for he settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues. There is not any court held for this manor.

The manerial rights the dean and chapter reserve in their own hands ; but the scite and demesne lands are demised on a beneficial lease, the present lessee being Mr. John Friend, junior, who is the present occupier of it.

THE MANOR OF BROADGATE, otherwise called *Brockmans*, lies within the bounds of this parish, and extends likewise into Monkton ; it was part of the possessions of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and on his attainder in the 8th year of king Edward IV. came to the crown, whence it was granted to John Brockman, esq. of Witham, in Essex, to hold by the same tenure and services as it was held in the 1st year of his reign, and he died possessed of it in the 16th year of king Henry VII. anno 1500, as was found by the inquisition then taken.<sup>9</sup>

### CHARITIES

TEN ACRES AND ONE HALF OF LAND, were given for the repairs of the church here, or perhaps purchased with the several legacies left to the church fabric, of which one acre is let by the churchwardens to a poor man employed by them, to keep the boys orderly at church ; the residue is let out, and the rents applied to the use of the church.

ANNA-GERTRUY CRISPE, fourth daughter and coheir of Thomas Crispe, esq. of Quekes, by her will in 1707, devised to the overseers of the poor of Birchington and ville of Achole, for ever, 47 acres of land in Birchington and Monkton, then in lease at 18l. per annum, in trust, to pay to the clerk of the pa-

<sup>9</sup> See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 170.

rish yearly 20s. to keep clean the isle and monuments belonging to Quex; to three widows of Birchington 3l. to two widows of Achole 2l. for wearing apparel to appear at church; to keep at school with dame or master, 12 boys and girls, and to give to each, at leaving the school, a bible; the overseers to take yearly ten shillings; to dispose of the remaining money for binding a school-boy apprentice; that the overseers fix up a yearly account of receipts and payments, and pass the same before a justice of the peace.<sup>†</sup>

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, and dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome building, situated on a rising ground; it consists of a nave and two isles, reaching but half the length of it, and what is remarkable, they are all spanned by a single roof; beyond these are three chancels. That on the north side of it belongs to the antient seat of Quekes, in this parish, and is repaired by the owners of it; in it are many fine antient monuments and memorials of the families of Quekes and Crispe, &c. The south chancel is made into a handsome vestry, and just by stands the steeple, which is a tower, on which is placed a spire covered with shingles, of great use to ships at sea as a land-mark. There are five bells in it. In the windows of the church are some few remains of painted glass, just sufficient to shew that there was much more formerly. Before the reformation, there were here beside the high altar, altars and images with lights before them, for the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, the Holy Trinity, St. Anne, and St. Margaret; to each of which legacies of a few pence and sometimes shillings, were almost constantly devised by the parishioners; as appears by their wills, remaining in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

<sup>†</sup> See a copy of this part of the will in Lewis's Hist. of Thet, col. No. xiv.

Among other memorials in this church, in the high chancel, is a stone with a brass plate, having on it, the effigies of a priest in his habit, and an inscription for master John Heynes, clerk, late vicar of Monkton, obt. 1523. In the vestry, on a brass plate, an inscription for Mrs. Margaret Crispe, late wife of Mr. John Crispe, the youngest daughter and heir of George Rotherham, esq. obt. 1508. In the Quekes, formerly called St. Mary's chancel, are many gravestones, with brass plates and monuments well preserved, for the family of Crispe, of Quekes, with their busts, several of which, as well as the ornaments, are of excellent sculpture, from the year 1508 to 1737. A very handsome mural monument and inscription for dame Anne Powel, only daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quex, and relict of Sir Richard Powel, K. B. obt. 1707, leaving only one son John Powel, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, who died unmarried 1740, and lies here interred. By her death, all his mother's estates in Kent pursuant to her deeds of settlement, descended to Henry and Thomas Crispe, esqrs. of the custom-house, London, the only surviving branch in the male line of this antient name and family. A memorial for Wm. Buller, esq. of Quekes, ob. 1708; arms, *Sable, on a cross, argent, four eagles displayed of the field, a crescent for difference; impaling sable, a chevron between three pelicans, or.* John Blechenden, gent. of Birchington, appears, by his will, anno 1580, to lie buried in the nether end and north side of the chancel, where Sir Henry Crispe was buried. There are engravings of three of the monuments of the Crispe's in Lewis's History of Thanet.— On an antient tomb in this chancel, lie the effigies of a man and woman; on the sides and end of it are the arms of Crispe singly, and those of Scott, *three cathe-rine wheels in a bordure, engrailed*, and Crispe, impaling the same several times. In the middle isle, a memorial for Capt. George Friend, of this parish, obt 1721; and several others for the same family. A memorial,



shewing, that in a vault underneath, lie several of the Neames, of Gore-end, and Mockett, of Dandelion. One for Samuel Brooke, esq. obt. 1774. Several memorials for the Kerbys, of Southend, and Brooksend; Austens, and of Gore. A memorial for Thomas Underdown, late of Fordwich, and thrice mayor of that corporation; he died 1709. A stone, on which is a brass, with a priest in his habit, the inscription gone, but in small circular brasses at each corner are his initials, I. F. conjoined in the manner of a cypher.

In the church-yard, on the north side, there stood formerly a small house, called the Wax-house, where they used to fabricate the lights for the church processions, &c. In the time of the sequestration of this vicarage, about the year 1642, or rather the resignation of it by Dr. Casaubon, on the ordinance against pluralities, this church was left by the vicar, to anyone who would officiate in it, and this house was fitted up at the parishioners charge, or perhaps at the expence of the family of Crispe, who were desirous of a conformist's officiating here, for the minister to live in. Accordingly Mr. Edmund Fellows, A. M. of Sandwich, officiated here as minister from 1657 till after 1660; but in a late vicar's time, this house was, by his order, pulled down, and the materials carried away.

This church was one of the chapels belonging to the vicarage of Monkton, and is now the only one of them in being. As this church was a chapelry of the parish church of Monkton, and the chapel was erected for the ease of the inhabitants, they were antiently obliged to contribute towards the repairs of the mother church; but this usage, as well as that of the other chapels in this island, (except St. Nicholas, which still continues to pay a certain sum towards the repairs of its mother church of Reculver) has been for a long time discontinued.

By the endowment of the vicarage of Monkton in 1367, it was decreed, that the vicar of Monkton for  
the

the time being, should find one chaplain in this chapel of Birchington, dependant on that church, daily to celebrate, as far as he conveniently could, which chaplain should officiate in this chapel duly in divine services; for which the vicar allowed him a stipend of six pounds per annum.

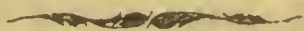
In the valuation of the vicarage of Monkton, in the king's books, the vicar of it is charged for a priest at the chapels of Birchington and Wode, 11l. 13s. 4d. In 1640 here were 240 communicants.

The vicar of Monkton now finds a curate to officiate in this church, being collated by the archbishop, the patron, to the vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wode appendant to it; but the appropriate parsonage of this parish, including that of Wood adjoining, as an appendage to that of Monkton, which was part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, was yet a distinct parsonage from it, and as such was granted, after the dissolution, by king Henry VIII. in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, in whom the inheritance of it is at this time vested.

The parsonage of Birchington, including that of Wood, alias Woodchurch, adjoining, is let on a beneficial lease for twenty-one years. In 1778 the rack rent of it was two hundred pounds per annum; but it was valued, on a survey, at six hundred pounds per annum, having 2000 acres of titheable land within the tithery of it. The family of Hugessen, of Provender, were lessees of it. From the coheirs of the late William Western Hugessen, esq. their interest in this lease was sold, in 1791, to Mr. George Bushell, of Minster, whose son Mr. Benjamin Bushell is the present lessee.

The parish clerk here had formerly some peculiar privileges, as appears by the antient book of the clerks for collecting his dues, different from those enjoyed by

other parish-clerks in this island ; besides certain sums of money, amounting to 5s. 6d. and a groat a year for every cottage ; and he had paid him in kind by the farmers, twelve cops and twelve sheaves of wheat, and twelve cops and two sheaves of barley ; but in the year 1638, an assessment was made by the parishioners of this parish, and of the parish and ville of Wood, wherein they rated their lands at twelve pence the score acres, and the cottages at four-pence each, for the clerk's wages.



#### WOOD, ALIAS WOODCHURCH.

SOUTH-eastward from, and adjoining to Birchington, lies *the ville or parish of Wood, otherwise Woodchurch*, corruptly called by the people *Willow-wood*, for *Villa-wood*, taking its name from its being antiently almost all a wood.

It is, as Birchington, *a limb of the town and port of Dover*, and under the government of the same deputy, and assessed, with Birchington, to the land-tax, though antiently it was taxed by itself. This town of Wood, in queen Elizabeth's reign, paid more to the tenth and fifteenth, than was paid at that time by the town of Monkton ; and yet in the return made by archbishop Parker, in pursuance of a letter from the privy council, it is said there were no households in this parish ; the meaning of which probably was, that this parish, being chiefly woodland, there were no farm-houses in it, but only cottages.

The high road from Sarre to Margate separates Wood from Birchington ; about a quarter of a mile or a little more from which, southward, are the ruins of Wood, or Woodchurch chapel ; near it there is but one house, the rest of the houses being near a mile from it, at a ville, antiently called the Millburgh, and now Acholt,



Acholt, which is about the same distance from Birchington, where there is a fair held at Acholt, on May 30, yearly, for pedlary and toys. For this reason it is likely this chapel was so far suffered to go to decay, as at length to fall down; however this may be, it has been long since demolished, only part of the walls being left; its yard, containing about half an acre, surrounded by the original walls of it, converted to a lay fee. The building must have been of a considerable size, as the foundation measures eighty-four feet in length, and fifty-six in breadth; there is a mount of eight or ten feet high in the middle of the area of the church, which evidently appears to be the ruins of the tower. There is a farm-house adjoining the inclosure, which is about a quarter of a mile from the great road leading from Canterbury to Margate. The inhabitants of this parish are assessed towards the repair of the church or chapel of Birchington, though it still maintains its own poor.<sup>1</sup>

The chapel of Wood was dedicated to St. Nicholas; it was exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and was standing and used as a place of worship in the year 1563. The vicar of Monkton, to which church this was a dependent chapel, was bound by the endowment of his vicarage, to find a chaplain, to celebrate in this chapel on Sundays, and every Wednesday and Friday, and to officiate in it duly, in divine services, as is more particularly described in it; for which duty he paid him 3l. 14s. 4d. yearly.

The parsonage of this parish is united with that of Birchington, an account of which has already been given before, and is demised with it, on a beneficial lease; the present lessee being Mr. Benjamin Bushell, of Minster.

<sup>1</sup> See Lewis's Hist. Thanet, p 74.

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ST. JOHN'S, ALIAS MARGATE,

IS THE NEXT ADJOINING PARISH north-eastward from Woodchurch, which latter, though only a *borough* within it, has so greatly increased in buildings of late years, and become so noted from the resort of company to it yearly, that it has almost obliterated its antient parochial name of St. John's, that of *Margate* being the only one now known to most people.

This parish is within *the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports*, and is *an antient member of the town and port of Dover*, and though united to it ever since king Edward I.'s reign, yet so late as in that of king Henry VI. it became a dispute, whether this parish was not in the county at large ; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that king, by his letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The mayor of Dover appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy here ; but though he bears the name of the mayor's deputy, he has no power to administer an oath, or to act as the mayor himself might do if he was present. This officer is chosen either every year, or once in two or three years, at the pleasure of the mayor of Dover, and appoints a sub-deputy. He had antiently an assessment allowed him every year, to bear the charge he was at, in the execution of his office, out of which he paid several sums, by reason of the dependency of this parish on the town and port of Dover.

In this parish, and the other two parishes of St. Peter and Birchington, there were two companies of foot soldiers raised, which used to be mustered by the deputy constable of Dover, which was a considerable expence to the inhabitants, the governor and his attendants being all treated by them and their charges borne, which was done out of this deputy's rate or assessment. Out of the same rate there were built in 1624 two watch-houses

houses and a watch-bell, hung on the cage, and another watch-house built in the fort; out of this rate likewise were provided two brass guns for the fort, with appurtenances and ammunition for them; and a barrel with pitch to set upon the beacon; out of it were defrayed the charges of filling up the sea-gates made in the cliff, to prevent rogues from coming up into the country that way from the sea, to steal and plunder, especially in time of war; thus Fayerness gate was dammed up in 1618; but such an assessment has been discontinued for more than one hundred years past."

THIS PARISH OF ST. JOHN, which is about three miles and a half across each way, has much the same appearance, as those parishes in this island heretofore described, consisting of open uninclosed corn lands, with frequent hill and dale, the soil mostly chalk. It is accounted an exceeding healthy situation, and the inhabitants long lived. In the year 1563, as appears by archbishop Parker's return to the order of the privy council, here were one hundred and seven households; but so far had they increased between that time, to when Mr. Lewis wrote his History of Thanet in 1736, that there were then computed to be in this parish, (including Margate) about six hundred families, which would make the number of inhabitants about two thousand four hundred in the whole. They are now increased to upwards of seven hundred families.

*The village or town, now called Margate, situated in the borough of that name, a further account of which will be given hereafter, lies on the sea shore, on the north side of it, extending southwards, on the ascent of a hill, on the knoll of which stands the church. Besides the town of Margate, there are several other small viles, or clusters of houses in this parish. Westbrooke, (from west of the Brooks) lies about a quarter of a*

" Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 131.



mile westward from Margate. Garling, which is a pretty large ville, consists of near twenty houses, about midway between Margate and Birchington. In this hamlet is a farm called Garling's farm, which belongs to the hospitals of Bridewell, and Bethlem, in London. Mutterer has about three cottages a little nearer to Birchington. Southward from Garling is Twenties and Lyden, and then Vincents, now the property of Mr. Francis Smith; all at present are only single farm houses, yet almost within memory, at the latter there was another dwelling-house; and by the great number of disused wells found hereabout, it should seem that there were antiently many more houses at this place, which seems to account for the situation of the oratory or chapel, called Dene chapel, built by Sir Henry de Sandwich about the year 1230, to which resorted not only the lord of that manor and his family, but the inhabitants of Twenties, Vincents, and Fleet likewise, purchased by Henry, lord Holland, which has since passed in like manner as Kingsgate, and his other estates in this island, and is now owned by Wm. Roberts, esq. in the middle of, or at least at a convenient distance from those farm houses, this little oratory was placed. Chapel-hill house belongs to Miss Browne.—Fleet above-mentioned, is a place at the southern extremity of this parish, at a small distance from Vincents, extending partly into the parishes of St. Laurence and Minster. It was antiently a place of some account, having been the inheritance of a family, written in antient records de Fleta, who were resident here about the reign of king John, or of Henry III. at present there is only a small farm-house, one tenement, and the ruins of another. Philipott says, the family of Fleet sealed with *Cbequy, on a canton, a lion rampant*, as appeared by antient ordinaries and alphabets of arms. In James I.'s time, one of this family ended in a daughter and coheir, married to Philipott, who became entitled to this estate, and possessed it in 1656.

Southward

Southward from the church is Draper's hospital, and the same distance further a good house called *Updowne*, belonging to Mr. Farrer; about half a mile from which is Nash-court, and about as much further Little Nash. In the eastern part of the parish are the two hamlets of East North Down, and West North Down, (the latter about two miles eastward from the church, the former about one only,) and lastly Lucas Dane, almost adjoining to Margate, in the same valley.

The northern and eastern sides of this parish are bounded by the sea-shore, along the whole of which there is a continued range of high chalk cliffs, excepting in the opening between that space, where the harbour and pier of Margate, with the town, stands, and a small place to the westward of it.

THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF MARGATE is situated on the northern bounds of this parish, adjoining to the sea. This borough was antiently bounded on the land side by a very large lynch or bank, a considerable part of which has been so long since ploughed up, that no one knows the bounds of it on that side. It seems to have had the name of Margate, or more properly *Meregate*, from there being here an opening or gate, through which there was a small *mere*, or stream, running into the sea.

On that side of the town next the sea, was a pier of timber, built east and west, in the form of a half circle, to defend the bay from the main sea, and make a small harbour for ships of no great burthen, such as the corn and other boys, and the fishing craft. By the present appearance of the chalky rocks, which were the foundations of the old cliffs, on each side of this pier at low water, it seems as if antiently nature itself had formed a creek or harbour here, the mouth of which was just broad enough to let small vessels go in and out of it; but since the inning of the levels on the south side of this island, the sea having borne harder

der on the east and north parts of it, the land on each side of this creek has been, in process of time, washed quite away by the sea, and the inhabitants were obliged to build this pier to prevent the town's being overflowed by the ocean, and to defend that part of it which lies next the water by piles of timber and jetties. This pier was at first but small, and went but a little way from the land, but the cliffs still continuing to be washed away, the sea by that means lay more heavily on the back of it than usual, and rendered it necessary to enlarge it by degrees, to what it is at present. At what time this pier was first built is unknown, that it was so long before the reign of king Henry VIII. is certain from Leland's account of it, (who lived in that reign) for he says, *Itin. vol. vii.* "Margate lyith in St. John's paroche yn Thanet a v myles upward fro Reculver, and there is a village and a peere for shyppes but now fore decayed;" which shews it to have been built many years before; and it seems to intimate, either that there were then no dues paid for the maintenance and preservation of it, or that the trade to it was so small, that those dues were not sufficient to keep it in repair. However this be, it is very certain that this pier was not then near so large as it is now, and that the lands in this island were not in such a state of cultivation as they have been of late years, and consequently the droits paid for corn shipped, by which it now chiefly subsists, were not near so much as they are now. In queen Elizabeth's reign, it is certain this pier was maintained by certain rates, paid by corn and other merchandize shipped and landed in it, which rates were confirmed by the several lord wardens of the cinque ports, who have from time to time renewed and altered the decrees, made for the ordering of this little harbour, under the management of two pier-wardens and two deputies, who were to collect the droits or dues to it, and inspect and provide for the necessary support and repairs



repairs of it. The oldest of these decrees is dated in 1615, and confirmed by Edward, lord Zouch, lord warden, chancellor and admiral of the cinque ports. In these decrees or orders, it is said, that they have been usually confirmed by the lord wardens for the time being, and time out of mind used by the inhabitants of Margate and St. John's, in the island of Thanet. By virtue of these orders, &c. two persons resident in Margate and St. John's, were every year chosen on May-day, to take care of this pier, by the name of pier-wardens; and two others called deputy pier-wardens. It is the office of these wardens and their deputies, to collect the droits, as they are called, or the monies due to the pier; of which they are to give an account to the parishioners, and their successors in this office, within twenty days after the choice of new pier-wardens. It is likewise the office of the pier-wardens to inspect and provide for the repairs of the pier; but they cannot make any new works above the value of five pounds, without the consent of the inhabitants.

But it appears, notwithstanding this care for the preservation of the pier, that through neglect of the persons employed, it by degrees fell still further to decay, insomuch, that in the year 1662, complaint was made to James, duke of York, then lord warden and admiral of the cinque ports, that this pier and harbour was much ruined and decayed, and that the monies formerly collected and received for the repairs of it, had not been duly improved for that purpose, and that for a long time past there had not been any due account given, or elections made of successive pier-wardens yearly, as by antient customs and orders of former lord wardens ought to be. This state of the pier and a supposition, which was generally believed, that the pier-wardens had no power to compel the payment of the droits, or harbour-dues, went forward from time to time, and seemed to threaten the  
entire

entire ruin of it, which induced the pier-wardens and inhabitants at last, in the 11th year of king George I. to petition parliament for an act to enable them more effectually to recover the antient and accustomed droits, for the support and maintenance of the pier; which act passed accordingly that year. The title of the act is, *to enable the pier-wardens of the town of Margate, more effectually to recover the antient and accustomed droits for the support and maintenance of the said pier.* The preamble to the act recites, that the antient town of Margate had, time out of mind, had a pier and harbour very commodious, and of great benefit and advantage to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, in the preservation of ships and mariners in storms and stresses of weather, and from enemies in times of wars; and also very convenient for the exporting and importing many sorts of commodities. That the safety of the town of Margate, and of all the neighbouring country depending upon the preservation of this pier and harbour; there had been towards the maintenance and preservation of it, time immemorial, paid to the pier-wardens, or their deputies for the time being, certain droits, commonly called poundage, or lastage; and other rates or duties, which had been confirmed by the orders and decrees of the lords wardens of the cinque ports; without the due payment of which, this pier or harbour must inevitably fall to decay, to the utter ruin of the inhabitants of this town, and of all the neighbouring country, and to the great prejudice of the trade and navigation of the kingdom. Lastly, that it was necessary to make more effectual provision, as well for the recovery of the said droits, rates, and duties aforesaid, and for the enforcing of due payment of them, as for the better securing the said pier and harbour: It was therefore enacted, that the antient droits should be continued and paid, and that to this end the pier-wardens should chuse collectors, who should be allowed for their pains  
in

in the collecting of them, not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and should give security for the same, and that their accounts should be yearly audited by the pier-wardens, with divers other regulations, powers, and penalties, for the better carrying forward of the same. Lastly, that all sums of money collected should be paid to the pier-wardens, to be laid out in repairing and improving the pier and harbour, and not applied to any other use; and that the pier-wardens should have power to prevent all annoyances in the harbour. Under this act the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when an application to parliament being intended for the improvement of the town of Margate, the rebuilding and improvement of the pier was applied for at the same time, and an act of parliament passed that year, anno 27 George III. for that purpose, as well as for ascertaining, establishing and recovering, certain duties, in lieu of the antient and accustomary droits, for the support and maintenance of this pier. Since this the old wooden pier has begun to be new cased on both sides with stone, and extended, and the whole is now compleatly finished. An act of parliament was passed this present year (1799) to amend the former, by encreasing the droits, and enabling the commissioners to make further improvements. This will certainly add to the increase of the trade of this place, and the general benefit of the inhabitants of Margate, and country contiguous to it."

The rates, according to which the droits for the maintenance of this pier are at present settled, as well by the late act, as by the commissioners empowered so to do, are by much too long to be inserted here.

Most of the shipping trade, which was once pretty large, before the harbour was so much washed away

" There is a view of the old pier of Margate, as in 1736, in Lewis's Hist. Thanet, plate xvi. p. 123.



by the sea, and the ships began to be built too large to lay up here, has been long since removed to London. However, there are still some ships of burthen resort hither for the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland; and of deals, &c. from Memel and Riga; besides this, the exportation of corn and other product of the farms in this island is very considerable from this harbour, as is the quantity of goods of every sort from London, brought in daily by the boats for the supply of the shops and other inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood; to which may be added the several passage-boats, or yachts, as they are now called, which are neatly fitted up with cabins and other accommodations, and sail every day to and from London, constantly freighted with passengers, baggage and other lading belonging to them; and the number of persons, which the inhabitants boast are carried to and from this place in the vessels yearly, is almost beyond a moderate credibility, even to 18,000 on an average.

As the passage from England to Holland is reckoned the shortest from this place, many great personages have embarked here from time to time for the continent. In particular, in king James I.'s reign, the elector palatine, the king's son-in-law, with the electress Elizabeth his wife, embarked from this place for Holland. In later times king William III. often came hither in his way to and from Holland; king George I. twice landed here; and king George II. and queen Caroline his consort, with the young princesses, came first on shore and staid all night at this place; and that successful and victorious General John, the great duke of Marlborough, chose this place for his embarking, and landing again to and from the several campaigns he made abroad.

THE TOWN of Margate was till of late years a poor inconsiderable fishing town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining to the harbour, the houses of which

which were in general mean and low ; one dirty narrow lane, now called King-street, having been the principal street of it. It does not seem ever to have been in any great repute for its fishery or trade ; and this appears more fully from the return made on a survey, by order of queen Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the several maritime places in this county, in which it was returned, that there were in Margate, houses inhabited one hundred and eight ; persons lacking proper habitations eight ; boats and other vessels fifteen ; viz. eight of one ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, one of sixteen ; persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain and fishing, sixty.

There was a market kept here as long ago as 1631, of which a return to Dover was made every month ; but this seems not to have continued long, nor does it appear by what authority it was kept at all.

From this state of insignificance Margate rose unexpectedly, and that no long time since, to wealth and consequence, owing principally to the universal recommendation of sea air and bathing, and the rage of the Londoners at the same time of spending their summer months at those watering places situated on the sea coast ; and when it came to be known that the shore here was so well adapted to bathing, being an entire level and covered with the finest sand, which extends for several miles on each side the harbour, and the easy distance from the metropolis, with the conveniency of so frequent a passage by water, it gave Margate a preference before all others, to which the beauty and healthiness of it, and of the adjoining country, contributed still more.

An objection has been made to the sea-bathing here, that the fresh waters of the rivers Thames and Medway, mixing with those of the sea here, lessen the saltness of the latter ; but this can have but little force, when it is considered, that the mouths of those

rivers are at the distance of near thirty miles, and are both salt for nearly that distance from their mouths ; and besides, the waters of those rivers do not run on the ebb-tide half way down to Margate road, before the tide at flood turns them back again. Another advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather shore, during the greatest part of the summer ; or in other words, the southerly winds, which generally prevail in that season, blow off from the land ; by which means the sea is rendered perfectly smooth, and the water clear to a considerable depth ; whereas most of the places on the sea-coast in the English channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's End, are on a lee-shore during the whole of that time, and are incommoded very much by those winds ; for those grateful gales, which produce fine warm weather, and render the Margate shore smooth and pleasant, never fail to occasion at the same time a continual swell and surf of the sea on the south coast of England ; which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, spatters, and frightens the bathers exceedingly.

This induced numbers of genteel people, among which were many of the nobility and persons of fashion, to resort to Margate, as well for bathing, as for pleasure ; but the houses were far from being sufficient to receive this increase of inhabitants, nor were there proper places of accommodation for them ; this brought hither numbers of adventurers in building ; a new town was built to the southward of the old one, on the side of the hill nearer the church, and the old town too was greatly improved and increased ; a large square was erected in the former, called Cecil-square, on one side of which is a large assembly-room, with a public hotel adjoining. The assembly-room, which is supposed to be nearly as large as most in the kingdom, is finished with much taste and elegance. It is 87 feet long and 43 broad, of a proportionable height and richly



richly ornamented; adjoining to it, are apartments for tea and cards; under which, on the ground floor, is a billiard and coffee room, which join the hotel, and a large piazza extends the whole length of the building. The number of subscribers names to these rooms in the season, amounts generally, as it is said, to more than a thousand. In the contiguous field there was afterwards built another square, called Hawley-square, and an entire range of genteel houses from one end of it to the other, most of which command a fine and extensive prospect over the sea. Near the harbour there are several commodious bathing-rooms, out of which the bathers are driven in the machines, any depth along the sands into the sea, under the conduct of the guides; at the back of the machine is a door, through which the bathers descend a few steps into the water, and an umbrella of canvas dropping over, conceals them from the public view. Upwards of forty of these machines are frequently employed until the time of high water; their structure is at once simple and convenient, and the pleasure and advantage of bathing may be enjoyed in so private a manner, as to be consistent with the strictest delicacy. Benjamin Beale, a Quaker, and inhabitant of this place, in the earliest time of its improvement, was the inventor of them; but, like other ingenious persons, his invention proved his own ruin, though numbers have since acquired an affluent support from the use of them.

Besides the benefit of sea-bathing at this place, there are, if warm bathing is thought necessary, close to the harbour, four salt-water baths, on a very good construction, which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any degree of heat with the greatest facility.

On the 21st of June, 1792, the first stone of a general Sea-bathing Infirmary, situated in West Seabath Bay, and for which a very large subscription had been raised, was laid by John Coakley Letson, M. D.

of London, assisted by the committees both of London and Margate, with much parade and ceremony.

Near the squares above-mentioned is a theatre, established by act of parliament in 1786, at the expence of upwards of 4000*l.* and a public library with contiguous rooms, built in an elegant and magnificent stile.\*

Margate at first, from this great increase of inhabitants, was but ill supplied with provisions from the neighbouring country, which had not sufficient for the purpose, and even what they did supply was but very precarious; to obviate this, a grant of a public market was obtained in 1777, to be held weekly on a Wednesday and Saturday. This grant was made to Francis Cobb and John Baker, gents. wardens of the pier, and their successors; to be holden in the town of Margate, for buying and selling of corn, grain, flour, flesh, fish, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other provisions, so that now this place is exceedingly well supplied; and to add still further improvements to this town, an act of parliament passed in the year 1787, for the paving, lighting, and otherwise improving it, which has been since carried into execution; thirty-four respectable parishioners being appointed to superintend this very useful and necessary business. The application to parliament was, as well for rebuilding the pier of Margate, and for supporting and maintaining it, as for widening, paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting and watching the streets, lanes, highways, and public passages in the town of Margate and parish of St. John the Baptist, in the Isle of Thanet; and for settling the rates of porters, chairmen, carters, and carmen, within the said town; and for preventing encroachments, nuisances and annoy-

\* There was a good engraving of the inside of the library, from a drawing of Miss Keate's, by Mr. Malton, of Conduit-street, London.

ances therein. And now the inhabitants of Margate thought their town of sufficient consequence, to throw off the yoke of dependency on the town and port of Dover, and to exempt themselves from the jurisdiction of it; for which purpose they petitioned the crown for a charter of incorporation, which was strongly opposed by the town and port of Dover; and on a hearing of the merits of the petition, in 1785, before the king's attorney-general, though he agreed that the town stood in need of a more regular police, yet he disapproved of the matter in question, and observed to them, if they persisted in their present mode, they had still the power of applying to parliament, and recommended to their attention certain propositions previous to such application, to be taken into their consideration, and after their return and consulting their friends, they would at their own time, acquaint him with their determination; but this so far discouraged them from the further prosecution of a charter, that all further intentions of it from that time fell to the ground.

In Love lane, adjoining to the market, the Baptists have a meeting-house, to which there belongs in summer a numerous congregation; and in the middle of the north side of Hawley-square, is a neat chapel, for the followers of the late Mr. Wesley.

A little above the old town northward, adjoining to the sea, is a small piece of ground, called the Fort, being formerly put to that use, and maintained at the parish charge; there was a large deep ditch on the land side of it next the town; at its entrance towards the east was a strong gate, which was kept locked to preserve the ordnance, arms, and ammunition; for here were two brass cannon, bought and repaired by the parish; here was likewise a watch-house; a gunner was appointed by government, with a salary of twenty pounds per annum, and a flag hoisted upon



occasion ; and there were sent hither from the tower, ten or twelve pieces of ordnance, with carriages. This was not only a great safeguard to the town, but a means of preserving merchant ships going round the North Foreland and the Downs, from the enemy's privateers, which often lurk hereabouts, and being hidden behind the land, surprize ships sailing that way. But this appointment of a gunner has been for some time discontinued ; the gate at the entrance of the port has been taken away, and the ditch has been converted into a small square of houses. A small battery is now erected on its scite, and the guns mounted on the improved construction.

On the opposite hill north eastward of the new town, is built another hamlet of houses, called usually Hooper's hill, on which there is a curious horizontal windmill, erected by Capt. Hooper, for the purpose of grinding corn, upon a very large scale, and of such excellent mechanism as to render it worthy the inspection of the curious.

There was a branch of trade, that of malting, which was formerly so large, that there were about forty malting houses in this parish ; but this trade is now almost wholly gone to decay here, as it has been for several years throughout all the neighbouring country.

The hanging and drying of herrings has formerly been of great use to the poor of this town, a great many of whom were employed in the season, to wash, salt, spit, and hang them. But this trade would have been much more beneficial to the place, had these herrings been caught by the inhabitants, for then there would have been more employment for the poor, many of whom had little to do, but in spinning and twisting of twine to make nets with, and the knitting of nets, &c. But this fishery here has long since gone so much to decay, that those who depended on it were forced to sell their large boats, or let them run out ; after  
which,

which, those in which they fished were so small, that they dared not go out far to sea in them, nor venture out of the pier in a fresh gale of wind ;<sup>y</sup> of late years the affluence of the strangers resorting hither has diffused a spirit of emulation among the fishermen, who are now very numerous ; and have furnished themselves with substantial vessels and large boats, by which they not only supply their own town, but in their seasons carry considerable quantities of fish to London. The fish generally caught here are skaite, wraiths, small cod, haddock, turbot, whittings, soles, and other flat fish ; mackrel and herrings in their seasons ; lobsters, pungers, oysters, and other shell-fish ; and likewise eels, of which, as old fishermen have asserted, such plenty has been caught here formerly, that they used to be measured by the bushel, but for these many years past they have been very scarce ; the reason of this, perhaps, may be the great use that has been made for some years of the sea woofe hereabouts, not only in taking up such of it as is cast up by the sea to mix with the dung or lay on the land, but stripping the rocks of it, to burn and make kelp, of which notice has been already taken before, by which the shelter and food of these fish and others of the like nature, which lie near the shore, were taken away ; of which there was a complaint made to the lord warden so long ago as the 35th of Elizabeth : that by the burning and taking up the sea-weed, the inhabitants of this island were annoyed in their health, and greatly hindered in their fishing ; in consequence of which, a warrant was granted to the deputies of the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, to forbid and restrain the taking up and burning the sea-woofe within the Isle of Thanet, by any one whatsoever ; but this warrant seems not to have been re-

<sup>y</sup> See Lewis's Hist. Thanet, p. 134 et seq.

gaided, perhaps from an insufficiency of the power of the lord warden to pursue the execution of it; and the same custom of taking it away at the free will of those who have a right so to do, has continued (and indeed there can be no reason why it should not) to the present time. The first lord Conyngham, as lord of Minster manor, brought an action against the inhabitants of the part of the island within that manor, for taking away this sea-woolfe from the shore without his licence; which claim was tried at the county assizes, but his lordship failed in the establishment of it.

Here is an establishment of the customs, under a surveyor, searcher, and other inferior officers.

Among the other improvements at this place, the schools ought not to be forgotten; there are two for young ladies, and two for young gentlemen, besides a private seminary, lately established by a clergyman; and a charity school has been not long ago instituted, for the education of forty boys and an equal number of girls, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, and much assisted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry, who resort hither in the summer. There are no fairs kept at Margate; but at Northdown one is held on the 25th of July, being St. James's day, to whom the north chancel of the church was dedicated; and the feast is kept in pursuance of the will of Ethelred Barrow, who appointed a *give-all* on that day for ever.

From the exposed situation of Margate to the north and east, it has frequently suffered by tempests and storms, setting in to the land from those quarters. The town and harbour of Margate are situated so directly open to the northern ocean, that a vessel taking her departure from thence and steering her course north half east, would hit no land till she came on the coast of Greenland, in the lat. of  $75^{\circ}$  north, after having run 1380 miles. Great damage was done by  
storms



storms of wind, particularly in the years 1755, 1763, and 1767, to the ships within the pier, and to the houses near the harbour, which from the force of the sea and its impetuosity were almost demolished.

In the summer of the year 1788, a female beaked whale came on shore at Margate; it was twenty-seven feet in length, and in girth seventeen feet. Mr. Hunter, surgeon, of this place, in dissecting the head of this fish, discovered four teeth just penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, which led him to conjecture that it had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length might be, when full grown, at least sixty feet.

BETWEEN THE HAMLET OF GARLING and the sea, there were found in the year 1724, in digging a sea-gate, or way through the cliff into the sea, to fetch up sea-oose, or woose, for the manure of the land, twenty-seven SEVERAL INSTRUMENTS, lying all together, about two feet under ground; which makes it rather strange, that they were not before that time discovered by the plough. They were of mixed brass, or what is usually called pot or bell metal, of several sizes and somewhat different shapes, but both sides alike; the largest of them seven inches one quarter long, and two inches three-quarters broad at the bottom; the lesser ones, were five inches in length, and two inches and one-half in breadth at the bottom; two of them had rings on one side about the middle, which was the thickest or deepest part. These instruments are usually called *celts*, and have been found in great numbers in various parts of this island, as well as on the continent, as in Spain, France, and Herculanium, in Italy; and our learned antiquaries have differed much in opinion to what uses they were designed, though they seem to agree that they are either Roman or British; most probably the former. The learned Montfaucon has described that among them  
with

with a ringle, among the Roman tools of building, and is of opinion that it was a chisel, with which they used to cut or hew stones. Count Caylas, in his antiquities, observes, that these instruments with and without rings are common in France, and are called Gallia Hatchets; he is for referring them to domestic use, as chisels with handles fitted into them perpendicularly; but observes, that whether employed for domestic use or military purposes, they cannot be of much service for want of strength.

Montfaucon likewise observes, that the metal of which these instruments are made, seems not hard enough for such work; though the antients used some kind of temper by which they made brass as hard as iron; but, says Mr. Lewis, in his History of Thanet, it was but viewing these tools, if such they were, found here, with some attention, to be satisfied that the metal of which they were made, though somewhat harder than common brass, was not so hard as iron, nor yet hard enough to hew any stone that was not soft and easy to be cut. Mr. Hearne, after several arguments to prove that they were not military weapons, agrees in the same opinion, as does Dr. Borlase, which is in some measure corroborated by there having been one found in Herculaneum;<sup>2</sup> and the latter thinks they were offensive weapons originally, indeed of British invention and fabric, but afterwards improved and used by the provincial Romans, as well as Britons. Mr. Thoresby supposes them to have been the heads of spears of the civilized Britons,<sup>3</sup> and Mr. Whitaker that they were the heads of light battle-axes; and Mr. Gordon, in his Itinerary Septentrional, seems to have fancied them a kind of Roman *securis*, or axe.

<sup>2</sup> Count de Caylas Recueil d'antiquites, vol. ii. p. 318.

<sup>3</sup> Letter to Mr. Hearne in the appendix to the first volume of Leland's Itinerary.

Again it has been conjectured with some probability, by a learned and ingenious gentleman, that these instruments were chisels of the Roman soldiers, with which they used to sharpen the stakes, called *fudes* and *valli*, which were a part of their travelling baggage, *sarcina*, since they used them in their daily encampments ;<sup>b</sup> and that as every soldier must have had one or more of them, this might be the reason why so many of them are found, at various periods in different places.

Lastly, Dr. Stukeley, ever druidical, undertakes as usual, to shew that these brass cast instruments, called *celts*, were British, and belonging to the Druids ; that they were fixed occasionally at the end of their staves to cut off the boughs of oak and mistletoe ; but that when not made use of for these purposes, they put them into their pouches, or hung them to their girdles by a little ring or loop.

See Mr. Lort's observations on *celts*, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. where there are four plates of different kinds of celts, found in various places, and one of these found here in Lewis's History of Thanet.

At the beginning of the year 1791, as some labourers were digging to lay the foundation of three new houses behind the charity-school in Margate, about two feet below the surface they found *the remains of several bodies*, which were interred in graves hewn out of the solid chalk, and lay in the direction of north and south. None of the graves were more than six feet long. In one of the graves was found a coin, having on one side a head crowned, and on the reverse the figure of a man in a running attitude, having a lance in his right hand, the inscription not legible ; but was found to be a coin of Probus. At the same time there were found a sword and a scabbard,

<sup>b</sup> See Vegetius de re militari, lib. i. c. 24, lib. iii. c. 8.



both much decayed. The bones were found very entire, but on being exposed to the air soon crumbled into dust; and another coin was picked up at the same time in excellent preservation, a coin of Maximianus, having his head, and round it IMP. MAXIMIANUS, P. F. AUG. On the reverse, the figure of Jupiter standing, having in his right hand the thunder bolt, and in his left a spear, JOVI CONSERVAT AUG. and underneath XXI L. a compliment to the 21st legion; and not long afterwards there was found a coin, in good preservation, of Helena, the first wife of Constantius; on one side her head, with this inscription, FL. HELENA AUGUSTA, and on the other side, REIPUBLICÆ SECURITAS, round a female figure.

In 1792, as some workmen were sinking a cellar, in one of the graves adjoining to the above they found a small Roman urn, which was filled with ashes, but no bones or other remains were discovered beside it.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims over the greatest part of this parish; the lands holding by certain rents of assize, called Corn-gavill and Penny-gavill. The lands were antiently distinguished by a large lynch, balk, or greensward, part of which is still remaining, though not so broad as it was formerly, and the other part has undergone the fate of other lynes hereabouts, being so entirely ploughed up, that there are no remains of it left. Notwithstanding which, the number of acres is still preserved in the books of the collectors of these rents of assize, according to which it is still gathered, though much of the land is gone over the cliff into the sea.

*Subordinate* to this manor, are the following places of note, situated mostly in the southern, or inland part of this parish, excepting that of Dandelion, which is in the north-west extremity of it. The first of these to be described is

SALMESTONE, or *Salmariston grange* or *parsonage*, usually called *Salmstone*, being a manor, situated about one quarter of a mile southward from the church. It was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to the sacristie of which monastery it was appropriated. King Henry III. in his 9th year, anno 1224, granted to the abbot and convent the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the 21st year of king Edward I. the king brought his claim against the abbot for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de reſto*, which was tried before J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant at Canterbury that year; but the king relinquished his claim, and afterwards confirmed it to the abbot and convent, and their successors. In the 7th year of king Edward II. anno 1313, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others; and the abbot pleaded the grants and confirmations of them, by divers of the king's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, justices itinerant; and he pleaded, that king Edward II. by his charter in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the abbot and convent. After which, the rolls of the last iter of J. de Berewick being inspected, it was found that all the liberties which the abbot then claimed by allowance of the said iter were allowed in it; upon which every part of them was allowed. After which, king Edward III. by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 36th year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and possessions given to it by former kings; and by another charter, the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned; and Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same.

In the year 1318, anno 12 Edward II. the abbot of St. Augustine and his servants, giving offence to the tenants of the manor of Minster, especially for taking distresses on them, the latter assembled together, and assaulting the court-lodges, or mansions of that manor and of Salmanstone, set fire to the gates of them; during which the monks and their servants here kept themselves confined within the walls for fifteen days; so that the people without, not being able to encompass their design of firing the house, destroyed the abbot's husbandry utensils in the fields, and all the trees in this manor, so effectually, that none have grown here ever since; but a method was found afterwards to punish these rioters, or at least the principal of them, who were fined in a large sum, and imprisoned at Canterbury till it was paid.<sup>c</sup> At the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, Thomas Ickham, sacrist of the abbey of St. Augustine, among many other improvements made on the monastery, and other estates belonging to it, built a new hall at this manor, with chambers, at the cost of one hundred marks; at which time, according to the measurement made of the lands of Salmanstone, they amounted to eighty-nine acres of arable land; and there belonged to it likewise, the tithes, great and small, of the parochial chapel of St. John Baptist, the small tithes of the parochial chapel of St. Laurence, and of the parish of Minster, exclusive of those given to the vicar; and a portion of great tithes in every one of the three parishes; from the possession of which tithes, this estate was usually called *the rectory*, or *grange of Salmanstone*. The sacrist of the monastery for the time being, was used yearly at Salmeston, in the first week of Lent, to distribute to twenty-four poor persons of the island, and dwelling in the undermentioned parishes; of Minster six, of St. John's six, of St. Lau-

<sup>c</sup> Dec. Script. col. 2034. See Minster before.



rence six, and of St. Peter six, to each of them nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and to distribute yearly on Midlent Sunday to the said poor persons, or as many of the like in those parishes, to the like number, the like charity; and to twelve poor persons, three of each of those parishes, to each of them two yards of blanket; and on Monday and Tuesday in every week from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Crois, to the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist inclusive, during the said term, to deliver to each poor person coming to Salmeston, one dish-full of peas dressed; and to pay yearly to the vicar of St. John's for the time being, two bushels of corn, and the same to the vicars of St. Laurence and of St. Peter; and to the vicar of the church of Minster for the time being, ten shillings sterling yearly, and also twelve shillings yearly to the convent of the monastery, to be divided among them at the feast of All Saints, and to find sufficient man's meat and horse meat, for the monks and servants and horses at Salmeston, yearly on the feast of St. Mildred, the day after, and the feast of St. Bartholomew, and to yearly pay to the fourth prior of the monastery thirty shillings; and yearly find and provide, and send to the monastery on the vigil of St. Mildred, and St. Bartholomew the Apostle, two horses handsomely caparisoned, for the use of the fourth prior of the monastery. So long as the abbot and convent continued in possession of this estate, they kept it in their own hands, collected the tithes and ploughed the lands with the assistance of lay-brethren; the mansion-house served them for retirement and the use of the grange. The chapel and infirmary here are still entire, excepting that the windows are demolished.

On the final dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. this manor came to the crown, where the possession of it staid till the second year of queen Elizabeth, when it was granted

granted for a term of years, to E. Thwayts, then lessee of it, who was bound to yearly pay to the vicar of the churches of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, in Thanet, two bushels of corn, and to the vicar of Minister ten shillings, as he was before bound to pay ; and likewise all the charities and alms in like manner as before.<sup>d</sup> And next year the queen having taken into her hands several manors, lands, &c. parcel of the see of Canterbury, by letters patent, that year granted to the archbishop and his successors, several rectories, parsonages, and other premises, in lieu of them, among which was the rectory of Salmestone, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of St. Augustine, valued at the annual sum of 38l. 10s. 0½d. with the reprise out of it, of eight pounds yearly, to the vicar of St. John in Thanet ; and of four pounds yearly to the vicar of Waltham. Anno 1558, being the last year of Philip and Mary, the queen granted to the archbishop the right of patronage of several rectories and vicarages, among which was that of Salmeston cum Deane.<sup>e</sup> Since which this manor and grange has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop being the present owner of it. The lessee is still bound by his lease to pay out of it all the above charities, the same as were paid by the lessee of it before the dissolution of the monastery ; but the dish of peas, covenanted to be given to every poor man coming to Salmestone, is almost grown obsolete, which it is said, is owing to the lessee's taking advantage of the word *dish* in the lease, which being an uncertain measure, is given to the poor people in so small a pittance, that it is not worth their while to go for them.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>d</sup> Inrolments, Augmentation-office.

<sup>e</sup> See Wilkins's Councils, vol. iv. p. 177.

<sup>f</sup> See Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 154.

It has been for many years past demised by the archbishop, on a lease for three lives, at the before-mentioned yearly rent; the earl of Guildford has at this time the interest of this lease.<sup>g</sup>

DANDELION is an estate situated in the north-west extremity of this parish, about half a mile from the sea-shore. This was in antient times the seat of a family of this name, and who spelt their name at first, both *Daundeleon* and *Daundelyonn*, as appears by divers antient deeds, some of which are without date, some as high as king Edward I.'s reign. William Daundelynn, or Daundelyon, possessed it in the 2d year of king Richard II. as appears by the registers of St. Augustine's monastery; his successor was John Dandelyon, who resided here in the next reign of king Henry IV. whose successor of the same name died possessed of this seat in 1445, anno 24 Henry VI. and was buried in the north chancel of this church. He left an only daughter and heir, who marrying with Pettit, entitled him to the possession of this seat, His descendant John Pettit, (son of Valentine) was an alderman of London, whose son Valentine resided here, and in his descendants, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three bezants between three lions heads erased, sable, crowned, or*; quartered with those of Daundelyon, viz. *Sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent*,<sup>h</sup> it continued down to Capt. Henry Pettit, who died here in 1661, and was buried with his ancestors in this church, leaving surviving five sons, Thomas, John, and Valentine, by his first wife, and Richard and Henry, by his second wife, who became heirs *in gavelkind* to this estate, which afterwards, in consequence from such division of it, became vested in several different pro-

<sup>g</sup> There is a small south-west view of Salmeston, in the 45th number of the Bibl. Topog. Brit. plate xii. p. 171.

<sup>h</sup> There is a pedigree of this family of Pettit, in the Herald. Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.



prietors, whose respective heirs afterwards joined in the sale of it to Henry Fox, lord Holland, who conveyed it to his second son, the hon. Charles James Fox, and he passed away his interest in it to John Powell, esq. who dying without issue, his sister, then the wife of William Roberts, esq. became his heir, and entitled to this estate, and is the present possessor of it.

This antient seat has for some length of time been made use of *as a place of public resort*, with a bowling-green and other accommodations for the purpose. It seems as if it had been antiently walled round very strongly, according to the manner of that age, for a defence against bows and arrows; part of this wall is still standing, with the gate-house, built with bricks and flints in rows, with loop-holes and battlements at top. Over the main gate are the arms of Daundelyon as above-mentioned; on the right side of this gate is a smaller one for common use, at the right corner of which is a blank escutcheon, and at the left corner a *demi lion, rampant*, with a label out of his mouth, on which is written, DAUNDELYONN.

Under the right side of it, as you go out of the gate, was found in the year 1703, a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were many pieces of lacrymatory urns, of earth and glass; under the other side of it is a well prison. In the window of the dining-room in the mansion-house, are the arms of Daundelyonn, quartered with those of Pettit.

THE MANOR OF DENE, with the estate called *Hengrave*, is situated about a mile south-eastward from Dandelion. THE MANOR OF DENE was in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign in the possession of the family of Sandwich, to one of whom, Sir Henry de Sandwich, Robert, abbot of St. Augustine, granted a licence to build an oratory at this manor, being within the bounds of the abbot and convent's capital manor of Minster, in which the abbots exercised an eccle-

ecclesiastical as well as civil jurisdiction, in which he might cause divine service to be celebrated by his own chaplain, in the presence of himself, his heirs, and successors. The ruins of this little chapel are still to be seen, in a little valley, called Chapel Bottom, in an open field, by the great road leading from Margate to Minster, without any house or building near it. The south-west wall is quite down. It was built of flints, rough cast-over. On the north side are the remains of two rooms, which, as they have no communication with the chapel, might probably be the apartments of the officiating priest.<sup>i</sup> He was succeeded in this manor by Sir Simon de Sandwich, who, as it appears, held it of Sir Stephen Heringod, for in the 42d year of that reign, this Sir Stephen released to the church of St. Augustine, all the homage which Sir Simon and his heirs owed to him, on account of this manor, and which he held of him by knight's service. After the death of Sir Simon de Sandwich, his heirs passed away the possession of the manor of Dene, with a tenement just by it, called *Austone*, to Roger de Leyborne, whose son William de Leyborne died possessed of it in the third year of king Edward II. leaving Juliana his grand-daughter his heir, who being heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large possessions in this, and several other counties; from the greatness of which, she was usually stiled *the Infanta of Kent*; she was thrice married, the last of her husbands being William de Clinton, afterwards created earl of Huntingdon; and he, in her right, was possessed of this manor in the 20th year of king Edward III. He died possessed of it in the 28th year of that reign, upon which Juliana his widow, countess of Huntingdon, who had issue by neither of her husbands, became again possessed of it in

<sup>i</sup> A north-west view of the whole is given in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 45, plate xii. p. 171.

her own right, and in the 36th year of that reign made a donation of this manor of Dene, with the tennement called *Austone*, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine; on the condition, nevertheless, that the monks and their successors, after her death, should out of the profits of it for ever, celebrate yearly on St. Anne's day, one solemn mass in the choir, as on a double feast, and distribute on the same day to one hundred poor persons, two hundred pence, that is, to every one of them two-pence; and to their convent one sufficient pittance; that on the day of her anniversary they should every year celebrate the obsequies of the dead with a solemn mass in the choir, and other things thereto appertaining, as on a double festival; and on the same day should distribute to two hundred poor people, two hundred pence, and a pittance to the abbot of the monastery, the prior, and to every monk, and that the abbot and convent should find a secular chaplain, to celebrate for ever at the altar of St. Anne, in the monastery, one mass every day for the king, and for the souls of his and her ancestors; and for the souls of Laurence de Hastings, and John his son, &c. And further, that all the monks who were to celebrate at this altar, should have as above. In default of the performance of which, her heirs should retain the rents and profits till such time as the abbot and convent should make full satisfaction for their defaults.\* This gift was confirmed by the king to the abbot and convent, by whom this manor was afterwards appropriated to the sacristy of it.

At this time the abbot and convent were possessed of an estate at this place, called HENGRAVE, consisting of two hundred and three acres, which it seems was then accounted *a manor*, as appears by the composition entered into in the year 1441, between the

\* Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 2138. Lewis's Thanet, col. p. 68, No. xxxiv.



abbot and convent and the tenants. In which situation the manor of Dene with Hengrave continued, till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the hands of the crown, where the fee of it continued till the reign of king James I. who soon after his accession to the throne granted it to William Salter, who conveyed it to Manasser Norwood, of Dane-court and Norwood, in this island, and he died in 1636; from whom it passed to his grandchild Alexander Norwood, who mortgaged it, with part of the demesnes of it, to several persons, (for several parts of them had been before sold and parcelled out to different purchasers).<sup>1</sup> But this manor of Dene, with Hengrove, afterwards, though after several intermediate owners, became the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leyborne, who still continues the owner of it.

NASH-COURT is an estate lying about a mile southward from the church, which seems antiently to have been part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, if we give credit to a date cut on a stone in the wall of the mansion-house of it, which is 1108; and as a corroboration of it, in the window of the hall is painted the mitre and pastoral staff, used by the priors of Christ-church, with the arms of that monastery pendant by a string on each side, and the initial letters G. P. which I suppose to mean Gillingham Prior, who died in 1376. In another part of the same window is painted W. a bird, and underneath **Chychele**: by which probably is intended William Chychele, who was archdeacon of Canterbury in 1420. By all which it should seem that this estate once belonged to that priory; if so, it was held of the prior and convent, by the family of Garwinton, of Bekeborne, for they were then in the possession of it; one

<sup>1</sup> Lewis's Thanet, p. 153. See more of the Norwoods under Dane-court, in St. Peter's.

of whom, William Garwinton, dying *f. p.* Joane, his kinswoman, married to Richard Haut, was, anno 11 Henry IV. found to be his next heir, and entitled to his interest in this estate; and their son Richard Haut, leaving an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried it in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patricborne, in memory of which alliance, the windows of this mansion in the great hall were some years since, in several panes of glass, adorned with the arms of Haut and Isaac, and near them the arms of archbishop Warham, impaled with those of his see. The Isaacs seem to have continued to hold this estate at the time of the dissolution of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign; after which the fee of it appears to have been vested in the name of Lincolne; from one of whom it passed in queen Elizabeth's reign, to William Norwood, who at his death in 1605, left nine sons, who became his heirs in gavelkind, and shared this estate in equal parts. They joined in the sale of the whole of it to Paul Cleybrooke, esq. who bore for his arms, *Argent, a cross patée, gules.*<sup>m</sup> He resided here, and died possessed of it in 1622, whose second son William succeeded to it, and was of Nash court, esq. and at his death in 1638, devised it, after his widow Sarah's death,<sup>n</sup> to his kinsman Alexander Norwood, of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury,<sup>o</sup> who leaving only two daughters his coheirs, they joined in the conveyance of it to David Turner, yeoman, lessee of Salmestone Grange, and he settled it on his second son David, on his marriage with Catherine, eldest daughter of Stephen Nethersole, of Wimplingswold, who died in 1710, leaving one son Nethersole Turner, who proved insane; after which it became

<sup>m</sup> Pedigree of Cleybrooke, Heraldic Visit. co. Kent, 1619.

<sup>n</sup> She afterwards remarried Mr. George Somner, slain at Wye bridge in 1648, and lastly, to Mr. James Newman.

<sup>o</sup> This account is taken in great part from Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 150, and from Philipott, p. 386; their accounts are greatly different, and it is hardly possible to reconcile them.

vested in his next heirs of the name of Turner, in the persons of the Rev. David Turner, of Fordwich, and rector of Elmstone, and of Mr. David Turner, gent. of Margate, the former of whom left two sisters his co-heirs, to whom he devised his moiety of this estate, viz. Sarah Smith, widow, and Mary Turner, and the survivor of them for their lives; Mrs. Smith, as survivor, is now in possession of this moiety, on whose decease the fee of this estate will pass by the will of Mr. Turner above-mentioned, to her son James Smith, and Ambrose Collard, jun. heir of her late daughter Sarah, wife of Ambrose Collard, sen.

The latter Mr. David Turner, of Margate, devised his moiety by will to his only daughter and heir Anne, late the wife of James Brown, afterwards remarried to Mr. Jacob Sawkins, gent. who is now in her right entitled to it.

The house was long made use of as a farm-house. It is a large building, after the fashion of former times, with a spacious hall and butteries over against the entrance into it.

In the windows of this mansion is painted this shield of arms of four coats, viz. first, *Sable, a chevron, between three mullets pierced, argent, a crescent on the chevron for difference*; second, *Argent, two lions passant, gules*; third, *Azure, a saltier engrailed, argent*; fourth, *Or, a fess between three escallops, gules*; another, *Azure, three lions rampant, two and one, or*; another, *Azure, a fess, between three esquires helmets, or, impaling Or, a saltier engrailed, between four martlets, sable*; and another, *Or, a cross, gules, impaling Sable, a bend and canton, or.*

But within these few years past it has been converted into a storehouse, granary, &c. for the adjoining farm-house.<sup>p</sup>

<sup>x</sup> See a Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c.



## CHARITIES.

ETHELRED BARROWE, by will in 1513, ordered her executor William Curlyng to maintain *a yearly give-all*, while the world endured, viz. every year a quarter of malt and six bushels of wheat and victual according thereto; to maintain this, a purchase was made of fifteen acres and an half, lying at Northdown in this parish, which is invested in trustees, and called by the name of St. James's land. This is one instance of the donations made to churches, for the more solemn celebration of the wake or feast of the church's dedication, or at least of some chancel in it; thus in this parish there used to be kept what the inhabitants called a fair, on St. John Baptist's day, the saint to which the church was dedicated; but I suppose there being no such fair on St. James's day, to whom the north chancel of this church is dedicated, or no provision made for the celebration of it, the testatrix Ethelred Barrowe, ordered her executor to provide for an annual feast for ever on that day, which is still observed in this parish, at Northdowne, and by the country people called Northdowne fair; only instead of a give-all, or a common feast for all goers and comers, the corn and meat are by the feoffees distributed to poor house-keepers. She likewise ordered by her will, that what money was left of hers, after her legacies were paid, should be bestowed on repairing the chancel of St. James, in the church of St. John.<sup>p</sup>

And here I shall observe, that as it was then usual in populous towns, to celebrate the anniversaries of their churches dedication with an accustomed fair, so even in the most private parishes these yearly solemnities were observed with feasting, and a great concourse of people; some poor remains of which are still continued in many of the parishes in this island under the name of fairs, which Sir Henry Spelman supposes was first occasioned by the resorting of people to such a particular place for solemnizing some festival, and especially the feast of the church's dedication, or the wake; and that therefore the word fair is derived from the Latin word *feriæ*, or holyday. Thus in the next parish of St. Peter are still kept two fairs, one on St. Peter's day, the saint to which the church is dedicated; the other on Lady-day, to whom the north chancel is dedicated by the name of our Lady of Pity.

THOMAS TODDY, by will in 1566, gave 30*l.* to purchase so much land as could be bought for that money, which land was to be let out for rent to the most value; and yearly, for ever-

<sup>p</sup> All these wills relating to this and the following charities, or extracts of them so far as relates to the charitable devises, are printed in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. No. xxxvii et seq.

more, to be distributed, and given to the most poor and needy of this parish. Accordingly with this money were purchased 13 acres of land, lying in this parish at Crowe-hill, which is invested in trustees.

JOHN ALLEN, of Drapers, in this parish, by will in 1594, gave for ever, to be distributed to the poorest people of this parish, on Shrove Tuesday. two hundred of Winchester billets. and two bushels of wheat, to be baked into bread at the place aforesaid.

——— JOHNSON gave out of his farm at Garlinge, (since given to Bethlem hospital, in London) 6s. 8d. paid yearly to the churchwardens, of which 6s. to be distributed by them in time of Lent, to the poorest of the parish, and 8d. to be divided betwixt themselves.

HENRY SANDFORD, by will in 1626, gave to the poor of this parish every Sunday or sabbath-day throughout the year, six-penny worth of good bread, to be distributed by the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers.

FRANCIS BULLER, esq. of Kingston upon Thames, gave to this parish several tenements and half an acre of land, lying at Church-hill, the rents of which to be laid out by the feoffees, in binding poor boys apprentices to some sea-faring employment.

MICHAEL YOAKLEY, born in this parish, by will in 1707, endowed an *hospital*, or *alms-house*, the building of which was erected in the year 1709, at a place called Drapers, about three-quarters of a mile from Margate, whence it is called *Draper's hospital*; consisting of ten dwellings, one of which is appropriated for an overseer, and the others for such poor men and women as are natives or inhabitants of the four parishes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Achol; who were to have warm gowns or coats of shepherd's grey for outward garments, firing, and a weekly allowance at the discretion of the trustees; which injunction is altered by the trustees, and each have now only an allowance of coals, a yearly stipend, and each a slip of ground for a garden. This institution being intended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement of idleness, the founder has in his will specified the qualifications of such as should be admitted, industrious, and of a meek, humble and quiet spirit. The stipend given by the founder being found not so fully adequate to his charitable intentions as formerly, owing to the increase in the price of provisions at this place, the late George Keate, esq. whose benevolence is too well remembered to stand in need of any encomium here, who usually visited this place every summer for several years, promoted a subscription among the company, by which a considerable addition was made to the comforts and conveniency of these poor people.

In the middle of the building is a *meeting-house* for the people called Quakers, of which persuasion the *paupers* were to be, though that is not now particularly required, so that they otherwise answer the donor's description.

Over the middle doors in each front is placed a square white marble, wherein, according to the directions of the founder, is cut the following inscription, to which he refers in his will, as containing the conditions and qualifications of the poor persons to be admitted into this alms-house.

*In much weakness, the God of Might did bless,  
With increase of store,  
Not to maintain pride nor idleness,  
But to relieve the poor,  
Such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord.*

Of { *Meek  
Humble and  
Quiet spirit* } *according to his word.*

M. Y.

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

At a place called Frog-hill, are two small cottages belonging to the parish, built on the waste of the manor of Dene, which was purchased of Alexander Norwood, esq. lord of it in the year 1641, by Christopher Frenchbourn; who growing necessitous, in 1662, for a yearly pension paid to himself and his wife during their lives, sold this land, containing four perches and an half, to the churchwardens, &c. of this parish.

The donation of nine loaves and eighteen herrings to six poor persons yearly, on Midlent Sunday; and of two yards of blanket to three poor persons, all of this parish, yearly, from Sal-manstone Grange, has been already fully mentioned before, and is still continued.

MRS. SARAH PETIT, relict of Capt. John Petit, of Dandelion, in 1720, gave 146l. towards the providing some additional ornaments for this parish church, which she laid out in the addition of two silver flaggons for the Communion, double gilt; double gilding the other plate; a crimson velvet cloth for the Communion, trimmed with gold orras; wainscot rails round it with new cushions; the floor matting, and a branch for the middle isle. And by her new will in 1729, she gave 71l. for the ceiling of the north and south isles, and so much of the three chancels as were not ceiled at that time.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The



The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptist, stands about half a mile from the lower part of Margate southward, on the knoll of the hill; it is a large building of flints, covered with rough-cast; the quoins, windows and door cases of ashlar stone. It consists of three isles and three chancels, having a low square tower, with a small pointed turret on it at the west end of the north isle, in which is a clock and six bells.

The north chancel is dedicated to St. James. The whole building of the church is low and of a considerable length, and seems to have been raised at several times. The roofs of the north and south isles and chancels are covered with lead; on that side which is outermost on the north side of the high or middle chancel, is a square building of hewn stone with battlements, and a flat roof covered with lead, and the windows guarded with a double set of iron bars. This most probably was intended and used formerly for the church treasury, or safe repository of the plate and valuable relicts belonging to it. At the beginning of the last century, being then of no kind of use, it was employed as a store-house for gunpowder, shot, &c. for the use of the fort, and was repaired by the deputies; but in 1701 it was fitted up and has since been made use of as a vestry. The tower was somewhat too small for the former ring of bells which were in it, consisting of six very tuneable ones; they were by much the largest of any hereabouts, the other parishes having before lessened theirs by casting their old bells anew. A partition divided the west end of the south isle from the body of the church, which was made use of for a school-house. At the end of the south isle is the font, of stone, octagonal, on the several sides are the arms of the Cinque Ports and England quartered with France. In the middle isle was a tombstone, without any inscription, having a cross on it, and the Greek X. (for *χριστός*) intermixed, which signifies its being for one of the priestly order; perhaps this might be the monument of St. Imarus, who was a monk

monk of Reculver, and is said by Leland, col. vol. iv. to have been buried in this church. Among other memorials in this church are the following: In the middle chancel a stone, with brass effigies, for Tho. Smyth, vicar, obt. 1433. On a brass plate, the effigies of a priest, and inscription for Thomas Cardiffe, vicar for fifty-five years, obt. 1515, which is engraved in Lewis's History of Thanet. A memorial on brass for Nicholas Chewney, S. T. P. twenty years pastor of this church, obt. 1685. Several brass plates and inscriptions for the Norwoods, one in the middle chancel, covered now by the matting and seats, for Thomas Cleve, gent. obt. 1604. A memorial for John Coppin, esq. son of William, born 1607, commander of several of the king's ships, who in two actions with the Dutch received several wounds, one of which proved mortal, and he died two days afterwards, 1666; arms, *Party per pale, three boars heads, couped*. In the south chancel, a plain mural monument for Henry Crisp, second son of John Crisp, of Cleave, the eldest son of John Crisp, esq. of Quekes, and elder brother of Sir Henry Crisp; arms at the top, *Or, on a chevron, sable, five horse shoes, or, quartering Denne, argent, two leopards heads, or, on two flasques, sable*. On a shield below in a lozenge, *sable, on a bend ingrailed, gules, a crescent, argent, for difference*. On a mural monument are the effigies, kneeling, of Paul Cleybrooke, esq. of Nash-court, in this parish, and Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Knatchbull, esq. of Mersham, and an inscription to their memories.<sup>a</sup> He died 1622; arms, *Argent, a cross patee, gules*; impaling Knatchbull. In the south chancel is a stone, on which are in brass remaining the arms of Cleybrooke, with the crest, *a demi ostrich, argent*. On the north side of the chancel hangs Paul Cleybrooke's helmet, with the crest, &c. On an altar tomb underneath, a memorial for William Cleybrooke, esq. of Nash-court, ob. 1638.

<sup>a</sup> See a Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c.

An inscription and effigies on a brass plate for Nicholas Canteys, obt. 1431. A memorial for George Somner, gent. of Canterbury, who being commander of a detachment of horse was slain in the conflict at Wye, obt. 1648; arms, *Ermine, two chevrons, voided, impaling ermine, a cross*; underneath are two lines cut out with a chisel, by order, as it is said, of the rulers then in power. In the north chancel, an inscription on a brass plate, and the effigies in armour of John Daundelyon, gent. obt. 1445, the arms torn off. Several monuments and gravestones for the family of Petit, of Dandelyon, in this parish; arms, *Petit, argent, on a chevron, gules, between three lions heads, erased, sable, crowned, or, three bezants, quartered with Dandelyon, sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent*. In the middle isle on brass plates, inscriptions, among others, for Richard Notfield, obt. 1416; for Luke Spraklyn, gent. and Mary his wife, he died in 1591. In this church likewise are the following monuments and gravestones: a handsome mural monument for William Payne, esq. of this parish, descended from the Paynes, of Shottenden; he died 1717; arms, six coats, the first of which is for Payne, *Per saltier, argent and sable, a lion rampant, counterchanged*. Near it a neat mural monument for Robert Brooke, merchant, and Sarah his wife, daughter of Gilbert Knowler, esq. of Herne; he died 1767; she died 1731; arms, *Gules, on a chevron, argent, a lion rampant, sable*. Within the altar rails is a vault for the family of Brooke. A memorial for the Rev. John Jacob, vicar of this parish, obt. 1763. Memorials for Anne, wife of Dudley Diggs, obt. 1720; for John Forbes, M. D. ob. 1780; for William Fox Parry, esq. son of William Parry, esq. vice-admiral of the red, obt. 1776. A memorial shewing that under the right hand pews lies Dame Elizabeth Rich, relict of the late Sir Robert Rich, bart. ob. 1788, wife of James Walker, M. C. of this place.—



Memorials for John Leapidge, esq. of East Ham, in Essex, obt. 1789; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, sable, three cinquefoils of the first, between three holly leaves, proper*; for George Meard, esq. obt. 1761. It is remarkable, that though this gravestone is but four feet by two, there is 100l. by his will, vested in the 3 per cents. to keep it in repair. Memorials for the Hon. Gertrude Agar, obt. 1780. Memorials for several of the Turners, of Nash-court, in this parish. A memorial for Edward Diggs, obt. 1726, and Susanna his wife, obt. 1689. Memorials for Dudley Diggs, gent. obt. 1716, and Mary his wife, obt. 1689. Another for John Glover, gent. who died at London in 1685.— One for Humphry Pudner, gent. obt. 1671, and Mary his wife, obt. 1691, and for Peter Tomlin, obt. 1700; arms, *On a fess, three right hands couped at the wrist, between three battle axes, impaling three battle axes.*

In the church-yard, among many other tombs and memorials, is a plain brick tomb for Tho. Stevens, esq. he died in 1790, being the only son of Philip Stephens, esq. secretary of the admiralty, who was killed in a duel near this place, by one Anderson, an attorney, of London, at the second discharge of the pistols. On a handsome monument encompassed with iron rails, are inscriptions for the Tomlins and Lesters, and for the Brookes, all related by intermarriages; on a large tomb, arms, *Lozengy, on a chief, a lion passant, guardant*, and memorials for the Bakers and Cowells; on a tomb fenced in with iron rails, these arms, *Parted per pale and fess, in the first quarter, a lion rampant*; and a memorial for the Bings and Sollys. Another tomb and memorial for Alexander Alexander, LL. D. (master of the academy at Hampsted, and a person of considerable literary abilities) obt. 1788. Another such tomb and memorial for the Trowards. An elegant tomb and memorial for Stephen Sackett, obt. 1786, and for several of the Cobbs. A memorial for Mrs. Jane Wallis,

Wallis, obt. 1745, daughter of Dudley Diggs, gent. and Anne his wife, and wife of Henry Wallis, surgeon, who died 1734. A memorial on the south side of the church, for Edward Diggs, mariner, obt. 1791. On a tomb-stone, at the north side of the church, are several memorials for the Gurneys, of Shottenden; arms, *Paly of six, parted per fess, counterchanged, impaling a saltier, engrailed*. On a plain gravestone, a memorial for John Perronet, of Shoreham, in Kent, obt. 1767; and for the Colemans. Before the reformation, besides the high altar at the east end of the middle chancel, there were altars in this church dedicated to St. George, St. John and St. Anne, and very probably others for other particular saints; on or over them, in niches, stood the images of the several saints, before which were burnt wax tapers, to the maintenance of which, people used to contribute when alive and leave legacies at their deaths. Adjoining to the church-yard on the south side, stood antiently two houses, called the wax-houses, in which were made the wax lights used in the church at processions, &c. These were burnt down in 1641; since which a lease of the ground has been demised by the churchwardens to build upon.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minster in this island, and very probably was first begun to be built as early as the year 1050, and was made parochial sometime after the year 1200, when the church of Minster, with its appendages, was appropriated, in the year 1128, to the monastery of St. Augustine, and was at the same time assigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the sacristy of that monastery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent should present to the archbishop, in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altars of them, to the amount of the value of ten marks; besides which, they were to retain the manſes and glebes belonging

belonging to them ; but that the vicar of the mother church of Minster should take and receive, in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions arising from marriages and churching forbidden at these chapels, the inhabitants of which, preceded by their priests, were accustomed to go, with much ceremony, in procession to Minster, in token of their subjection to their parochial mother church.<sup>a</sup>

In 1375, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, granted a commission, in a cause of augmentation of this vicarage. After this, the appropriation of the church of Minster, with its appendant chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the king's hands.

After the dissolution of the monastery, and the change brought by the reformation, this *parochial chapel* of St. John Baptist became *entirely separated* from the mother church of Minster, the vicar of this parish having no further subjection to it in any shape whatever ; but by this same change he was likewise deprived of several of those emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage ; for all the great and small tithes of this parish were, as has been mentioned before, appropriated to Salmestone Grange, in this parish, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent ; so that the endowment of this vicarage, at that time, consisted of a payment of two bushels of wheat, to be paid yearly at Midsummer, and a pension of eight pounds to be yearly paid out of that grange ; besides which, he had a vicarage-house, with a dove-house and garden, containing

<sup>a</sup> Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a full account of the presentation to these chapels and the rights and dues of them, under Minster before.



an acre and three roods; and eight parcels of glebe, containing together about fourteen acres.

The advowson of this vicarage, as well as the great and small tithes of this parish, as part of Salmestone grange, being thus vested in the crown, application was made to king Edward VI. for some augmentation to it, which seems to have been granted, though the king died before his intentions towards the doing of it were completed; however, this was very soon afterwards done by his successor queen Mary, who by her letters patent, in her first year, granted to Thomas Hewett, clerk, vicar of this parish, in augmentation of his maintenance, all manner of tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, geese, flax, wax and honey, and other small tithes whatsoever, yearly, arising, growing, and being in and throughout the whole borough of Margate within this parish; and all oblations arising on the four principal days and feasts yearly within this parish; and all tithes, personal and paschal, from all the parishioners within it, yearly increasing and arising, to take and enjoy all the aforesaid tithes and oblations, and premises to him and his successors for ever; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, in lieu of all services and demands, without any account whatsoever from thenceforward.<sup>r</sup> This vicarage is valued in the king's books at eight pounds. In 1588 here were communicants five hundred, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at eighty-five pounds.

In 1709 this vicarage was returned to be of the clear yearly value of 49l. 12s. 6d. It is now a discharged living, of the same clear yearly value as above-mentioned. The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown on the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, continued there till Edward VI. in

<sup>r</sup> See this instrument printed in Lewis's History of Thanet, col. No. xxxv.

his first year, granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. John Baptist, among other premises, to the archbishop; since which this advowson has continued a part of the possessions of that see, the archbishop being the present patron of it.

In 1640 and in 1709, the vicarage-house was enlarged by the addition of some new rooms. In the parlour window was painted a shield of arms, being Manwood, impaling Coppinger.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### VICARS.

<i>The Crown, sede vac. ....</i>	<i>Thomas Stevens, S. T. B. adm. Sept. 18, 1660, obt. Dec. 1662.<sup>s</sup></i>
<i>The Archbishop. ....</i>	<i>John Overyng, admitted Sept. 4, 1662, obt. 1665.</i> <i>Nicholas Chewney, S. T. P. admitted April 24, 1665, obt. 1685.<sup>t</sup></i> <i>Gilbert Innys, A. M. admitted December 9, 1685, resigned 1692.<sup>u</sup></i> <i>George Stevens, A. M. admitted September 3, 1692, resigned 1697.<sup>w</sup></i> <i>John Johnson, A. M. 1697, resigned 1703.<sup>x</sup></i>

<sup>s</sup> He had been vicar of the neighbouring church of St. Peter, and was buried in this church on January 2, 1661.

<sup>t</sup> He had been vicar of St. Nicholas at Wade, from whence he was ejected or forced to remove some time after 1654. He was a learned man, and wrote several books. He lies buried in this church.

<sup>u</sup> He was vicar of Chifflet, and was encouraged to take this vicarage by the principal inhabitants of this parish, who obliged themselves to pay

him yearly an augmentation of 40l. In 1692 he resigned this vicarage for the curacy of Maidstone.

<sup>w</sup> His successor has given him this character in the parish register. *Optimus et doctissimus Scotus*. In 1697 he resigned this vicarage for that of Shrivingham, in Buckinghamshire. After his resignation, this vicarage was for some years held by sequestration, and served by curates.

<sup>x</sup> Afterwards vicar of Aplemore and of Cranbrooke. See Cranbrooke. His life is in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 3.

## PATRONS, &amp;c.

*The Archbishop*. .....

## VICARS.

*John Warren*, A. M. 1703, resigned 1705<sup>y</sup>*John Lewis*, A. M. 1705, obt. Jan. 16, 1747.<sup>z</sup>*Jacob Omer*, Feb. 1747, obt. 1749*John Jacob*, A. M. 1755, obt. Dec. 21, 1763.<sup>a</sup>*William Harrison*, A. B. June 16, 1764, the present vicar.

<sup>y</sup> Likewise rector of Trottesclive, in the diocese of Rochester, and was afterwards a prebendary of Exeter.

<sup>z</sup> Likewise vicar of Minster and rector of Acrise, and master of East-bridge hospital. He was author of the

*History of the Island of Thanet*, and of several other books. See his life in *Biog. Brit.* vol. v. p. 2927.

<sup>a</sup> And vicar of Tilmantone. He lies buried in this church; he died æt. 68.

## S T. P E T E R ' S

LIES the next parish south-eastward from St. John's, being so called from the dedication of the church of it to St. Peter. This parish is within *the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports*, and is *an ancient member of the town and port of Dover*, and though united to it ever since king Edward I.'s reign, yet so late as in that of king Henry VI. it became a dispute, whether this parish was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that king, by his letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place, in like manner as St. John's above-mentioned, it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The mayor of Dover here too appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy, who is chosen either yearly, or once in two or three years, at the mayor's pleasure; and to the charges of the sessions formerly held at Margate, this parish and Birchington used to contribute their proportion.



THE PARISH OF ST. PETER is as pleasant and healthy a situation as any in this island, the lands open and uninclosed, the soil a dry chalk, with frequent hill and dale interspersed throughout it. At Sowell hill, in the northern part of the parish, the land is reckoned to be the highest in the island. The village stands on a pleasing eminence, surrounded with trees, which is rather uncommon in these parts, having the church on the north-west side of it; at a little distance southward from which, is a small neat chapel, built by the sect of Methodists. Several genteel families reside in this village, situated about the middle of the parish, which is about two miles and a half across each way, and is bounded by the high chalk cliffs on the sea shore towards the north and east. It seems formerly to have been more populous than it is at present, for there were in the year 1563, as appeared by archbishop Parker's return to the orders of the privy council, one hundred and eighty-six households within this parish. Besides the village above mentioned, there are several other small hamlets and houses interspersed throughout it, viz. towards the south, Upton, Brompton, which is now the joint property of Henry Jessard, esq. and Mr. John Grey; Dumpton, great part of which extends into St. Laurence, it belongs to the earl of Hardwick; and Norwood. On the north-west side of the parish is Sacket's-hill, so called from its being the estate of an antient yeomanry family of this name, several of whom lie buried in this church, one of whom, John Sackett, as appears by his will, resided here and died possessed of his estate in this parish in 1444; on it there has been lately built a handsome house by Mr. King, for his summer residence, whose children are now possessed of it. In the northern part of the parish is the hamlet of Reading-street, southward of which is a small forstall, and then Sowell-street. In the eastern part of the parish, close to the cliffs, is Hackendon downe, or banks, where several antiquities have been dug up, as  
will

will be further mentioned hereafter ; and the hamlet of Stone, formerly the residence of the Pawlyns, and then of the Huggets, where a few years ago Sir Charles Raymond, bart. built a small pleasant seat for his summer residence ; Sir Harry Harper, bart. is the present owner of it. Not far from hence there formerly stood a beacon, which used to be fired to alarm the country in case of an invasion ; a few years since some remains of the timber of it was dug up on the top of the Beacon-hill, about fifty-five rods nearer to Stone than the present light-house.

About a mile and an half north-eastward from the church, at the extremity of the chalk cliff, is a point of land called the NORTH FORELAND, (supposed by most to be the *Cantium* of Ptolemy) so called to distinguish it from the other Foreland, betwixt Deal and Dover, usually called the *South Foreland* ; it is a promontory, or cape of land, that reaches further into the sea, and is somewhat higher than most of the land hereabouts. On the top of it was formerly a house, built of timber, lath, and plaister work, with a large glass lanthorn on the top of it, in which a light was kept to direct ships in the night in their course, that they might keep clear of the Goodwin Sands, which lie off this point, and on which ships are apt to strike before they are aware, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this land, which extends so far into the sea. This house being by some accident burnt down in 1683, there was for some time a sort of beacon made use of, on which a light was hoisted ; but about the latter end of the last century there was built here a strong house of flint, an octagon, on the top of which was an iron grate, quite open to the air, in which was made a blazing fire of coals. But about the year 1732, the top of this light-house was covered with a sort of lanthorn, with large sash lights, and the fire was kept burning by the help of bellows, which the light-men kept blowing all night. This invention was

to save coals, but the sailors complained of it, as being very much to the prejudice of the navigation, many vessels being lost on the Goodwin Sands for want of seeing it, and indeed it was so little seen at sea, that some of the sailors asserted, they had in hazy weather seen the Foreland before they saw the light ; whereas, before the lanthorn was placed here, when the fire was kept in the open air, as the wind kept the coals constantly alight, the blaze of it was seen in the air far above the light-house ; complaint being made of this, the governors of Greenwich hospital ordered Sir John Thomson to view it, who ordered the lanthorn to be taken away, and the light-house to be made nearly the same as it was before, the light to continue burning all night and till day-light ; since which, a few years ago, it was again repaired, and two stories of brick were raised on the former building. The height of it at present, including the small room in which the lights are kept, is somewhat more than one hundred feet ; this room, which may be perhaps best described as a dome raised on a decagon, is about ten feet in diameter, and twelve feet high ; it is coated with copper, as is the gallery round it, to prevent fires. From the gallery there is a very extensive view, of which a conception may be formed from these lights being visible in clear weather at the Nore, which is ten leagues distant ; in each of the sides of the decagon, towards the sea, is a patent lamp, kept burning all night, with a reflector and magnifier, the latter being very large. The whole building is white-washed, except the light room on the top ; and all the rooms in it are used by the man and his family, who take care of it.<sup>b</sup> To the repair and mainte-

<sup>b</sup> A print of this light-house, as in 1736, is inserted in Lewis's Thanet, p. 166 ; and as it is at present in Gent. Mag. for 1793, p. 1167. In the 3d year of queen Anne a licence and authority was granted to Rob. Osbaldston, of holding, erecting, changing and renewing the light houses and lights upon the North and South Forelands, for 17 years, at the rent of 20l. Orig. 3 Anne, rot. 29.



nance of this light-house, every ship belonging to Great Britain, which sails by this Foreland, is obliged to pay two-pence for each ton; and every foreigner four-pence. It is under the direction of the governors of Greenwich hospital, in whom it is vested. There is a signal house between the North Foreland and Stonehouse, erected in 1795, the establishment of it is a lieutenant and midshipman of the navy, and two men.

Here were two fairs formerly kept every year, one on June 29, being St. Peter's day; and the other on March 25, being Lady-day; but they have for several years past been changed to the 10th of July, and the 5th of April.

The *manor of Minster* claims *paramount* over the greatest part of this parish; the landholders holding of it, by a certain rent called Pennygavel. *Subordinate* to this manor is that of

DANE-COURT, situated in a valley, at a small distance westward from the church of St. Peter. It was once accounted a manor, and was a gentleman's seat in very early times, giving both seat and surname to a family of this name, who bore for their coat armour, *Gules, four fleurs de lis, or.* But the *custom of gavel-kind* having divided this estate between two branches, one of them leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, married to John Exeter about the end of king Henry IV.'s reign, she in her own right, being then a widow, held this manor at her death, in the 4th year of king Henry VI.'s reign, as appears by the escheat rolls of that year; after which the fee of it became vested in Nicholas Underdowne, who died possessed of it in 1484, anno 2 Richard II. as appears by his will proved that year, leaving by Dionise his wife, two sons, Nicholas and Richard; to the former of whom he devised this manor, which at length one of his descendants in king Henry VIII.'s reign, passed away by sale to Richard Norwood, who afterwards resided here, as did his descendants, who bore for their arms, *Ermine,*

*a cross engrailed, gules, in the first quarter, a wolf's head, erased of the second,*<sup>c</sup> down to Richard Norwood, gent. of Dane-court, who possessed it about the beginning of king Charles II.'s reign, and he devised it to his second son Paul Norwood, who about the year 1666 alienated it to Richard Smith; but he dying unmarried, it came by descent to his nephew Robert, (only son of his only brother Robert) Smith, who passed it away by sale in 1686, to John Baker; and he afterwards alienated it to Robert Hammond, who sold it to his brother Thomas Hammond, of Deal, and he left several sons, the survivors of whom seem afterwards to have become his heirs in *gavelkind*, and they joined in the conveyance of it to Peter Bridger, who left two daughters his coheirs, upon a partition of whose inheritance, this estate of Dane-court was allotted to Sarah the eldest daughter, to be holden in fealty in lieu of her undivided moiety of her father's whole estate, and she marrying Gabriel Neve, attorney-at-law, he enjoyed it in her right, and afterwards sold it to Mr. Richard Sacket, of East Northdowne, who by his will devised it to his grand daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert Tomlin, who is the present possessor of it.

CALEYS GRANGE, commonly called *Callis court*, is an estate in this parish, which was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was by them appropriated to the use of their sacristy. This estate, which consisted of fifty-nine acres, and two thirds of the great tithes of this parish, continued in the possession of the monastery, till the final dissolution of it, in the 30th year of Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king in his 33d year settled this estate by his donation charter, among other premises, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Christ-

<sup>c</sup> There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of the co. Kent, anno 1619.

church, in Canterbury, where the inheritance of it remains at this time. On the dean and chapter's becoming possessed of this estate, they demised it on a beneficial lease for three lives, which demise they afterwards changed into a term for twenty-one years. The mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury are the present lessees of this estate, in trust, for certain charitable uses bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, the former lessee of it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow of the Rev. Geo. Lovejoy, master of the king's school, in Canterbury, by her will proved in 1694, gave the term of years, of which she was possessed by lease from the dean and chapter of Canterbury of certain tithes at Callis grange, in St. Peter's parish, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, in trust, after several special restrictions therein mentioned, to repair the chancel of the church of St. Peter, and her husband's and her monument in it; to pay the clerk twenty shillings yearly; to pay the vicar of this parish forty pounds per annum, clear of all deductions; to pay a schoolmaster twenty pounds clear yearly sum, to teach twenty poor children of this parish to read, write, and cast accounts; and if such be wanting, the number to be made up from the parish of St. John; to pay certain yearly sums to the several hospitals of Jesus, Kings-bridge, Cogan, Harbledowne, and Manwood, in and near Canterbury. The overplus of the clear remaining profits to be disposed of by them in pious and charitable uses, as is therein mentioned, according as they in their discretion should think fit.<sup>d</sup> On a return made in 1649, this estate was valued at 203l. 6s. 8d. In the year 1777, the rack rent of this estate was 450l. In 1790, it was 630l. per annum. It consists of a glebe of thirty-nine acres of land, with the tithes of 1670 acres, in this parish. Mr. John Gibbon is the present lessee of it.

<sup>d</sup> See Lewis's Hist. Thanet, p. 97, No. xlviii.



BESIDES *the hamlets before-mentioned*, there are two larger villes in this parish, viz. *King's-gate* and *Broad-stairs*, or *Bradstow*; the former of which,

KING'S-GATE, is situated in a little valley, close to the northern shore of the sea, leading to which there is a breach in the cliff made for the conveniency of the fishery in king Charles II.'s reign, and formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's-gate, from a tradition that it was finished upon the festival of that saint. It is now denominated King's-gate, which name, the inhabitants say, was given to it on account of that king's landing here with the duke of York, on June 30, 1683, in his way by water from London to Dover; on which change of name, the following Latin distich was made on the occasion, by the proprietor of the land, and is now affixed in brass letters on the gate:

*Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi,  
Nunc, Regis Jussu Regia Porta vocor.  
Hic exscenderunt Car. II. R.  
Et Jac. dux Ebor. 30 Junii 1683.*

Antiently the land here reached much farther into the sea than it does at present, a great deal of it having been lost within the memory of man, and the sea still continues to encroach on it. This pleasant little ville formerly consisted mostly of fishermen's houses, who got their living here by that craft, going off to ships in distress, or carrying them fresh provisions, beer, &c. when they passed this way in their return from a voyage, which they called by the name of *foying*; but it has been long since deserted of these people. It continued a place of but poor account, till the late Henry, lord Holland, was induced, from the precarious state of his health, to try the air of this place, for which purpose he built a delightful seat here, under the direction and model made by Sir Thomas Wynne, bart. (since created lord Newborough) to represent Tully's Formian villa, on the coast of Baiæ. On the front of the house, towards the sea, is a noble portico of the Doric order; the

the wings are faced with squared flints of curious workmanship. The back front consists of several buildings, exactly answering to each other, upon the opposite sides of the garden, the whole being connected with much desirable convenience. In the house were a great number of antique marble columns, statues, busts, and vases, purchased in Italy at a very considerable expence, all which have been lately removed. In the garden, at the upper end of the long walk, is a beautiful column of black Kilkenny marble, erected to the memory of the late countess of Hillsborough, and called Countess Pillar, with an inscription to the amiability of that excellent lady, who died in 1767 at Naples. The house itself has a pleasing singularity in it;<sup>e</sup> but the objects round it create a disgust in the childish taste displayed in a number of fantastic gothic ruins, built thick together over the adjoining grounds. The most considerable of these buildings are the Bead-house, having the appearance of a Roman chapel, with gothic windows and a cross at the summit, now used as an inn and house of entertainment. The temple of Neptune, *Arx Ruochim*, a small castle on king Henry VIII.'s plan of Deal, Sandown, &c. castles. Harley tower, built in compliment to Thomas Harley, esq. lord-mayor in 1768. Whitfield tower, in compliment to Robert Whitfield, esq. formerly owner of this estate. The convent, representing an antient monastery, containing the remains of a chapel and five cells, which afford a comfortable asylum for five poor families; there is a cloyster before it, and at the east end is a grand gateway and porter's lodge, containing some good apartments. Nearer the sea cliff is a singular building of the rude gothic kind, erected on the larger of the two *tumuli*, called *Hacken-don banks*, which are conjectured to particularize the

<sup>e</sup> An account of the decorations within side of this house, and of the several antique marble columns, statues, busts, vases, &c. is given, and was first printed about the year 1777, in a pocket volume called the Kentish Traveller's Companion.

spot where, in a sharp contest between the Danes and Saxons, many on both sides were slain, and were buried here, of which a more ample account will be given hereafter. Countess's fort, quite in ruins, designed for an ice-house, but never finished; and lastly, the castle, by far the largest of all the outworks, made on the plan of those erected by king Edward I. It was intended originally for stables, coach houses, &c. and served for that purpose till very lately, when the north-west side was converted into a dwelling for the proprietor of it. Most of these are hastening fast to ruin, to which the materials with which they are built, being mostly chalk cut into squares, with some few flints, greatly contribute; and the small garden behind the house, in which the beautiful column above-mentioned is erected, was till lately overspread with filth and rubbish. Lord Holland purchased this estate of Robert Whitefield, esq. and at his death in 1774, it passed by his will to his second son, the hon. Charles-James Fox,<sup>c</sup> and he conveyed his interest in it to John Powell, esq. who dying without issue, his sister, then the wife of William Roberts, esq. became his heir and entitled to this estate, and he is the present possessor of it. This seat is at present occupied as a common lodging-house.

ABOUT TWO MILES from King's-gate southward, adjoining to the sea, lies THE VILLE OF BROADSTAIRS, usually called by the inhabitants *Bradstow*, and so named from the Saxon words *Bradsteow*, i. e. a broad place. This ville is of late become so considerable as to form a small town; many new buildings have been erected within these few years here, for the residence and other accommodation of families in the summer season, who wish to have the benefit of sea-bathing, and yet be retired from the inconveniency arising from so public a place as Margate, one of the houses in it is now the residence for the summer season of Sir John Henniker,

<sup>c</sup> See Quekes, in Birchington, before.



bart. At the upper end of the village, next St. Peter's, is a small meeting-house, belonging to the General Baptists. In the way leading to the pier, are the ruins of a stone arch, or portal, walled on each side with flints, to which were formerly fixed strong gates and a portcullis, to prevent any incursions being made here by privateers, &c. to plunder the inhabitants. These gates were long since either taken away, or worn out by great length of time, and the stone work is fast running to decay, there being no care taken to repair it.<sup>f</sup> At a small distance above the gate, there was anciently a chapel, dedicated, as tradition goes, to the Virgin Mary, under the appellation of our Lady of Pity, though more usually our Lady of Bradstow; in this chapel was her image, which was held in such veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by this place, used to lower their top-sails to salute it. At a small distance north-eastward, is the little pier of Broadstairs, when, or by whom first made, is not known. It is built of timber, to make a harbour here, to lay up the fishing boats, which go from hence to the north sea, and other small craft.

For the support and maintenance of this pier, the inhabitants of this parish had decrees authorized by the lord wardens of the cinque ports, by which they were empowered to chuse every year two officers, called by the name of pier-wardens, to look after the repairs, and collect the droits and duties payable to it; the last of these decrees was in 1616, in the title of which it is said, that the rates here mentioned had been time out of mind.

It appears by an indenture, dated in 1564 and 1586, that this pier and the way leading to it, was the fee estate of the family of Culmer, of this place; and that leave and privilege of using the way was granted and

<sup>f</sup> A print of this gate is in Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, p. 164.

confirmed by them to the inhabitants and parishioners, on condition of their paying half a man's share of every boat appertaining to the parish, of all such profits, &c. which should happen to them by wrecks of the sea, or by any other casualty, or means, saved or taken up there, or near adjoining, by any of them. And in consideration of ten pounds, they had granted to them the pier of Bradstow, with all their right in it, to hold for ever for the good of the whole commonwealth with them, on their paying to the wardens of the pier for the maintenance of it, such dues as had been accustomed; that the inhabitants should have room on Culmer's land to frame timber, &c. for the repair of the pier. That a rule of government should be kept up for ever on the feast of Christmas, and St. John Evangelist in the afternoon, in the parish church of St. Peter, and there be chosen two wardens, one at least to be a fisherman, who should gather up the duties for the maintenance of the pier, and if any damage should happen, to repair it on notice given, within two years at farthest, on pain of voiding the agreement; and lastly, that the great gates entering in at the pier, made and placed there by the Culmers, should not be spoiled or hurt by the fishermen.

It appears by the return made to the order of the privy council, for an enquiry into the state of the several maritime places in this county, anno 1565, being the 8th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, that there were then at Broadstayer, under the government of the mayor and jurats of Dover, houses inhabited ninety-eight; boats and other vessels eight, three of two tons, two of eight tons, one of ten tons, and two of twelve tons; and persons appertaining to these boats, only occupied in the trade of fishing, forty.

There are at this time about ninety families now resident in the ville of Broadstairs, who are chiefly employed in the Iceland cod fishery, and who make a considerable trade from the oil drawn from the livers of the

the

the fish, which are brought home hither in casks for that purpose; their residence here is on account of this harbour, which has been besides, the common rendezvous of boats and vessels employed in the mackerel and herring fisheries, and it affords shelter to smaller ships in gales of wind, when in distress on the Goodwin Sands, or otherwise, when they cannot receive it from any other harbour on the coast; but about thirty years ago, the harbour having been greatly decayed by length of time and frequent storms, became so much damaged, in particular by one in 1763, and then again by that tremendous one which happened in January 1767, that it was almost entirely demolished and rendered useless, insomuch that the rates, together with the usual contributions of the inhabitants for the repair of it, were far from being sufficient for that purpose; the charge of rebuilding it, according to a moderate estimation, on a survey then taken for this purpose, amounted to upwards of 2000*l*. This obliged the inhabitants, though some years afterwards, to solicit the contribution of the public towards the rebuilding of the pier, and at length in the 32*d* year of the present reign, an act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding it, under the management of certain commissioners, with proper powers for the improvement and better maintenance of it, and removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances therein.

Near this place, in 1574, *a monstrous fish* shot himself on shore on a little sand, now called Fishness, where, for want of water it died the next day; before which his roaring was heard above a mile; his length, says Kilburne, was twenty-two yards; the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw; a man stood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickness from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upwards) was fourteen feet; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; three



men stood upright in his mouth ; some of his ribs were fourteen feet long ; his tongue was fifteen feet long ; his liver was two cart loads, and a man might creep into his nostril.<sup>s</sup> There were four whales, or monstrous large fish, towed ashore by the fishermen on this island a few years ago, one of which had been found floating on the sea dead, and was brought to Broadstairs, and measured about sixty feet long, and thirty-eight feet round the middle ; its forked tail was fifteen feet wide, its lower jaw nine feet long ; it had two rows of teeth, twenty-two in each row, about two inches long ; the upper jaw had no teeth, only holes for the lower ones to shut in. It had only one nostril. It had two gills, and the lower jaw shut in about three feet from the end of the nose. It is said this fish sold at Deal for twenty-two guineas.

MANY BRASS COINS of the Roman emperors have been found near Broadstairs, on a fall of the adjoining cliff, after much rain and frost at different times ; but they have been so much worn and defaced, as not to be distinguished what they were.

Near the cliffs, about midway between the lighthouse and Kingsgate, are two large barrows, or banks of earth, called by the country people *Hackendon*, or *Hackingdown banks*, already noticed before. The tradition is, that these banks are the graves of those English and Danes, which were killed in a fight here ; and that as one bank is greater than the other, the former is the place where the Danes were buried, who are said to have been defeated. It is not improbable that this battle referred to in history, was that fought A. D. 853, when the Danes having invaded this island with a considerable force, were attacked by earl Alcher with the Kentish men, and earl Huda with those of Surry, and

<sup>s</sup> Kilburne, p. 215. A bone of this fish is still preserved at Little Nash, in St. John's parish, but it is greatly impaired in size from being exposed so long to the air.

an obstinate battle was fought, in which the English at first got some advantage, yet were at last defeated; great numbers were killed, among which were the two English generals; and the battle being fought so near the sea, a great many on both sides were pushed into it and drowned.

One of these barrows was opened in 1743, in the presence of many hundred people; a little below the surface of the ground several graves were discovered, cut out of the solid chalk and covered with flat stones; they were not more than three feet long, in an oblong oval form, and the bodies seem to have been thrust into them almost double; a deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each side of it; two of the skulls were covered with wood-coals and ashes. The skeletons seem to have been of men, women, and children, and by the smallness of the latter, these were conjectured to have been unborn.

Three urns made of very coarse black earth, not half burnt, one of them holding near half a bushel, were found with them, which crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. The bones were rather of a large size, and for the most part perfectly sound. In 1765, the smaller barrow was opened, the appearances were similar to the former, but no urns were found. In memory of this battle, lord Holland erected a fantastic house, or monument, with an inscription, on the larger of the two banks.

#### CHARITIES.

RICHARD CULMER, by his will in 1444, gave to the poor. of this parish six acres of land, lying at Brodasteyr Lynch, in two pieces; the rent of which to be distributed yearly, among the most needy in the parish, on Good Friday. This land is now rented at 4l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

The following are the gifts of charitable persons unknown:—

ONE PIECE OF LAND, called the Parish Chalk Land, containing two acres, let at 10s. 8d. per annum.

ONE ACRE OF LAND, called the Wine Acre, let for 5s. 4d. per annum.

HALF AN ACRE, lying at Bradstow, let for 5s. per annum.

ELIZABETH LOVEJOY, relict of George Lovejoy, cl. head master of the king's school, at Canterbury, by her will in 1694, gave 20l. to a schoolmaster to teach twenty poor children of this parish; and if there were not so many here fit to be taught, their number to be made up and supplied out of the neighbouring parish of St. John.<sup>h</sup>

HANNAH TADDY, by her will in 1726, gave to the poor widows of this parish the yearly interest of 120l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands; and 3l. in money, to be distributed to the poor at the time of her death.<sup>i</sup>

THERE is paid to the use of the church, in money, 2d. out of land lying at Swillingdown-hill.

THE DONATION of nine loaves and eighteen herrings yearly, on Midlent Sunday, to six poor persons, and of two yards of blanket yearly, to three poor persons of this parish, from Salmanstone grange, in the parish of St. John, has been already fully taken notice of under that parish.

ROBERT LANSYNNBY, vicar of this parish, by his will in 1493, gave to the wardens of this church, or such other persons as the parishioners of the same should chuse, one tenement, with its appurtenances in this parish, at Chirchill, which he lately purchased of John Sackett, for maintaining and upholding the church.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, stands on a rising ground. It is a small structure which has something pleasing in the appearance of it. It is built, as the rest of the churches are hereabouts, of flints, covered with rough-cast, and the quoins, windows and doors cased with ashlar stone, only the porch has more workmanship used about it; above are stone battlements; the roof is covered with lead, and the portal or door-way has a mitred arch of wrought stone. It consists of a nave with a small isle on each side of it, a large middle chancel, and a smaller one on the north side of it, part of which is now made into a vestry.

<sup>h</sup> The will is printed in Lewis's History of Thanet, col. p. 93, No. xlvii.

<sup>i</sup> See an extract from the will, *ibid.* p. 97, No. xlviii.



The middle chancel, which is beautiful, is ceiled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice round it. The church is elegantly pewed with wainscot, and has a very handsome desk and pulpit. In the middle isle are two handsome brass chandeliers, which were purchased by subscription, and there is a neat gallery at the west end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the whole is kept in excellent order, and more than usual neatness. At the west end of the middle isle, under the gallery, is a handsome font, of white marble, the gift of John Dekewer, esq. as appears by the inscription, erected in 1746; below the inscription are the arms of Dekewer. At the west end of the north isle stands the tower, which is a sea mark. There were antiently five bells in it, which some years ago were cast into six, the great bell being made into two. The high or middle chancel was beautified about the year 1730, at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, lessee of Callis grange; who, out of the profits of that estate, ordered this chancel as well as hers and her husband's monuments in it, to be repaired as often as should be needful; and the sum of twenty shillings to be paid yearly to the clerk, on the day of the anniversary of her death, March 29, as an encouragement for him to take due care of the monuments.

At the west end of the south isle is a room taken off for the school house. In this church were antiently, besides the high altar in the middle chancel, three other altars dedicated to St. James the Apostle, St. Mary of Pity, and St. Margaret. Before these altars, on which were the images of these saints, were wax-lights constantly burning, for the maintenance of which there were several fraternities and legacies left. Several antient monuments and inscriptions are in the body and chancels of this church, the principal ones of which are *in the middle or high chancel*: Among others, a monument for James Shipton, vicar, obt. 1665; another,

for George Lovejoy, first school-master at Islington, then of the king's school at Canterbury, obt. 1685. He lies buried within the altar-rails; arms, *Azure, three bars, dancette, or, impaling chequy, azure and or, on a fess, three leopards faces of the second*. On a marble against the north wall is an account of the charities given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, as follows: By her will and testament, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, her lease of Callis grange, upon trust, to pay yearly to the vicar of this parish, forty pounds; to a school master, to teach twenty poor children gratis in the parish, twenty pounds; to Jesus hospital, Canterbury, five pounds; to St. John's hospital, in Canterbury, ten pounds; to Kingsbridge hospital, in Canterbury, five pounds; to Cogan's hospital, in Canterbury, four pounds; to St. Stephens's hospital, five pounds; to Harbledown hospital, five pounds per annum; and she gave by her will to the school and hospital at Islington, 200l. and to the school at Wicomb, in Buckinghamshire, 100l.

She wainscotted and adorned this chancel, and gave plate for the communion table in her life time, and two silver flagons by her will, A. D. 1694. She died of an apoplexy before she had sealed or finished her will, so that it took no effect as to her real estate, but after many suits and controversies was adjudged good as to her personal estate; and twenty shillings she left yearly to be paid to this parish clerk to keep both monuments clean. A memorial for Mr. Leonard Rowntree, minister, obt. 1624. In the north chancel, on an altar tomb, an inscription for Manasses Norwoode, of Dane court, and Norwoode, esq. obt. 1636; arms, *Ermine, a cross, engrailed*, impaling six coats. There are several brass plates and inscriptions for Culmer and Elmstone. In the north isle an altar tomb for Michael Webb, obt. 1587. A brass plate for Philip Smith, obt. 1451. Another for John Sacket, of this parish, obt. 1623. A memorial for Alexander, son of Alexander Norwoode,

woode, esq. of Dane-court. A black marble for Cornelius Willes, A. M. nineteen years vicar of this parish, and prebendary of Wells, obt. 1776. A like stone for the Rev. John Deane, A. M. forty-one years vicar, obt. 1757. A memorial for Daniel Pamflet, gent. and Mary his wife. He died 1719. An antient tomb for Mrs Elizabeth Omer, obt. 1709. A mural monument and inscription for the Rev. Roger Huggett, M. A. late vicar of the king's free chapel of St. George, in Windsor, and rector of Hartley Waspall, in Southampton, eldest son of Roger Huggett, of Stone, in this parish, who was sole heir of the Pawlyns, an antient and respectable family of that place. He died at Hartley, in 1769, where he was buried; on it are inscriptions for others of the same name; arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three stags heads, or, impaling parted per pale, sable and gules, a griffin passant, counterchanged.* A tomb for Mr. Henry Huggett, gent. sole heir of the Pawlins, of Stone; he died in 1751; and for others of this family. A mural monument, shewing that in a vault underneath, lies Mary, wife of John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, who died without surviving issue, one son and one daughter lying interred with her, obt. 1748. In the same vault lies the above-mentioned John Dekewer, esq. an especial benefactor to this parish, obt. 1762, æt 76; arms, *Vert, on a cross, or, five fleurs de lis, sable, between two caltrops, and two lions, rampant, impaling argent, parted per fess, three escallops, two and one, in chief, gules, in base three piles waved, sable.* A tomb for John Dekewer, son of the above John, obt. 1740. In the same vault are others of this family. A beautiful mural monument of white marble, on which is the figure of a child sitting, weeping and leaning on an urn, erected to the memory of John-Alexander Dekewer, son of John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1778, æt. ten years. A mural monument for the Rev. Tho. Reynolds, obt. 1754. Besides these there are memo-



rials for Noble, Gray, Read, Witherden, White, Simons, Cooke, Culmer, Wild, Jeken, Tilman, and Kerby. In the middle of the chancel, a memorial for Grace, wife of James White, gent. of Chilham, daughter of Gratian Lynch, gent. of Grove, in Staple, obt. 1740, and for Grace her daughter, wife of Thomas Hawkins, obt. 1746. A brass plate in the north isle, for John Sacket, of this parish, obt. 1623, æt. 59. At the end of the north isle is a large white stone, much obliterated, for Michael Pavlen, obt. 1662; Anne his wife, and Anne their daughter. In the church yard are many handsome tombs and grave-stones, of persons of different trades and occupations, residents of this parish. In the tower is a great crack on the east and west sides of it, from the top almost to the bottom, where it opened near an inch, and more than two at the top, so that the tower by it inclines to the northward; and it is wonderful, that when it was so rent it did not fall; the fissure is filled up with stone and mortar. As tradition reports, it was occasioned by the earthquake in queen Elizabeth's reign, in the 22d year of which, Mr. Camden tells us, there was a great one felt in this county.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minster, and very probably was made parochial sometime after the year 1200, when the church of Minster, with its appendages, was appropriated, in the year 1128, to the monastery of St. Augustine; it was at the same time assigned, with the above-mentioned chapels, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to that church and those chapels, to the sacristy of the monastery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent should present to the archbishop in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them; but that the vicar of the mother church of Minster should take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of the small tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the

the obventions arising from marriages and churchings, which were forbidden at these chapels, and were solemnized, &c. at the mother church only.

As to the chaplains of these chapels, though they were to receive no more than ten marks of these altarges, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manses and glebes given to these chapels when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to assist them on the great and principal festivals. The inhabitants of these three chapelries, preceded by their priests, were accustomed to go in procession to Minster, in token of their subjection to their parochial or mother church.<sup>k</sup>

After this the appropriation of the church of Minster, with its appendant chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the king's hands.

After the dissolution of the monastery and the change in the service of the churches wrought by the reformation, this parochial chapel of St. Peter became entirely separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar of this parish having no further subjection to it in any shape whatever; but by the same change he was likewise deprived of several of those emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage, and all the great tithes of this parish, being appropriated to Callis and Salmestone granges, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, as has been already taken notice of before; the endowment of this vicarage consisted only of the small tithes of this parish, the pay-

<sup>k</sup> Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a more ample account of the presentation to these chapels, and the rights and dues of them under Minster.

ment of two bushels of corn yearly at Midsummer, from Salmanstone grange, and a pension of ten pounds to be paid yearly out of Callis grange; besides which he had a vicarage house, orchard, garden, and two parcels of land.

The small tithes of this parish being chiefly arable land, with the other emoluments of the vicarage, by reason of the great increase of every necessary article of life, falling far short of a reasonable maintenance, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, in the year 1694, further augmented it with the sum of forty pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly out of Callis grange above-mentioned; in consideration of which augmentation, the vicar is obliged, without accepting any dispensation, to be constantly resident on this vicarage, with several other injunctions mentioned in her will.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at nine pounds, and the yearly tenths at eighteen shillings. In 1588 here were one hundred and forty-six communicants. In 1640 here were three hundred communicants, and it was valued at seventy pounds, but it appears by the return made in 1709, to the enquiry into the clear value of church livings, that this vicarage was worth only thirty pounds clear yearly income, before Mrs. Lovejoy's addition of forty pounds per annum.

The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown, on the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, continued there till king Edward VI. in his first year, granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. Peter, among other premises, to the archbishop; since which this advowson has continued parcel of the possessions of that see, the archbishop being the present patron of it.

In 1630 the churchwardens and assistants reported, that here were belonging to the vicarage a mansion, with a well house, one orchard, one garden, and one acre of land adjoining to it, and one parcel of land, called



called the Vicar's Acre, lying within the lands of Capt. Norwood, who paid to the vicar, in consideration of it, five shillings a year ; but no care being taken to preserve the bounds of this acre, the place where it lay was forgot, and the rent paid for it disputed, and at length quite discontinued.

## CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

## PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

## VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop. ....</i>	<i>James Skipton, A. M. Oct. 1, 1662, obt. 1665.<sup>1</sup></i>
	<i>Luke Proctor, A. M. admitted March 19, 1665.</i>
	<i>Nicholas White, A. M. admitted April 16, 1666, obt. 1715.<sup>m</sup></i>
	<i>John Deane, A. M. August 15, 1715, obt. 1757.<sup>n</sup></i>
<i>The Crown, hac vice. ....</i>	<i>Cornelius Willes, A. M. March 28, 1757, obt. February 23, 1776.<sup>o</sup></i>
<i>The Archbishop. ....</i>	<i>John Piggett, A. B. April 10, 1776, the present vicar.</i>

<sup>1</sup> He was buried under the altar in this church.

<sup>m</sup> He was collated by archbishop Sheldon, who obliged him to take out a licence to preach, in which is the following clause: *Teq; insuper nihilominus monemus per presentes, ut sacras literas pure et sincere tractes easq; cum prudenti simplicitate populo diligenter expones et ne in sermonibus tuis contentiones vel suseites vel spargas neve alie-*

*rationem sive innovationem quascunq; in doctrina vel ceremoniis preter eam quam regia majestas auctoritate publica hactenus fecit, suadeas, quod etiam te faciendum, propria manus tue subscriptione, testatus es.*

<sup>n</sup> He rebuilt this vicarage, which was old and much gone to ruin.

<sup>o</sup> He was that year made a prebendary of Wells.



## S T. L A U R E N C E.

THE PARISH OF ST. LAURENCE lies the next southward from that of St. Peter last described, taking its name from the saint to which the church is dedicated. *The ville of Ramsgate*, within this parish, is within the liberty of the cinque ports ; but the rest of the parish

is

is within the hundred of Ringslow and jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENCE, having the church on an hill on the west side of it, is neat and small, being pleasantly situated in the south-east part of this parish, and commands one of the most extensive prospects in this island, as well towards the sea as the neighbouring parts of the county. This parish is about three miles from east to west, and two miles from north to south. The lands in it are more enclosed than the more northern parishes before-described. It is very populous, and has in it several small hamlets, or knots of houses, besides those particularly mentioned before; among which, in the western part of it, are Manston-green, and Sprating-street;<sup>p</sup> on the northern, Hains, and Lymington; on the eastern, Hallicandane, and Heron; and towards the south, Great and Little Cliffsend, Chilson, Courtstairs; and adjoining to the sea, Pegwell, which is a *small manor*, usually stiled *Pegwell*, alias *Courtstairs*, and is an appendage to that of Sheriffs court, in Minster, as has been taken notice of before, in the description of that estate.

Adjoining is *Courtstairs*, alias *Pegwell bay*, where the inhabitants catch shrimps, lobsters, soles, mullets, &c. and a delicious flat-fish, called a prill, much sought after. At Pegwell there is a neat villa, lately erected by William Garrow, esq. for his occasional residence, and between this place and Ramsgate is another, called Belmont, an elegant building in the gothic taste, late the residence of Joseph Ruse, esq.

From this bay to a place called Cliffs-end, instead of chalk, the ground next the sea is a sort of blueish earth, somewhat like Fuller's earth; it is about sixteen feet above the sand, and in it are seen strata of culver and other fish shells, lying in a confused manner, one

on the top of the other. This earth has been carried away frequently by people, as Fuller's earth, in great quantities, to dispose of as such ; but on a trial it was found very deficient, and not partaking of any quality belonging to it.

By the return made by archbishop Parker, in 1563, to the privy council, it appears that there were then here ninety-eight households ; but this place, owing to the prosperity of Ramsgate, has greatly increased for many years past, insomuch that in 1773, here were in this parish, including Ramsgate, which contains more than two thirds of the houses and inhabitants of the whole parish, 699 houses, and 2726 inhabitants ; and in 1792 there were found 825 houses and 3601 inhabitants ; which is a great increase for so short a space as nineteen years.<sup>a</sup> A fair is held here yearly, on August 10, for toys, pedlary, &c.

In this parish lived one Joy, who in king William's reign had such a reputation for very extraordinary strength of body, that he was called the English Sampson, and the strong man of Kent, and was taken notice of by the king, royal family, and the nobility, before whom he performed his feats. In 1699 his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances, as pulling against an extraordinary strong horse, breaking a rope, which would bear thirty-five hundred weight, and lifting a weight of 2240lb. He was drowned in 1734.

In the month of March, 1764, between Ramsgate and Pegwell in this parish, a part of the cliff, seventy feet high, on the surface of which was a corn field, gave way for about twenty yards in length, and five yards in breadth, and fell into the sea.

<sup>a</sup> From a survey communicated to Mr. Boys, by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, the late and justly so styled *worthy*, vicar of this parish. See Mr. Boys's Collections for Sandwich, p. 832.



THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over that part of this parish which lies within the county at large ; *subordinate* to which are the following places within the bounds of it.

THE MANOR OF MANSTON, which is situated at the western boundary of this parish, was the seat and inheritance for many generations of a family of the same name, Richard de Manston, as appears by the rolls in the Pipe-office, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, an office of no small trust and importance, in the reign of king John. Sir William and Sir Roger Manston his brother, lie buried in the Grey Friars, in Canterbury. The effigies of Roger Manston, habited in his surcoat of arms, *Gules, a fess, ermine, between three mullets, argent*, (which arms are on the stone roof of the cloysters at Canterbury), and his spurs on, kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined and uplifted, his hair cut short, and having a beard, was formerly with the effigies of several other distinguished personages, in one of the windows of Ashford church. William Manston was sheriff in the 14th year of king Henry VI. and kept his shrievalty at this seat, whose son Nicholas Manston, esq. died in 1444, leaving one daughter Joane, who became his sole heir, and entitled her husband Thomas St. Nicholas, esq. of Thorne, in Minster, to the possession of this estate. Their great-grandson Roger St. Nicholas left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth,<sup>r</sup> who entitled her husband John Dynley, esq. of Charlton, in Worcester-shire, to the possession of it ; whose eldest son Henry afterwards alienated it about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, together with Powcies and Thorne, to John Roper, esq. of Linsted, afterwards created lord Teynham, and in his descendants this estate continued down to Henry, lord Teynham, who about the year 1709, by bargain and sale, inrolled in chancery,

<sup>r</sup> See more of this family under Ash.

conveyed it by the description of Manson-court, and the scite of the manor of Manson, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Walderthare, who died possessed of it in 1712; after which it came in like manner as Powcies, in Minster, before described,\* to his granddaughter Anne, wife of John, viscount St. John, whose grandson George, viscount Bolingbroke, (his father having succeeded to that title) alienated it in 1790 to Mr. Gibbon Rammel, of Nash-court, and Messrs. Smith and Wotton, but it is now by sale become the property of Mr. Richard Brice.

The mansion has been for a long time converted into a farm-house. The remains of the chapel of it are very considerable, and being over run with ivy, make a very picturesque appearance, particularly on the north side.

OSSUNDEN GRANGE, as it is vulgarly called, the proper name of which is *Ozengell*, lies about a mile south-eastward from Manson-court, midway between that manor and the church of St. Laurence. This grange, or parsonage, consisting of the tithes of corn and grain of about one moiety of this parish, was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was early appropriated to the sacristy of that convent, with which it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when this estate, among the rest of the possessions of the monastery, came into the king's hands; where it did not stay long, for the king in his 33d year settled it by his dotation charter on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it continues at this time.

The dean and chapter demise this estate on a beneficial lease, for a term of years, the present lessee being Charles Dering, esq. of Barham.

\* See Powcies, in Minster, for a more full account of the descent of this manor.

NEWLAND GRANGE, usually called *Newlands*, and so named to distinguish it from Aldlond, or Oldland grange, in the adjoining parish of Minster, is situated about a mile northward from St. Laurence church. It was part of the antient possessions likewise of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was very early appropriated to the sacristy of that abbey. This grange, or parsonage, consisted of the tithes of corn and grain of the other moiety of this parish; and of 126 acres of land, according to the antient measurement of it, at the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, where it remained till king Edward VI. in his first year granted it, among other premises, in exchange to archbishop Cranmer,<sup>1</sup> since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see, the archbishop being at this time entitled to it. It is demised on a beneficial lease, the present lessee being the widow of Mr. Gilbert Bedford, who is the occupier of it.

THE MANORS OF UPPER and NETHER COURT, were so called from their respective situations in regard to each other; the name of the former is now almost forgotten, and there is only a faint tradition of the scite of it.

*The manor of Upper Court* was in early times the estate of a family, which took its name from their residence in this parish, whence it was called *the manor of St. Laurence, alias Upper Court*; and one of them, Robert de St. Laurence, held this manor in the reign of king Edward I. by knight's service, of the abbot of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Minster; from this family it not long afterwards passed into that of Criol, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. Sir John de Criol, held it in manner as above-mentioned;

<sup>1</sup> Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, box Kent, F. 33, Augmentation-office.



in which name it afterwards continued down to Sir John Criol, who held it in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, and the arms of this family were formerly in one of the windows of this church. His son Sir Thomas Keriell, (for so he spelt his name) was K. G. a man of great note in the history of that time, for his valiant behaviour in the French wars, who was at length slain in the second battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. asserting the cause of the house of York; about which time, but probably before his death, this manor was alienated to John White, merchant, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, who held it at his death in the 9th year of Edward IV. as did his descendant Robert White in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. From one of his descendants this manor passed by sale to Roger Bere, or Byer, as the name was sometimes spelt, who died possessed of it in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, and was succeeded in it by his son John Byer, who in the very beginning of the next reign of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Thomas Johnson, and he died possessed of it in the 8th year of her reign, in which year Paul Johnson his son had livery of it. In whose descendants it continued till it was at length, about queen Anne's reign, sold to Edward Brooke, gent. of Nether-court, long before which the mansion of this manor had been demolished, though part of the ruins of the chapel belonging to it were then remaining;<sup>a</sup> but he being possessed of Nether-court adjoining, where he resided, and the mansion of Upper-court being demolished, the scite of it became forgotten, and the lands of the two manors so blended together, as to be with difficulty distinguished; since which they have continued in the same unity of possession, as may be further seen in the description of Nether-court, being now, both of them, the property of T. Garrett, esq.

<sup>a</sup> Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 186 et seq.

THE MANOR OF NETHER-COURT is situated about a quarter of a mile southward from the village of St. Laurence ; it was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Sandwich, in which it continued in king Edward III.'s reign ; being then held by Nicholas de Sandwich, of the abbot of St. Augustine. After this family was become extinct here, this manor came into the possession of that of Goshall, or Goshale, of Goshal, in Ash, with whom it remained till about king Henry IV.'s reign, when it was carried in marriage, by a female heir, to one of the family of St. Nicholas, one of whose descendants, Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, she entitled her husband John Dynley, of Charlton, in Worcestershire, to the possession of it, whose eldest son Henry afterwards alienated it to Maycott, from whom it was not long afterwards sold to Lucas, and he in the very beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, passed it away, with Upper-court before-mentioned, to Thomas Johnson, who bore for his arms, *Quarterly, per fess indented, sable and or ; in the first quarter, a pelican vulnerating itself, or ;* in whose descendants, residents at this manor, both of them continued down till they were, about queen Anne's reign, sold to Edward Brooke, gent. who rebuilt the mansion of Nether court ; after which this manor became divided into *moieties*, one of which became vested in Mr. Mark-Sellers Garrett, and the other in the name of Moses, of whose two children John and Mary Moses, the latter of whom married T. Abbot, esq. of Ramsgate, this moiety was purchased by Mr. Mark-Sellers Garrett above-mentioned, who thus became entitled to the entire fee of these manors, and died possessed of it in 1779 ; since which it is now become vested in Thomas Garrett, esq. who resides at Nether-court. A court baron is held for this manor.

CLYVESEND,

CLYVESEND, or *Cliffs-end*, is a manor which takes its name from its situation, at the end of the chalk cliff, which continues from Ramsgate hither, lying at the south-west bounds of this parish, and extending partly into that of Minster. This manor was antiently part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was, with their other estates in this neighbourhood, in their own occupation; one of the monks of their convent residing here constantly for the management of it. In the 12th year of king Edward II.'s reign, anno 1318, one of them, Henry de Newenton, residing here, was, on a quarrel taking place between the abbot and his tenants of his manor of Minster, besieged by them in this manor-house, and then imprisoned for six days, and afterwards sold, says Thorne, to one Walter Capell, for four shillings.\* In this state this manor continued till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands. It is now the property of the right hon. earl Cowper.

There is here a *small hamlet*, of the same name, in which there is another considerable farm-house, which belongs to the governors of Bethlem hospital, in London, and several cottages.

THE VILLE AND TOWN OF RAMSGATE, so called from the way here which leads to the sea, through the chalk cliff; the inhabitants, of which like those of other places, are fond of having it famous for its antiquity, and have fancied the name of it to have been derived from Romans gate, that is, from its being used as a port, or landing place, by the Romans; but besides, that its name was never so written in antient writings, it may well be doubted, whether during the time of the Romans frequenting this island, there was here any way or gate at all to the sea; and it seems plain, that

\* Dec. Script. col. 2034. See Pat. 11 Ed. II. p. 2, *de Manso Abbatis apud Clivesend.*



it was dug first through the cliff, as the rest of the sea gates were in this little island, for the conveniency of the fishery, no Roman coins, &c. have been known ever to have been found here, as they have at Bradstow, where the Romans, if they had any at all, might have a station in this island.

*The ville of Ramsgate*, though in the parish of St. Laurence, yet maintains its own poor separately, notwithstanding which, it is assessed to the church in common with the rest of it; but the inhabitants have claimed the privilege of chusing one churchwarden from among themselves, and raising only a proportion of the churchcess. It is within the liberty of the cinque ports, being an antient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the same; but in king Henry VI.'s time, there being some dispute concerning it,\* that king, to take away all controversy relating to it, united it by his letters patent to that town and port, within whose jurisdiction it still continues.

The mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy, or constable here; and the inhabitants are allotted by the commissioners of that corporation, what proportion they shall pay towards the land tax, raised by that port. This ville, pleasantly situated in a vale of no larger extent than itself, was antiently a small poor fishing town, consisting of a few houses, and they poorly and meanly built, some of which are still remaining. Since the year 1688, through the successful trade which the inhabitants were concerned in to Russia and the East country, it began to be very much improved; the old houses were many of them raised and made more commodious dwellings, and abundance of new ones built, after the modern taste, still nearer to our own time. And since sea-bathing has been thought indispensably necessary, both to kill

\* See Jeake's Charters, p. 126.

time and preserve health, Ramsgate has been much resorted to, during the summer season. It was originally built in the form of a cross; but some few years since, a new handsome street and other buildings have been added to it, and it has now many elegant and commodious houses in it, numbers of which are converted into lodgings, besides which here is an assembly room, several good inns, and other accommodations for the use of the company who resort hither. Warm salt-water baths have, on a very good construction, lately been completed; and a very neat chapel of ease has been erected in the centre of the new street, in consequence of an act passed in 1785; which chapel was consecrated by archbishop Moore, in 1791; at a small distance from it below, the Presbyterians have a good meeting-house; and at the lower part of the town the Anabaptists have another. By the authority of parliament likewise, this town has been well paved, lighted, watched, and otherwise improved, and a market established, which is well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. And in 1786, an act passed for establishing a court of requests in Ramsgate, and other parishes therein mentioned, for the recovery of small debts.

The poor state of this place in the reign of queen Elizabeth, may be seen from the return made in the year 1565, being the 8th of that reign, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, of all the maritime places in this county; which was, that it was under the government of the town and port of Sandwich, and had in it houses inhabited twenty-five, boats and other vessels fourteen, from the burthen of three tons to sixteen; of men appertaining to these boats for carrying of grain and fishing, seventy; but how great must the increase of inhabitants and wealth of late years in this town appear, when even twenty years ago, (and great additions and improvements have been made to it since) the return was, of the

houses in this town inhabited four hundred and forty-three, empty forty-four, inhabitants 1810.

The bounds of the liberty of the cinque ports at this ville in 1560, as entered in the records of Sandwich, were as follows :

The sea lyeth on the east side of our liberties, and on the south side from the sea towards the west, away called Thomas Tarye's way, leading by a close called Nynne close, and so leadeth by a close called Beyfannts, and so down through Ellington, and so the way leadeth towards the south part of Ramesgate mill, and so down to a way that leadeth between Herstone and Ramesgate, and so on that way up the end of Jellyngham hill, and so on almost to the sea cliff, a way of six feet broad.<sup>y</sup>

WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THIS VILLE AND JURISDICTION *of the cinque ports*, lies

ELLINGTON, about half a mile westward of the town of Ramsgate, and almost at the eastern boundary of the village of St. Laurence. It was formerly a gentleman's seat, being for many generations the residence of a family of the same name, several of whom lie buried in St. Laurence church; but the inscriptions on their tomb-stones, and on their plates of brass in it, have been long since obliterated and torn away. About the latter end of the reign of king Edward IV. this family was succeeded by that of Thatcher, a family of great antiquity in this island, as well as other parts of Kent; and after they were extinct here, this seat passed in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, into the name of Spracklyn, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a saltier, ermine, between four leopards faces*, or, several of whom lie buried in the chancel of St. Laurence church, where the inscriptions on their monuments and gravestones remain. In which family it continued down to Adam

<sup>y</sup> See Boys's Collections, p. 832.



Spracklyn, esq. who resided here, but afterwards came to an unfortunate end; for having wasted his estate by his riotous living and frequent quarrels and disorderly behaviour, he became subject to outrageous fits of passion and ragings, in one of which having conceived a very great prejudice against his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Lewknor, of Acrise, he murdered her on the 11th of December, 1652; for which fact being apprehended, and Ellington being within the ville of Ramsgate, and consequently within the liberty of the cinque ports, and jurisdiction of the town and port of Sandwich, he was carried there and tried at the sessions of that town, when being found guilty and hung, his body was carried to St. Laurence church, and there buried near his wife.<sup>z</sup> After his death, his interest in this estate became vested in his son Mr. Spracklyn, of Peter house college, Cambridge; but the possession of it, by the incumbrances to which it was made subject by his father in his lifetime, seems to have come to Mr. Troward, in whose descendants it continued down to Mr. William Troward, (son of Edward) of Manston-green, who died possessed of it in 1767, intestate and without issue, upon which it came to his two nieces and heirs at law, Susan, wife of Robert Buck, mercer, of London; and Mary, the wife of Robert Gunsley Ayerst, clerk, of Canterbury, the two daughters of Sarah his sister, who married Alban Spencer, gent.

Mrs. Buck's *moiety* of this estate was settled on her husband in fee, who surviving her, devised it to sundry of his relations of his own name in Yorkshire, in tail, and they are now in the possession of it.

Mrs. Ayerst's *moiety* was afterwards alienated to John Garrett, the tenant of this estate, who by his will devised it to his nephew John Garrett, esq. who now possesses and resides at Ellington.

<sup>z</sup> See a full account of the murder in Lewis's Hist. Than. p. 183.

THE PIER OF RAMSGATE lies at the eastern part of the town; it was at first made of timber, to make a harbour for the shipping, and defend the town against the ocean. It is not known when it was first made, but it must have been before king Henry VIII.'s time; for Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii. p. 137, says, "Ramsgate a iiij myles upward in Thanet, wheras is a smaule peere for shyppeis."

Before the present modern pier was built, this harbour was scarce capable of receiving vessels of two hundred tons burthen at any state of the tide; but the foreign trade of the place having increased in the late wars, the inhabitants were desirous to have as much of their shipping as they could laid up at home, and fitted out here to promote the further trade and benefit of it; accordingly about the very beginning of king George I.'s reign, this pier was considerably enlarged, and the harbour thereby rendered more commodious. For the maintenance of this pier, orders and decrees have from time to time been made by the lord wardens of the cinque ports, by which the inhabitants were impowered to chuse pier-wardens, to look after the repairs of it, and to collect such droits, or rates, as by these decrees and antient immemorial custom were payable for shipping and goods brought into it; one of these orders is dated in queen Elizabeth's reign, Henry Brooke, lord Cobham, being then lord warden; and the last of them in 1616, Edward, lord Zouch, being then in that office; but the title of them shews, that the rates then confirmed had been from time out of mind.<sup>a</sup>

The several schemes and attempts to have a new harbour made from Sandwich into the Downs, for the preserving of ships in distress, speedily fitting them for sea, and preserving the lives of numbers of the king's subjects, has been already fully mentioned be-

<sup>a</sup> Lewis's History of Thanet, p. 175 et seq.

fore, in the account of Sandwich ; the last of which was in 1783, when on an address from the house of commons, the king ordered a survey and estimate on this business to be forthwith made ; but the great expence of it, at a time when the nation laboured under the heavy burthen of a war with both France and Spain, occasioned it to be then laid aside. This in 1744 brought forth a petition from several merchants and commanders of ships, and others, to the house of commons, in opposition to the plan then in agitation for making a commodious harbour from Sandwich into the Downs, for the reception and security of large merchant ships and men of war ; setting forth, that a more convenient harbour might be made at or near Ramsgate, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ships of war of sixty or seventy guns, on account of the advantageous situation of the place and setting of the tides, where no back water would be wanted, and there would be besides a saving to the public of several hundred thousand pounds.

But nothing appears to have been further done towards it, and the whole affair seems to have lain dormant, till the public was roused by a violent storm, which happened on Dec. 16, 1748, during which, a great number of vessels being driven from their anchors in the Downs, and being forced upon the south-east coast of the Isle of Thanet, several found safety in the little harbour of Ramsgate.

This seems at once to have opened the eyes of the public, and caused them to be turned upon Ramsgate, as a proper place for the reception of ships in distress from bad weather in the Downs ; and the more so, as it was the opinion of a very able seaman and elder brother of the Trinity-house, Capt. Conway, that if an harbour was made here only for the reception of ships of two hundred tons and under, it would prevent nine-tenths of the damage in the



Downs ; as he supposed all such waiting for a wind to proceed westward, would take shelter in it. In consequence of which, another petition was presented in 1749, to the house by the merchants of London, owners and masters of ships, in favour likewise of the harbour here ; and a counter-petition from the mayor, jurats, &c. of Sandwich, setting forth the great injury it would be, not only to the haven of Sandwich, but to the adjoining country, the marshes of which would by that means be drowned ; upon which, after a thorough examination of the whole, the house resolved, that the merchants of London had fully proved the allegations of their petition, and a bill was ordered in, for enlarging and maintaining this harbour of Ramsgate ; and likewise for preserving that of Sandwich, and for granting for this purpose the sum of two hundred pounds yearly, out of the profits and dues of Ramsgate harbour, towards amending and preserving that of Sandwich ; which payment was a compromise to quiet the opposition made to this act by the mayor and corporation of Sandwich ; the duties payable to this harbour being from all vessels passing through the Downs ; which bill received the royal assent in the course of that session. Since which, some small intervals excepted, this pier has been carried on and new built, on a most magnificent construction, of stone, at the expence of several hundred thousand pounds ; and notwithstanding the great care and attention which has been paid to the completing of it, by the trustees, who have from time to time taken the advice and opinion of the most skilful seamen, pilots and engineers, to render this harbour as useful and adequate to the purpose it was at first intended for, yet much dispute has arisen, and the public clamour has been great of the inutility of it, and its being a work carried on solely for the purpose of self-interested views, and parliament has been applied

applied to, to interfere in the management of it, though in vain.

However, this clamour seems of late to have in some measure subsided, and the apparent use and benefit of it seems to be at this time in general acknowledged. The pier has been built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and extends near eight hundred feet before it forms an angle, and is twenty six feet broad at the top, including the parapet; its depth increases gradually from eighteen to thirty-six feet; the south front is a polygon, its angles five on a side, each 150 feet, with octagons of sixty feet at the ends, and the entrance two hundred feet. But after this noble piece of masonry had been erected at so considerable an expence, the harbour, which contains forty-six acres in its area, as the work of the piers advanced, the space inclosed and the waters rendered more quiet, and in that respect more fit for the purposes of an harbour, became filled with filth, or mud, having no rivulet or back water to clear it out again. This increased so much, that had not some effectual remedy been found, the harbour would have in a few years been entirely filled up, and become a dry land, instead of a receptacle for shipping. The remedy proposed by Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, appointed to it by the trustees, was an artificial backwater by the means of sluices. This was effected in 1779, by forming a basin at the upper end of the harbour, by means of a cross wall, in which were six sluices, the operations of which were amazingly powerful, and they entirely cleared away the siltage from it down to the chalk, besides carrying out of the harbour's mouth great quantities of sand. From which time Ramsgate harbour began to put off its forlorn appearance of a repository of mud, which it had made for fifteen years before, and to give the public the greatest probability of its future utility, and its answering every purpose that it was at first designed for. A storehouse was  
erected

erected contiguous to the bason for the reception of goods, that should be obliged occasionally to be put on shore, while the vessels were repairing; and a dock for occasionally repairing such vessels.

After the bason and cross-wall had been erected, it was found that this harbour became subjected to such a degree of agitation and inquietude, from the waters tumbling in in hard gales of wind, as to render it more eligible to vessels of burthen to submit to the risque of riding it out in the Downs, than come into this harbour in such an unquiet state.

This inconvenience too has been at length happily remedied, by an advanced pier of stone, which has been carried out from the east pier head to the length of near four hundred feet; which at the same time has rendered the approach into the harbour more safe and easy than it was before; insomuch that now all the difficulties seem to be removed that have occurred in the progress and execution of this long desired establishment; and the general opinion now appears to be, that this harbour, though an artificial one, is yet not improperly chosen.

To this account of improvements it may be added, that since the year 1792, a new light-house, built with stone, has been erected on the west head, with Argand lamps and reflectors, and a handsome house for the harbour master, with a new and elegant building for a warehouse. The old break-water at the east pier has been continued with a pier wall to the gateway by the cliff, by which a large piece of ground is inclosed, and forms a secure barrier to the pier, on the top of which is an elegant colonade, and a parade for walking. The bason wall has been widened, so as to form a wharf to admit goods being landed and shipped again, as it was before too narrow, and not deemed of sufficient strength. A house, built of stone, has been erected on the east head, which serves both as a watch-house, and at the same time to deposit hawfers



hawfers in, to affist fhips in diftrefs, when coming in, and there were two alarm bells erected, one at the dock, the other at the eaft head, which are ftruck every hour, and in cafe of neceffity are rung to alarm the town.

The number of fhips and veffels which have taken fhelter in Ramfgate harbour in ftormy weather, have been,

In 1780 - 29	1787 - 247	1793 - 196
1781 - 56	1788 - 172	1794 - 445
1782 - 140	1789 - 320	1795 - 432
1783 - 149	1790 - 387	1796 - 557
1785 - 213	1791 - 438	1797 - 495
1786 - 238	1792 - 552	1798 - 677

In the year 1791, in the month of January, there were one hundred and thirty fail of fhips and veffels at one time in this harbour, driven in by ftrefs of weather, among which were four Weft-Indiamen, richly laden, from 350 to 500 tons; and if we fuppofe that the whole, or the greateft part of thefe fhips would have been riding in the Downs during the ftormy weather, there can be no lofs to judge what difficulties and dangers thofe muft have experienced, who did ride it actually out there. Within this laft year, as may be feen above, upwards of fix hundred fail of fhips and veffels have taken fhelter in this harbour, of which above three hundred, (and the veffels in the Downs, have fcarcely ever exceeded that number) were bound to and from the port of London. This is the evidence produced by Mr. Smeaton, in his printed Historical Report of Ramfgate Harbour, (from which great part of the above account is taken) to fhew the faving of fuch a number of fhips and veffels, of property to the amount of feveral hundred thoufand pounds, and a great number of valuable lives, as the fhips would otherwife have moft likely been driven on the flats and rocks, and in all probability loft.

The

The acts which have passed for the making and preservation of this harbour, under which the trustees have acted, are the 22d of king George II. the 5th of George III. for enlarging the powers of the former, and the 33d of George III. which last repeals the two former acts, and besides enlarging and regulating the powers given in them, was passed principally for the reduction of one half of the duties then paid towards the support and carrying forward the works of it.

When this bill was brought forward in the house of commons, it was asserted, that there were then vested in the trustees for the use of this harbour 40,000*l.* in the 3 per cents.—10,000*l.* in the 4 per cents, besides a floating balance of 30,000*l.* in hand; the sum required to perfect the proposed works was 119,000*l.*—and that in addition to the above, the trustees, &c. would have a surplus income, were even two-thirds of the duties reduced, of 1,510*l.* yearly, besides annuities on lives of 1,100*l.* per annum more, which would soon fall in.

The duties payable to the maintenance of this harbour are lowered from six pence per ton, on ships between twenty and three hundred tons, to one third; from two-pence per ton on larger ships to one penny; (ships to pay whether passing on the west or east side of the Goodwin Sands, which was not so before); duty on every chaldron of coals and every ton of stones from three-pence to three-pence halfpenny.

The sums received and paid on account of the harbour have been 492,103*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* and the sums expended to Midsummer, 1791, 450,878*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* Balance partly deposited in the bank of England, and part remaining in other hands, 41,225*l.* 3*s.*

In this act the power of the justices of Sandwich, for the maintenance and preservation of that haven are enlarged, as may be more particularly seen above in the account of it.

## CHARITIES.

**WILLIAM WALKER**, by will in 1618, gave 40s. to be paid yearly out of certain tenements and lands, to be distributed to 20 poor people of this parish and the town of Ramsgate, and to be equally divided between them yearly, on Candlemas day ; which premises are now vested in Jacob Sawkins and James Smith.

**ALEXANDER LONG**, by will in 1700, gave the annual sum of ten shillings, to be paid out of an estate at Ramsgate, to be distributed in three-penny loaves of baker's bread to forty poor people of Ramsgate, on Easter eve, yearly ; which estate is vested in Mr. John Buckett.

**CAPTAIN ROBERT PARKER**, by will in 1705, gave 7l. a year, to be paid out of an estate at Dumpton, to be distributed yearly, 20s. for a sermon on every Good Friday, and the remaining 6l. to be laid out yearly in three-penny loaves of baker's bread, for the use of the poor of this parish and of the town of Ramsgate, equally to be divided between them, at his tomb in the south chancel of the parish church ; half on every Good Friday, and the other half equally on every Whit Sunday and Christmas day ; and when no sermon should be preached on Good Friday, the money given for that, to be distributed as the bread ; which estate is vested in the heirs of Mr. John Fagg.

**THOMAS EVERS**, by will in 1716, gave the sum of 50s. to be paid yearly out of his estate at Dumpton, to be laid out on three-penny loaves, to be distributed yearly to the poor of Ramsgate and St. Laurence, on Ascension-day ; but if a sermon be preached on that day, 10s. to be deducted for the preacher ; which estate is now vested in Mr. Thomas Ashenden.

**MARTIN LONG**, by will in 1749, gave 60s. out of an estate at Pyfing, in this parish, 20s. of which to be paid yearly to the poor of St. Laurence, on Lady-day, and 40s. yearly to the poor of Ramsgate, on the same day ; which estate is vested in the Rev. William Abbot.

**ANN ROBERTS**, by will in 1753, gave the sum of 31l. 3s. 4d. bank stock, the yearly produce of which is 1l. 17s. 2d. for the clothing of the poor ; two thirds of the annual produce to poor antient widows at the town of Ramsgate, and the other third to poor antient widows of this parish ; which money is vested in the name of Martha Hawkesley.

**ELIZABETH TURNER**, by will in 1770, gave 800l. 4 per cent. bank annuities, the annual produce of which is 21l. to be distributed to ten widows of captains and mates of ships belonging to Ramsgate, two guineas to each, yearly on Christmas day ; which money is vested in the name of Mr. John Quince.



JOHN SIMPSON, in 1773, gave 100*l.* in money, the annual produce of which is 5*l.* vested in the trustees of Ramsgate harbour, the same to be distributed yearly on Dec. 23, to the poor of the ville of Ramsgate.

THE DONATION of nine loaves and eighteen herrings yearly on Midlent Sunday, to six poor persons of this parish; and of two yards of blanket yearly to three poor persons likewise of this parish, from Salmanstone grange, in the parish of St. John, has been already fully taken notice of, under that parish before.

THE PARISH OF ST. LAURENCE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, consists of three isles and three chancels, having a tower steeple in the middle of it, standing on four pillars, the capitals of which display the rude conceits of the artist. This tower, on the outside, is encircled with a string of very plain octagonal small pillars and semicircular arches, in the true Saxon taste. There are five bells in it. The church itself is a handsome building, of field stones, rough casted over, as the rest of the churches in this island are, and seems to have been built at several times; of the two side chancels *the north one* is said to have been built by the Manstons, of Manston-court, many of whom lie buried in it, though most of their monumental inscriptions are perished through length of time. Weever has however preserved two of them, being those of Roger Manston, and Julian his wife, and of Thomas St. Nicholas, who married Joane Manston, and had by her Thomas, entombed here likewise. There was likewise here a brass plate, having the effigies of a man, and these arms, quarterly, first and fourth, *A fess, ermine, between three mullets*; second and third, *On a cross, engrailed, a cinquefoil*, and underneath an inscription for Nicholas Manston, esq. obt. 1444. A brass plate, now torn off, for . . . Sayen Nicholas, esq. and Johane his wife; she died 1499; and just by, on a flat stone a brass with the effigies of a woman, and these

these arms, *Ermine, a chief, quarterly*; the inscription gone. A monument fixed against the north wall, for Frances, wife of Thomas Coppin, of Westminster, and daughter of Robert Brooke, esq. of Naeton, in Suffolk, who died during her stay here at Manston, in 1677; arms, *Parted per pale, azure and gules, three boars heads, couped, or, a chief of the last*. On a stone near this monument, and adjoining to that of Nicholas Sprackling, are four shields of arms, first, *A cross engrailed, a rose in the centre*; second, *A cross engrailed*; third, *A fess, between three mullets, impaling the first coat*; fourth, *As the third, quartering the first*. Part of this chancel is now made into a very handsome vestry. In the high chancel are several memorials in brass, with figures and inscriptions, for the family of Sprackling. Below these is one having the figure scratched in the marble, of a man lying, with a pen in his hand, writing, *Garde promesse fidelement*; arms, *Sable, a saltier, between four leopards faces, or, impaling or, a chevron, gules, between three bulls passant, sable*. In this church is an antient grave-stone of one Umfry, but the arms are gone as well as the inscription, if it ever had any. In the body of the church there have been built several galleries, (which make a most unsightly appearance) to make as much room as possible for the numerous inhabitants of this parish, who had increased to four times the number that they were sixty or seventy years ago; but the inhabitants of Ramsgate are now accommodated with a chapel of ease, lately built in that ville, as has been already noticed. Besides the above there are numerous monuments and memorials, of a more modern date, and among them, in the south chancel, a mural monument for Sarah, wife of Mr. Adam Spencer, obt. 1745, who with her three children were deposited in a vault near it; she had nine children, of whom four only survived; also for the aforesaid Mr. Adam Spencer, merchant, obt. 1757, who lies in the same vault with

Sarah

Sarah his wife, on it are these arms, *Quarterly*, first and fourth, *Argent*; second and third, *Gules*, a fret, or, over all, on a bend, *sable*, three escallops of the first, impaling barry of six, *azure* and *gules*, a chief, *ermine*. A mural monument for Capt. Martin Read, obt. 1792, and for Margaret his wife; arms, *Gules*, a saltier, or, between four leopards faces, proper. A mural monument for Capt. Martin Long, obt. 1751; for Elizabeth his sister, and for his sister Catharine, widow of Mr. William Abbott, arms, *Sable*, a lion rampant, *argent*.

In the south isle, among many others, a white tablet for Martha, widow of Darell Shorte, jun. esq. of Wadhurst, in Sussex, and daughter of Sir Robert Kemp, bart. late of Appeston, in Suffolk, obt. 1789; another for Dorothy, wife of Mr. William Abbott; she died 1728, and two of their daughters both named Dorothy, and their son Adam, obt. 1735, also the above mentioned Mr. William Abbott, obt. 1755, and for Dorothy his wife, and their children; and for the Holman's. In the great chancel, a memorial for Ann, relict of Capt. William Bookey, of the East-India Company's service, obt. 1770. In the vestry a black tablet for the Rev. Robert Tyler, A. M. twenty-six years vicar, obt. June 10, 1766.—In the north isle a white tablet to the memory of several of the Tomsons. A mural monument for the Tickners. A memorial for Peter Johnson, A. M. son of Henry Johnson, gent. and fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, vicar of this church, obt. April 18, 1704; arms, *Parted per fess*, dancette, a vulture. On a plain stone, Capt. John Pettit, died; the rest is covered by the pews; arms, *On a chevron*, *gules*, three bezants, between three griffins heads, *sable*, crowned, or. A tablet in the south cross for Anna-Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. William-Worcester Wilson, D. D. obt. 1792. A memorial for the Rev. Peter James, M. A. late of Greenwich, and rector of Ightham,



ham, obt. 1791. The following are plain slabs, mostly at the east end of the church; for Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of Dr. Kelly, of Winchester, and sister of Dr. Kelly, regius professor, of Oxford; also Martha Kelly, sister to Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Charles Kelly, of the royal navy, obt. 1788; arms, *A castle, between two lions rampant*; for Matthew Brooke, A. M. fellow of king's college, and rector of Walton, in Hertfordshire, and vicar of this parish, obt. 1739; arms, *On a fess, three martlets, a bordure engrailed, impaling a chevron, between three covered cups*; for Matthew Bookey, son of M. and A. Bookey, obt. 1747. Memorials for several of the Gills, Tomsons, Abbotts, Pamfleets, Harnets, Law, Joad, Moses, Parkers, Quince, Carraways, Redwood, Evers, Curling, Whites, Napletons, and Hoopers; for George Garrett, esq. obt. 1775. A mural monument, with inscription, that in a vault hereto adjoining, lie several of the family of Abbott, and their relatives; arms, *A chevron, between three pears, impaling, on a pile, three griffins heads, erased*.

In the church-yard are several monuments for the Stocks, Austens and Coxens; for Brotherly and Quince; for the Maxteds and Holmans; for Lithered and Joad. Two mural monuments, one for the Garretts, Casbys, and Browns, and their relatives; arms, Garrett, *on a fess, a lion passant*; the other for Mark Seller Garrett, obt. 1779. There are principal monuments and gravestones in this church and church-yard, the whole of which are by far too numerous to insert here.

Besides the high altar in this church, there were formerly others dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity; besides which there were kept wax-lights, the expence of which was maintained by voluntary gifts and legacies. In the west window of the church were formerly painted the

arms of Criol, who owned Upper-court, being *Or, two chevrons, and a canton, gules*. Septvans, *Azure, three wheat skreens, or, an annulet for difference*; the latter dwelt in this parish, and lies buried under a monument in Ash church. Of St. Nicholas, who married Jane Manstone, *Ermine, a chief quarterly, or, and gules; in the first quarter, an annulet for difference*. Of Chiche, *Azure, three lions rampant, argent, a bordure of the second*; and of Manston, *Gules, a fess, ermine, between three mullets*.

At a small distance from the church to the eastward, are the remains of a small chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage.— There was a chantry founded in it, for the support of which several lands hereabouts were given, which at the suppression of these chapels in king Edward VI.'s reign, came into the hands of the crown, and became a lay fee.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minster, and was very probably made parochial sometime after the year 1200, after that church, with its appendages, had been appropriated in 1178, to the monastery of St. Augustine; it was at the same time assigned with the three chapels, and all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the sacristy of the monastery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent should present to the archbishop, in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them; but that the vicar of the mother church should take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tithes, of lambs and pigs, and all obventions arising from marriages and churchings which were forbid at the chapels, and were solemnized, &c. at the mother church only.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>b</sup> See Dec. Script col. 1690, 2002.

In the year 1275, archbishop Robert consecrated the cemetery of this church, and granted it the right of sepulture, with the restrictions, that the tenants or occupiers of land, who were parishioners of this chapel, should be buried at their mother church of Minster, as the parishioners of this chapel had heretofore been; and that none of them should be buried here, without the express leave of the vicar of Minster, notwithstanding they, by their wills, or by any other means, ordered their burial to be in the burying-place of the chapel; but that children and poor people, who were parishioners of it, and not tenants or occupiers of land, might be buried here, with this proviso, that all obventions, oblations, or legacies arising, on account of such sepulture, in the yard of this chapel, should wholly be divided between the vicars of Minster and this chapel of St. Laurence; that no prejudice might be done to the mother church of Minster, as to marriages and churchings, which should be done for the future at the mother church, as they had been before.

These obventions, oblations and legacies, arising from funerals, were to be faithfully laid up and kept by the vicar of this chapel and his chaplains, till they should be equally divided between him and the vicar of Minster, which was to be done every month, unless they should be required of the vicar of Minster, or his chaplain or proctor, oftener. But a composition, we are told, was made between the patrons and several incumbents, which was confirmed by the archbishop, which was, that the incumbents of these chapels or dependant churches should pay only the tenth part of all their real profits to the incumbent of the mother church; which composition was, it is said, duly observed about the year 1370.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Warton's Defence of Pluralities, p. 101, 102, edit. 2d.



Although the chaplains of these chapels were to receive no more than ten marks of these altarages, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manſes and glebes given to theſe chapels when they were firſt conſecrated, which made ſome addition to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to aſſiſt them. On the great and principal feſtivals, the inhabitants of the three chapelries, preceded by their prieſts, were accuſtomed to go in proceſſion to Minſter, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial or mother church.

In 1301, the abbot of St. Auguſtine ordained ſeveral new deanries, one of which, named the deanry of Minſter, in which this church of St. Laurence was included; but this raiſing great conteſts between the abbot and the archbiſhop, and the pope deciding in favour of the latter, theſe new deanries were entirely diſſolved.<sup>d</sup>

After this, the appropriation of the church of Minſter, with its appendant chapels and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands.

After the diſſolution of the monaſtery, and the change in the ſervice of churches wrought by the reformation, this parochial chapel of St. Laurence became entirely ſeparated from the mother church of Minſter, the vicar of this pariſh having no further ſubjection to it in any ſhape whatever; but by the ſame change he was likewise deprived of ſeveral of thoſe emoluments he had before enjoyed in the right of his vicarage; and all the tiſhes of corn and grain within this pariſh, being appropriated to the two

<sup>d</sup> Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1976.

granges, or parsonages of Newland and Ozingell, and the small tithes of it to that of Salmestone, as has been already mentioned before. The endowment of this vicarage consisted only of the yearly stipends of six pounds paid out of Newland grange, and of ten pounds paid out of Ozingell grange, a vicarage-house, barn, and two acres of glebe. But this income, by reason of the increase of every necessary article of life, falling far short of a reasonable maintenance, archbishop Juxon, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, in 1660, augmented this vicarage with the addition of 40*l.* to be paid yearly out of Newland grange.<sup>e</sup>

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at seven pounds, and the yearly tenths at fourteen shillings. In 1588 here were communicants six hundred and fifty-six, and it was valued at only twenty pounds. In 1640 here were six hundred and fifty communicants.

The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown, on the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, continued there till Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. Laurence, among other premises, to the archbishop, since which this advowson has continued parcel of the possessions of that see, the archbishop being the present patron of it.

In the year 1700 the vicarage-house was new-built, and made a handsome and commodious dwelling, by the then vicar of this church.

<sup>e</sup> Lewis's MSS. Collections. Kennet's Impr. p. 256.

## CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.

## PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

## VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop</i> .....	<i>Peter Johnson</i> , A. M. in 1654, ejected August, 1662. <sup>f</sup>
	<i>John Young</i> , A. B. Dec. 4, 1663, obt. 1699.
	<i>Matthew Bookey</i> , A. M. March 20, 1700, obt. March 16, 1740.
	<i>Robert Tyler</i> , A. M. May 31, 1740, obt. June 10, 1766. <sup>g</sup>
	<i>Richard Harvey</i> , A. M. 1766, resigned June, 1793. <sup>h</sup>
	<i>Richard Harvey, jun.</i> A. M. June 17, 1793, the present vicar. <sup>i</sup>

<sup>f</sup> He died in 1704, and was buried in the north chancel of this church. Having taken presbyterian orders in 1654, he removed from the rectory of Marisfield, in the diocese of Chichester, to this vicarage, probably on account of the estate of Nether-court, which he possessed in this parish; but in 1662 he quitted it on account of his not being episcopally ordained, and re-

fusing to own the invalidity of his former ordination by taking episcopal orders,

<sup>g</sup> He was rector of Tunstall, and vicar of Sittingborne, and lies buried in this church.

<sup>h</sup> In 1772 he was collated to the vicarage of Eastry, which he held with this vicarage by dispensation.

<sup>i</sup> Son of the former vicar.



## S T O N A R.

STONAR is the last parish to be described in this island; it lies adjoining southward to St. Laurence, on a peninsula, surrounded on the west, south and east, by the waters of the river Stour; and indeed by the new cut lately made at the northern part of it, is now entirely separated from the island of Thanet, and is become, in some measure, an island of itself. This place was written *Eastanore* and *Eastanores*, in antient records, which name signifies the eastern border, shore, or coast. Thus that double shore, famous the one for Cymene's, the other for Cerdice's landing there, is, in  
our



our elder historians, Ethelwerd and Florence, of Worcester, written Cymenes Oran, and Cerdices Oran.<sup>k</sup> Some have supposed it to have been so called for distinction sake, from another parish in this county, near Faversham, but westward of it, upon the sea coast, simply called *Ore*, which formerly belonged likewise to the abbot of St. Augustine, as this Ore did. In the time of king Edward I. the tenants, or inhabitants of Stonar withdrew themselves from the protection of the abbot of St. Augustine, the lord of this place, and united themselves to the port of Sandwich; and it is enumerated among the members of that port, in an ordinance of king Henry III in the year 1229. This occasioned many legal disputes between the abbot and the people of Stonar, and between the abbot and the corporation of Sandwich, the latter of whom undoubtedly did, till very lately, exercise jurisdiction in Stonar, which is mentioned as within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, and a member of the town of Sandwich, and as having been immemorially so time out of mind in the charters of king James and king Charles II.<sup>l</sup> and it is mentioned as a member of Sandwich in all the most antient records of the cinque ports in the tower and elsewhere, and it was always accounted so till the year 1771, when the mayor acting as coroner within the parish of Stonar, a motion was made against him in the court of king's bench, at the instigation of lord viscount Dudley, proprietor of the manor of Stonar, and in 1773, at a common assembly held at Sandwich, it was agreed that judgment upon record should be forthwith entered up in the court of king's bench, confessing that Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but in the county at large, and that 100*l.* be paid for lord Dudley's costs and expences.<sup>m</sup> Since which this place has been totally detached from Sandwich and the

<sup>k</sup> Somner's Ports, p. 98.      <sup>l</sup> Jeake's charters, p. 120, 126.

<sup>m</sup> See Boye's Collections, p. 724.

cinque ports, and is now esteemed to be in the hundred of Ringslow, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county at large.

STONAR was in the time of the Saxons of much greater account than it has been at any time since; the increasing prosperity of the opposite port of Sandwich, and the change in the river Wantsume, with some other casual misfortunes, occasioned the early ruin of it. In the time of the Romans, this place, as well as the rest of the flat country adjoining to Richborough, was entirely covered with water and made part of that haven. Camden and Dr. Plot were of opinion, that *the Portus Rutupensis* was rather at Stonar, having a high ridge of beach lying before it, which was certainly brought thither by the flowing up of the sea, this being then the sea shore and port where ships lay which came *ad urbem Rutupiae*, which lay higher up, as Topsham does to Exeter, and Edinburgh does to the port of Leith.<sup>n</sup>

Most of our antiquaries and historians have, by common consent, joined in placing the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius, so noted for Vortimer's intended monument, and for his last encounter with the Saxons, at this place of Stonar; but in this they seem to have been led more by the resemblance of the name, that of *Lapis Tituli* in Latin, and Stonar in English, sounding not much unlike. Nennius, cap. 45 and 46, tells us, there were three battles fought by Vortimer with the Saxons, and says *Tertium bellum in campo juxta Lapidem Tituli qui est super ripam Gallici marie statutum*; and a little further, *Ante mortem suam ad familiam suam animadvertit ut illius sepulchrum in portu ponerent a quo exirent (hostes) super maris ripam*. In this description Nennius by no means places it in Thanet, where and at this place of Stonar, had this third battle been fought, the author who mentions those former like encounters in Thanet,

<sup>n</sup> Dr. Plot's MSS. Papers. Camden's Brit. p. 244.

would not have gone to a new description of the place in this unwonted new expression without mention made of Thanet at all.<sup>o</sup> Indeed the seeming agreement of the name falls to the ground, when it is considered that it was constantly written *Eaſſanores*, till long after the Norman conquest; and besides, that this place being a low and flat level, but lately covered with water, and still apt to inundations, was surely a very unfit place for erecting an eminent and conspicuous monument, which was intended to be visible to a remote distance; a design which required the advantage of a lofty situation.

Kilburne and Lewis tells us, that antiently this town was not within the island of Thanet, but one entirely of itself, being encompassed all round by the sea and the æstuary called the Wantsume; and that the mouth of the Richborough port was, after the waters of it had contracted themselves into narrower bounds between this place of Stonar and Ebbsfleete, northward of it, where the Wantsume ran into the sea, till by the sands this channel was choaked up.

At which time, to inn the lands, says Lewis, and the better to secure them from being overflowed by the sea at spring tides, walls were cast up here which are still visible, and are now the road-way from Cliffend and Ebbsfleet to Sandwich; but these walls are no proof of this, but seem to have been thrown up not on account of this supposed channel, but to secure the lands northward of them from the spring tides and casual inundations from them. However, to preserve them, it was ordered, so late as anno 1283, in a composition between the abbot of St. Augustine and the prior of Christchurch, that no one of the community of Stonore or Sandwich, should for the future gather or carry away any stone or sea beach, in the walls between Stonore and Clyvesende, nor should take up ballast for their

<sup>o</sup> See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 94, and Battely's Antiq. Rutupinæ, p. 16.



ships, but in the sea in the common floods betwixt the highest and lowest water.

From the advantage of its situation, after the waters had deserted Hepesflete, now called Ebbsfleet, for some time the common landing-place in the island of Thanet, situated northward from Stonar, this place succeeded to it, and became a town and port likewise of considerable note. At this port, St. Augustine and his followers are said to have landed in the year 597, and to have remained till sent for by king Ethelbert; though by others, and with much more probability, at Ebbsfleet, as has been mentioned before. Here Turkil, the Dane, is said to have landed in the year 1009, and to have fought the English, and afterwards to have burnt the town; and the author of the life of queen Emma says, that being arrived in the port of Sandwich, he drew up his army in order of battle against the English, at a place called *Scoraston*; but what else, says Dr. Battely, in his *Antiq. Rutupiae*, is Scoraston, than by transposition Eastanscore; and Eastanscore and Estanore, those skilful in the Saxon language know to be the same. The town was, however, not long afterwards rebuilt, and notwithstanding the increasing prosperity of its opposite rival, remained a port sometime after the Norman conquest, as appears by Thorn's Chronicle, who says, that in the year 1090, the Londoners claimed the lordship, or seignory, of Stonar, as a sea port subject to that city, against the abbot of St. Augustine, his men and homagers.

In the last year of king John, anno 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, landed here, where having refreshed his army he marched to Sandwich, where he was joined by the rebellious barons of his party,<sup>p</sup>

In the reign of king Edward I. there was a great inundation of the sea here, to enquire into the cause of which, and to prevent the like in future, there was a so-

<sup>p</sup> Rapin's History of England, vol. i. p. 278.

lemn inquisition taken at this place, by commissioners appointed by the king for that purpose. There was a John de Stonore, who was appointed in the 14th year of king Edward II. one of the justices of the common pleas, in the room of John Bacun; and another of the same name, who was one of the friars preachers, and an eminent divine in the year above-mentioned, and had, together with Robert de Braybrock, and Robert de Hattcombe, brothers likewise of the same order, the king's safe conduct, on their intentions to go and preach the gospel to the Saracens.

King Edward III. on Oct. 11, in his 33d year, anno 1359, lodged here at Stonar, in a house formerly Robert Goviere's, and was attended by many of his nobles and great men, then waiting to embark at Sandwich for foreign parts; on which day the chancellor in the king's chamber delivered up the great seal, and had another delivered to him to use during the king's absence. He staid here till the 28th, when he embarked before sun-rise, and with his nobility and other attendants set sail for Calais. In the 39th year of the same reign, there happened hereabouts another terrible inundation of the sea for the space of above three miles in length, from Clivesend to Stonore; insomuch that the town of Stonore was almost destroyed by it; and it was feared that unless some speedy assistance could be had, all the low lands or marshes in the hundreds of Ryngesloe, Wyngham, Preston, and Downhamford; that is, all the levels from the sea to Wyngham, Canterbury, &c. would be overflowed. Wherefore the king commissioned Sir Ralph Spigurnel, constable of Dover castle, and others, to enquire into the true state of this matter, and to endeavour to secure the houses, lands, &c.

But what is said to have been the entire ruin of this town, was the firing of it by the French, in the 9th year of king Richard II. anno 1385, who being invited over by the treachery of Sir Simon de Burley, constable

constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports, to invade the kingdom, first plundered, and afterwards set this town on fire and burnt it. Of this attempt it seems the abbot of St. Augustine had intelligence, and accordingly got his tenants together at Northbourne, and marched with them armed to the relief of his other tenants in this island. But coming to Sandwich, he was by the lord warden's order refused a free passage into the island, and so was forced to march round by Fordwich and Sturry, and come into the island at Sarre. This taking up a good deal of time, gave opportunity to the enemy to execute their design; but no sooner had they an account of the abbot's coming against them but they retired to their ships, and left the rest of the island untouched.<sup>a</sup> Some of the foundations of the buildings destroyed as above-mentioned, were remaining not many years ago, and the traces of them are still visible among the corn.

After this the town of Stonar never recovered its former state, and the waters having forsook this place, it remained no longer a port, but became insignificant and almost desolated, the remaining inhabitants consisting of a few fishermen, and lookers after the cattle and husbandry business of it.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 127, gives this account of it in king Henry VIII.'s time: "Stonard," says he, "ys yn Thanet, sumtyme a prety town not far from Sandwich. Now appereth alonly the ruine of the chirch. Sum ignorant people cawle yt Old Sandwiche."

At present there are three houses in it, only one of which is situated where the town of Stonar antiently stood; about twenty rods from which, near the road, on a little rising bank, stood the church, of which there are now no remains left above ground. Some salt works have been lately carried on here, of a curious

<sup>a</sup> Decem. Scriptores, col. 2181.



construction. The process for the making of the salt is thus : the sea water is drawn, during the summer months, into broad shallow pans of great extent, where having continued until its watery particles have been exhaled by the sun, it is conveyed into large boilers and chrystalized in the usual manner by evaporation. The salt thus prepared, is found to partake of the qualities of bay salt, and to answer all its purposes; having this advantage, that being perfectly transparent, it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

It appears that some part of the land at Stonar was formerly bounded and taken into the parish, and assessed to the relief of the poor of St. Clement's, in Sandwich.

This parish is very small, being about two miles from north to south, and about one mile at the broadest from east to west. It is encircled on three sides by the river Stour; and on the north by a cut across the land, in length about a quarter of a mile, from one part of the river Stour to the opposite one, having proper flood gates across it, to be worked at certain times only, according to the direction of the act of parliament, passed in 1775, for the purpose of draining more effectually those levels adjoining the river Stour, usually called the General Vallies, and for other purposes. The passing of this act was opposed strenuously by the mayor, jurats, and people of Sandwich, at a very great expence, on a supposition that the new made cut would in process of time be a means of diverting the channel of the river Stour entirely from the town of Sandwich, and so become the total ruin of it, an event far from being improbable.

At the south end of this parish was a ferry over the river Stour, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's hospital; in lieu of which, a bridge was built in 1755, by an act passed for that purpose; a full account of which has already been given under Sandwich.

The

The high road from Sandwich over this bridge, crosses this parish northward. The appearance of the whole of it is very inhospitable and dreary ; the middle of it is covered with sea-beach. It is nearly a flat, without a tree to shelter it, and consists, almost all of it, of a continued level of marshes, much of which is bounded by the ouze of the sea adjoining to it, and consequently it is much subject to intermittent fevers, and is a very unhealthy situation.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF STONAR, which was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was given to it by king Cnute, some little time before he gave Sandwich to the priory of Christchurch ; and this grant was afterwards confirmed by king William Rufus, who granted to St. Augustine and abbot Wido, that they should in future enjoy all their rights and customs at Eastanores.<sup>r</sup>

In the year 1090, being the fourth of the above reign, there was a great dispute between the citizens of London, and the abbot and his tenants of Stonore, the former claiming the seignory of this place as a sea port, subject to that city ; but the king favouring the abbot, it was adjudged by the justices, that no one in future should claim any thing here, but that abbot Wido and his convent should possess this land and the whole shore to the middle of the water, freely and quietly, without any dispute whatsoever ; and that the abbot should freely possess all rights and customs belonging to this manor, and upon this judgment there were duplicate

<sup>r</sup> Annal. Sci Aug. MSS. f. 67. This is certainly the grant of William Rufus, and not of the Conqueror, who died at Roan, in Normandy, on the 5th of the 11th of September, anno 1087. Whereas abbot Scotland, Wido's predecessor, died so late as the 3d of the nones of that month. Wido could not therefore have been then abbot.

charters of the same king;<sup>2</sup> and it was confirmed afterwards by the several charters of king Henry I. king Stephen, king John,<sup>3</sup> and king Henry III. which charter of king William Rufus first before-mentioned, granting that the abbot should hold firmly and honorably all his rights and customs at Eastanores, as well in the water as the land, was confirmed by Edward III. in his 36th year, by his letters of *inspeximus*.

In the year 1104, anno 11 Henry I. the abbot obtained the grant of a fair, to be held yearly within his manor of Stonar, for five days together, before and after the feast of the translation of St. Augustine, which was on May 26; and king John in his 5th year granted to the abbot and his successors the privileges of a market at Stanores, with all customs, forfeitures, and pleas belonging to it; which king Richard I. in his 5th year likewise confirmed. About which time and afterwards there subsisted continual quarrels between the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, afterwards Christ-church, in Canterbury, respecting their possessions, maritime customs, and various other rights at Stonar, Sandwich, and other neighbouring places; to compromise and put an end to which, they entered into a composition in 1242, anno 27 Henry III. by which the abbot and monks, and the prior and chapter of Canterbury, agreed, *inter alia*, that the prior, &c. should have all their maritime customs in the haven of Sandwich, on both sides of the river agreeable to the tenor of their charters, as they used to have; allowing, however, to the abbot, &c. their accustomed rule and usages in Stanores, and their

<sup>2</sup> The two charters above-mentioned are printed at large in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. No. llii. liv. p. 110.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Cart. anno 5 Johannis, m. 23, *pro tota terra de Stanores et toto littore usq; in medietatem aquæ*. These grants were afterwards confirmed by the popes Lucius and Eugenius. Reg. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 9, 11.



lands there ; and all their usual maritime customs appendant, granted by charters to their possessions beyond Hennebrigge, towards Clivesende, Ramesgate, Margate, Westgate, and other places in Thanet ; and the prior and chapter permitted the abbot and convent, with their proper domestics, to pass free of expence in the ferry boat over the river ; but that this privilege should not extend to their tenants."

The abbot of St. Augustine had a court here, wherein he claimed a right of judging and punishing in cases of life and death ; but the exercise of this jurisdiction was not, it seems, at all pleasing to the men of Stonar ; they therefore refused to hold their lands and tenements in Stonar, of the barony of the abbot, and the better to defend themselves against him, they had united themselves to the port of Sandwich ; but the king then took the abbot's part and gave the cause for him, from which time they were *Intendentes Abbati*, though it seems very unwillingly ; for in the year 1266, the men of Stonore and Sandwich, through malice to the abbot, burnt two water-mills belonging to him, one at Stonore and the other at Hepesfleete.

A Fleming having been murdered by some of his countrymen upon the sea shore at Stonar, above high-water mark, in 1270, the abbot's bailiff there made pursuit after the murderers, and finding the brother of the deceased and four of his friends with the body in the ville of Stonar, he apprehended them and committed them to prison ; three days after there was a court held here, by the abbot's steward, before whom they were arraigned of the murder, and pleading not guilty, they put themselves for trial upon the ville of Stonore ; upon which Simon Wigbert, the mayor of Sandwich, with many others of that place, came into court and demanded the prisoners for trial at the hundred court of Sandwich, alledging that the abbot neither had, nor

" Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1888.

bought to have any such count or privilege of trying offenders, and that whatever he did of that sort must be to the prejudice of the prior of Christ-church, and of the community of Sandwich. To whom it was replied, that the abbot could do no injury to the prior in this business, because, before the prior had any right in Sandwich, the abbot of St. Augustine had Stonar, with all its liberties, by gift and grant of sundry kings of England, and by confirmation of the then king, to hold it as freely as any king had held it heretofore; and it was further set forth, that it had been already settled between the two churches by composition, that the land above high-water mark towards Stonar was to belong to the abbot; and the community was told that the abbot did not wish to do any thing contrary to the liberty of Sandwich, being himself a corn-baron of that place, and their peer; and it was requested of them, not to obstruct or disturb him in the exercise of those privileges which he had been used of right to enjoy in Stonar. Upon this the clamour abated, and the men of Stonar were charged to make diligent enquiry, and to bring in a true verdict, who acquitted the prisoners; and the steward made proclamation accordingly.<sup>w</sup>

In the 8th year of king Edward I. the abbot made complaint that the Stonore men had united themselves to the port of Sandwich; and on a dispute concerning the pasturage of certain sheep in the abbot's marsh, had abused his servants, who had attempted to impound them; upon complaint of which, the king directed his writ to Stephen de Pencestre and John de Lovetot, to enquire into the premises by a jury of knights, &c. to be impannelled by the sheriff; who gave it for the abbot, viz. that the town of Stonore was of the foreign, and no member of the cinque ports, and gildable to the king; they likewise set a fine of forty shillings upon the men for their assault and bat-

<sup>w</sup> See Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1919.

tery ; and forty shillings more for default of suit and service to the abbot ; not long after which king Edward granting a new charter to Sandwich, Stonore claimed again to be a member of that port, and offered to maintain one of the five vessels allotted to be found by that port at their own proper charges, whenever Sandwich should be summoned to man out their ships ; but this it seems was not then granted.

About this time the mayor of Sandwich and others were attached by Robert de Stokho, sheriff of Kent, to answer to a plea of trespass for assaulting the sheriff's bailiff, on an execution of the king's writ within Stonore ; some pleaded to the jurisdiction and refused to answer, except in the court of Shipway ; but all of them failed in their defence and were committed to gaol.\*

In a composition between Nicholas, abbot, and the convent of St. Augustine, and the men of Stonar and Sandwich, in the year 1283, under the mediation of Stephen de Pencheſter and Roger de Northwood, it was agreed that the men of Stonore should acknowledge to hold all their tenements in Stonore of the abbot and convent, and their successors, paying to them their due services in fealty, rent, relief, suits of court, and other due customs, and that they should be amenable to the abbot's court ; and that the abbot and convent should exercise all jurisdiction in Stonore, the same as was granted by the royal charters.

On the other hand, the tenants of Stonore and their heirs, being mariners or merchants, and engaged at sea or elsewhere in traffic, should not be fined for non-attendance at the abbot's court, whilst so engaged, from the date of the summons till the court was ended, unless they themselves pleaded, or were impleaded ; provided nevertheless, that the rest of the tenants, when duly summoned, should come to the court at Menstre in person, or by essoiner or attorney of the court ; that

\* See Boys's Collections, p. 661.



the tenants of Stonore residing there might feed their own sheep, but not other people's, in the abbot's marsh within Hennebergh, paying annually for the herbage, on the eve of St. John Baptist, at the rate of a farthing a head; but out of Hennebergh they might not claim pasturage. The abbot and convent and their successors might likewise feed their sheep in the same marsh, and erect mills and other buildings at pleasure; and if they should think proper to inclose the marsh or any part of it, the tenants then should have no pasturage in such inclosure; but if the wall of such inclosed ground should be thrown down by the sea, the tenants should have pasturage as before. None of the commonalty, either of Stonore or Sandwich, should hereafter enter upon the abbot's marsh, for the purpose of digging there, or of carrying away the soil from thence without his consent; nor should any of them collect and carry away the beach from the sea-walls between Stonore and Clyvesende; nor take lastage of ships, except in the common stream, between the times of high and low water; nor should any of them thereafter, on any account, presume to obstruct the abbot's bailiffs at Stonore, or prevent the abbot from doing justice upon his tenants at Stonore, and other offenders, and collecting his customs there; that such distresses as the abbot's bailiff should levy in Stonore, and in the marsh within Hennebergh, should remain in the marsh and not be driven away; for which concession of the abbot, the other party should pay one hundred marcs, but by the intercession of the bishop of Wells, he consented to take only ten casks of wine, of the value of thirty marcs.<sup>y</sup>

Notwithstanding the various verdicts and judgments from time to time given, that this place was within the abbot's barony, and the jurisdiction of the county, yet the men of Stonar, as it appears, chose rather to be subject to that of the mayor of Sandwich, (which

<sup>y</sup> See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1933.

Thorne terms a yoke of slavery) thinking it a much easier one than that which the abbots would have had them wear; the usages and several powers claimed by the mayor of Sandwich, are recited at large by the other chronicler.

In a manuscript register of this abbey, now in the possession of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the tenants of Stonar seem to have been at this time acknowledged by the convent as portsmen; and it appears to have been a custom for every man in Stonore to give the bailiff a bridle upon his marriage, or sixpence in lieu of it.

King Henry VI. confirmed to the abbot the former grant of a market at Stonar, by two several charters.<sup>a</sup>

The manor of Stonar, with its appurtenances, remained part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, till the general dissolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it staid till the 4th and 5th year of king Philip and queen Mary, when it was granted, together with the appendant advowson of the church, to Nicholas Crispe, esq. for life, with the reversion to his brother John Crispe, in fee, whose only son Sir Henry Crispe, of Quekes, dying *s. p.* in 1648, it went by his will to his first-cousin Henry Crispe, esq. of Quekes, (son of his uncle Henry). He was usually called *Bonjour Crispe*, as having, when carried away to France, and kept prisoner there, spoken no other words than those in the French language.<sup>b</sup> He died possessed of it in 1663, without surviving male issue, when this manor came by the entail made of it, to his nephew Thomas Crispe, (eldest son of his next brother Thomas Crispe, of Goudhurst) afterwards of Quekes, where he died in 1680, leaving four daughters his co-

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Cart. ab an. 21, ad an. 24, N. 11, and ab an. 27, usq. 39, N. 11.

<sup>b</sup> See an account of his being carried away into France and kept prisoner there, under Quekes, in Birchington.

heirs, the eldest of whom, Maria-Adriana, married to Richard Breton, esq. of the Elmes, in Hougham, entitled him to her fourth part of this estate; and he afterwards having bought the shares of the other three sisters and coheirs, became possessed of the whole fee of it, which he afterwards alienated to Sir Geo. Rooke, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, vice-admiral of England, and privy-counsellor. He died possessed of this manor in 1709, leaving by his second wife Mary Lut-terel, one son, George Rooke, esq. of St. Laurence, who inherited this estate and married the hon. Frances Ward, eldest daughter of William, lord Dudley, who survived him, and by his will became possessed of this manor, which on her death *s. p.* in 1770, she devised by her will to her nephew, the hon. John Ward, afterwards on the death of his father, lord viscount Dudley and Ward, and he alienated it in 1787 to Mr. Charles Foreman, of London, who dying *s. p.* in 1791, gave it by will to his nephew Mr. John Foreman, in tail general; since whose death his heir Mr. Luke Foreman succeeded to it, and he is the present proprietor of this manor, with the advowson of the church of Stonar appendant to it.

To the northward of the scite of the antient town of Stonar, about the place which was antiently called Hennebrigge, and is now known by the name of Littlejoy, is a large tract of sand, which was formerly a warren for rabbits, and granted by that name to the abbot of St. Augustine; but the rabbits have been long since destroyed, on account probably of the damage done by them to the pasture of the adjoining marshes.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are not more than two, casually the same.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.



The church has been many years ruined, and at this time no remains of it are left. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 3l. 6s. 8d. and the tenths at 6s. 8d.

In 1569, it is entered in archbishop Parker's acts of visitation, that there were neither households nor communicants in this parish. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. and here were then no communicants.

This rectory has always been appendant to the manor of Stonar, and as such, is now of the patronage of Mr. Luke Foreman, the present possessor of the manor.

### CHURCH OF STONAR.

#### PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.*

#### RECTORS.

<i>Abbot and convent of St. Augustine</i>	<i>Walter</i> , anno 29 Edward I. <sup>c</sup> <i>Richard Taple</i> , obt. 1486. <i>Andrew Bensted</i> , 1486. <sup>d</sup> <i>John Allen</i> , Dec. 18, 1528. <sup>e</sup> <i>John Braborne</i> , 1540. <sup>f</sup> <i>John Salisbury</i> , 1550.
<i>John Crispe, esq.</i> .....	<i>Robert Harte</i> , March, 1569. <i>Richard Webbe</i> , April 9, 1571.
<i>The Crown, hac vice.</i> .....	<i>Blaze Winter</i> , Aug. 23, 1581, obt. 1617.
<i>Henry Crispe, esq.</i> .....	<i>Thomas Turner</i> , A. M. June 10, 1617, obt. 1630. <i>George Starcombe</i> , A. B. January 9, 1630, obt. August 10, 1647. <sup>g</sup> <i>Edward Fellows</i> , A. M. obt. 1663. <i>Blaze White</i> , A. M. Aug. 15, 1663.

<sup>c</sup> Prynne, p. 906.

<sup>d</sup> Register book of St. Augustine's abbey, in the treasury of Christchurch, Canterbury, f. 19, marked Q.

<sup>e</sup> He was Dublin elect. Ibid. Register.

<sup>f</sup> He and his successor are mentioned in the visitation books.

<sup>g</sup> He had afterwards, on the ejection of Dr. Meric Casaubon, the sequestration or possession of the vicarage of Monkton, and was buried at Birchington on August 18, 1647.

## PATRONS, &amp;c.

## RECTORS.

*The Crown, by lapse. .... Thomas Lamprey, A. M. July 6, 1752, obt. Sept. 2, 1760, who was the last that was presented to this rectory.*

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After the death of Blaze White above-mentioned, there was not any rector presented to this church in his room; but in 1701, Owen Evans, M. A. rector of St. St. Paul's, Canterbury, and chaplain to Sir George Rooke, the patron, obtained the sequestration of this rectory, and had an allowance made him by the patron of sixteen pounds per annum, as a composition in lieu of all tithes whatsoever, both great and small.— This stipend he received till the year 1734, when George Rooke, esq. the then patron and owner of the manor, refused any other payment, and the rector made no further demand of it, though he lived till the year 1742, after which it continued vacant till the year 1752, when Mr. Lamprey obtained the great seal to the presentation of this rectory, and soon after made a demand on the proprietor of the lands for the tithes then due, and all arrears of tithes likewise; on the refusal of which, an issue was awarded from the court of chancery, which was tried at the Lent assizes for this county, in the year 1756, before Mr. Justice Forster and a special jury; when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, viz. Mr. Lamprey, the rector; and a right to tithes so far as sixteen pounds a year; which not being deemed a proper verdict, a new trial was obtained, which came on at the Lent assizes in 1757, before the lord chief justice Willes and a special jury, when on a full hearing a verdict was given for the defendant, viz. the hon. Mrs. Rooke, then patron and owner of the lands at Stonar; at which the chief justice

tice expressed much satisfaction, more than the jury thought decent, as coming from a judge who ought to have behaved more impartially on the occasion.

Since which there has been no further steps taken to recover the tithes of this rectory by Mr. Lamprey, who is still living, nor is it supposed there ever will.





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APPENDIX,  
CONTAINING  
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS  
TO THE  
NINTH AND TENTH VOLUMES.

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TO VOLUME IX.

*N. B. By mistake of the engraver, the church of Reculver, on the vignette, page 1, is said to be in the Isle of Thanet, instead of near it.*

DUNKIRK VILLE.

PAGE 6.

**L**INE 21. George Gipps, esq. died at Harbledown on Feb. 13, 1800, leaving his wife surviving and two sons, George and Henry, since which the MANOR OF BOSENDENNE is become vested in trust for their benefit. He left his estates to be divided nearly equally between his two sons when they come of age, the eldest son to have the preference in the first choice of them.

*Line 22. For was read were.*

*Line 29. For Feversham read Faversham.*

---

HARBLEDOWN.

PAGE 8. For *is* read *are*.

*Line 14. Since Mr. Gipps's death on Feb. 13, 1800, this house has been vested in the trust of his will, the uses of which see above, p. 6.*

*Last Line. For and read it,*

PAGE

PAGE 10, *line 3 from the bottom*. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his widow Mrs. Gipps has continued to reside in it.

PAGE 12, *line 8*. Mr. Gipps, some small time before his death, purchased the fee simple of the estate of St. Gregories priory, in which this portion of tithes of Poldhurst is included, of the archbishop, who was enabled to sell it by virtue of the powers given him in the act lately passed for the redemption of the land-tax. Mr. Gipps died possessed of it in Feb. 1800, since which it has become vested in the trust of his will, the uses of which may be seen above, p. 6.

PAGE 19, *line 5*. For *four* read *three*.

*Line 21*. Dele the words *and several of their children*, and at *line 23*, dele the words *who died in 1775*, and add, *and several of their children*.

PAGE 20, *in the list of rectors*. Robert Say, S. T. P. died on April the 8th, (not May) 1628.

#### THANINGTON.

PAGE 22, *line 4*. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, this estate of *Newhouse* is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 23, *line 13*. THANINGTON MANOR, on Mr. Gipps's death, became vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 25, *line 11*. Dele *of*.

*Line 15*. After *having*, add *a steeple with*.

PAGE 26, *line 19*. Mr. Gipps, some time before his death, purchased of the archbishop the fee simple of St. Gregories priory and its possessions, among which was this *parsonage of Thanington*. Since his death it has become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

#### MILTON.

PAGE 28, *line 15*. For *path* read *stream*.

#### ST. DUNSTAN'S.

PAGE 33, *line 18*. After *of it* read *part of the antient place*.

*Line 20*. After *seat* add *itself*.

PAGE 39, *line 9*. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his interest in the fee simple of St. Gregories and its possessions, among which *this parsonage of St. Dunstan's* was included,

cluded, he having purchased it of the archbishop, who sold it by virtue of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, has become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 41, note <sup>d</sup>. For *chaplain to the East India Company's factory at Calcutta, in Bengal*, read *one of the brigade chaplains of the army*.

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ST. STEPHEN'S *alias* HACKINGTON.

PAGE 43, line 3 *from the bottom*. For *Firmies* read *Firmins*.

PAGE 51, line 8 *from bottom*. For *Edgforths* read *Edsworths*.

PAGE 59, line 17. For *jointed* read *joined*.

PAGE 63, line 7 *from bottom*. For *they* read *there*.

PAGE 65, line 10 *from bottom*. For 1655 read 1605.

---

FORDWICH.

PAGE 67. To the list of rectors add *Gilbert Beresford*, 1799, present rector.

Note <sup>k</sup>. For *Canterbury* read *Durham*.

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WESTBERE.

PAGE 68, line 23. For *Anne* read *Elizabeth*.

PAGE 70, *last line but one*. For *Sir Brook Bridges, bart.* read *Sir Brook William Bridges, bart.*

PAGE 72, line 21. Since Mr. Gipps's death, the fee simple of St. Gregory's priory and its possessions, among which this *portion of tithes of Rushborne* was included, and which he purchased of the archbishop, who had the power of selling it by virtue of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, some small time before his death, is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 74, *in the list of rectors*. *Kaye Mawer* died in 1799.

---

STURRY.

PAGE 79, *line last but one*. For *now* read *late*.

PAGE 83, *in list of vicars*. For *Comberland* read *Cumberland*.

---

HERNE.

PAGE 88, line 19. For *now* read *late*.

PAGE 89, line 16. For *John* read *George*.

PAGE 91, *penult*. For 1740 read 1470.



## CHISLET.

PAGE 103, *last line but 4.* For *Sir Brook Bridges* read *Sir Brook William Bridges*.

PAGE 107, *line 22.* For *himself* read *themselves*.  
*Line 28.* At end of line add *and*.

## RECVLVER.

PAGE 110, *line 6.* *The borough of Shottenton* appears to include a small part of the hamlet of the same name, containing three houses, near the N. W. side of the parish of Chilham. For these last two years an inhabitant of the former district has attended the court holden at Herne, and been appointed borsholder of this borough. It seems very worthy of remark, that the hamlet of Shottenton is one of the six boroughs within the bounds of Chilham parish, for which a borsholder is annually appointed at the court leet holden at Chilham for the upper half hundred of Felborough, so that there are now two borsholders for boroughs bearing the same name in one parish.

PAGE 117, *line 20.* For *rand* read *sand*.

PAGE 121, *line 2.* For *had* read *has*.

## STOURMOUTH.

PAGE 128, *line 18.* NORTH COURT MANOR now belongs to Mr. James Tappenden, who resides at it, and his two sisters Elizabeth and Anne.

## ELMSTONE.

PAGE 135, *in the list of vicars.* Correct *Thos. Hutchesson*, for *obt.* 1605 read 1765.

## PRESTON.

PAGE 142, *line 3.* After 1792 add reference °.

## LITTLEBORNE.

PAGE 149, *line 2.* Dele the word *of* after *remembring*.

PAGE 152, *line 23.* Read *Wm. Nethersole of Wymenswold*.

PAGE 153, *line 28.* For *office* read *offices*.

## WICKHAM BREAS.

PAGE 158. There are, *as I am now informed*, two boroughs in this parish, viz. North and South Boroughs.

PAGE 159, *line 14.* SAPERTON was sold by Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. William Beake, a descendant of the family of that name who formerly owned it, and he now possesses and resides in it. *Copthall* is now only a field so called, without any vestige of having had any building on it.

PAGE 160, *line 26.* After *Brewse* add *was*.

PAGE 161, *line 1.* For *He* read *Wm. de Brewse* above-mentioned.

PAGE 162, *line 6 from the bottom.* Mrs. Cosnan devised by her will *the manor of Wickham*, with the Court-lodge farm, and the advowson of the rectory, and all her other estates in this parish and elsewhere, to her nephew Sir Narborough Daeth, bart. subject to an annuity of 100l. to Mrs. Hughes, the daughter of Josiah Hardy, esq. by his wife Harriet, Mrs. Cosnan's youngest sister.

PAGE 164, *line 4 from bottom.* For *found*, is read *found*, *it is*.

---

ICKHAM.

PAGE 172, *line 15.* Dele *it*.

*Line 9 from bottom.* Dele words and continued so.

---

ADISHAM.

PAGE 183, *line 16.* For *is* read *are*.

*Line 24.* After *obliterated* add the inscription on the gravestone with the cross flory on it, in the high chancel, has been since recovered, being for Thos. de Uptone, rector, an. 22, Ed. I.

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STAPLE.

PAGE 186, *2 last lines.* For *Grove* read *Groves*.

PAGE 190, *line 8 from the bottom.* Add, on one of these tombs is an inscription for Lawrence Omer, *alias* Homer, gent. of Staple, *obt.* 1661, *æt.* 25, having married Rebecca, daughter of John Degnez, by whom he had Mary, deceased, and Charles. Arms, *Quarterly, per pale and fess indented, on a bend, 3 lozenges impaling quarterly first and fourth 3 birds, second and third 5 lozenges in fess.*

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ASH.

PAGE 191, *line 19.* After *wold* add *part of the parish of Nonington*.

PAGE 192, *line 20.* For *Guildanton* read *Guildstanton*.

PAGE 197, *line 12.* For *cobeir* read *sole heir*.

PAGE 198, *line last.* Mr. Gipps, before his death in Feb. 1800, purchased of the archbishop the fee simple of St. Gregories and its possessions, among which this portion of tithes was included, which since his death is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 200, *line 6.* After *heir* add *Aphra*.

PAGE 203, *lines 2 and 3.* For *Garret* read *Garrett*.

PAGE 207, *line 10.* On Mr. Elgar's death in 1796, this among the rest of his estates became by his will the property of his two nieces, one of whom married Mr. Toomer, who, on the partition of them, became solely entitled to this estate, which he now possesses.

PAGE 208, *line last but one.* For *Thomas* read *William*.

PAGE 209, *line 1.* After *manor* add *which were*.

*Line 8.* For *antienly* read *antiently*.

*Line 12.* For *Acris* read *Arcis*.

PAGE 220, *line 8.* For *Robetts* read *Roberts*.

PAGE 223, *line 17.* Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, who some little time before had purchased of the archbishop the scite of St. Gregories and its possessions, among which this parsonage was included, it is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See above, p. 6.

#### WINGHAM.

PAGE 234, *line 23.* For *Edward* read *Edmund*.

PAGE 235, *line 6 from the bottom.* After Thos. Hey, esq. add, whose father was a citizen of London. He himself had been a merchant in Venice, and bore for his arms, *Argent, 3 escutcheons gules*. He married lady Palmer in 1724, and resided here for several years before his death, which happened in 1747.

PAGE 236, *line 26.* For *Pugett* read *Puget*, and next line after London, add and mother of John Puget, esq. now one of the directors of the Bank.

PAGE 240, *line 26.* Add to be enjoyed by him and his successors so long time as he and they should reside in the said house, and officiate in the said church, and not be absent from the parish one month at a time, or two months in the whole year.

PAGE 241. Add to the list of curates, Mr. Loftie's long absence in India having been looked on as a desertion of this cure,



cure, the Rev. Richard Harvey has supplied it ever since, and is the present resident and officiating curate, to whom the patron pays the above mentioned endowments and emoluments.

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GOODNESTON.

PAGE 242, *line 1.* George Dering, esq. is the youngest son of the late Sir Edward Dering, and half brother to the present baronet of that name. He married in 1798 the only daughter and heir of his uncle, Charles Dering, esq. of Barham.

PAGE 244, *line 24.* Sir Brook William Bridges is unmarried; he resides at Gunston, as does his mother, lady Bridges, to whom the mansion and park was devised for her life, by her late husband's will.

*Line 28.* For *obsolete* read *obsolete*.

PAGE 245, *line 1.* For *Thomas Butler*, a younger son of *Richard*, read *Henry Boteler*.

*Line 6 from the bottom.* For *Bois* read *Boys*.

PAGE 248, *last line.* For *1735* read *1736*.

---

NONINGTON.

PAGE 251, *line 22.* For *Oxendenden* read *Oxenden*.

PAGE 258, *note m.* For *Dering* read *Deering*.

---

WILMINGSWOLD.

PAGE 265, *line 24.* For *between* read *within*.

---

BEKESBORNE.

PAGE 267, *line 26.* Dele word *has*.

PAGE 268, *line 24.* Dele *of*.

PAGE 272, *line 23.* For *John de Poole* read *John de la Poole*.

PAGE 274, *line 22.* From Mr. Gipps his interest in the lease of this parish was passed to Isaac Baugh, esq. *the present lessee* of it

PAGE 276. In list of vicars add—The Rev. Mr. Toke is likewise vicar of Patricxborne by dispensation.

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PATRICXBORNE.

PAGE 285, *line 5.* A view of the east end of Barson church is given in the 10th vol. of this History, under the description of that parish, p. 76.

PAGE 286, *in list of vicars.* For *William Toke* read *Jobit*.  
He is likewise vicar of Bekeborne.

---

NACKINGTON.

PAGE 294, *line 4 from bottom.* For *Hevington* read *Hebington*.<sup>b</sup>

PAGE 297, *line 5.* The present rents of the parish are about 760*l.* per ann. being an increase of 225*l.* since the year 1724. There are about 130 inhabitants. The church register begins in 1568. A poor house was erected here in 1789.

*Line 12.* Dele *the church is very small.*

PAGE 298, *line 15.* Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his interest in this estate, the fee simple of which he bought of the archbishop, is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See p. 6.

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LOWER HARDRES.

PAGE 300, *line 12.* The number of acres in the parish are about 1100, of which one sixth is woodland, the rents per ann. are about 614*l.*

PAGE 302, *line 9.* For *Coope* read *Coape*.

PAGE 303, *line 9.* There is an inscription in the chancel for William Pulford, rector, *obt.* 1660.

*Line 18.* The register begins 1558, in which are two surveys of the parish, one in 1712, the other in 1725.

---

UPPER HARDRES.

PAGE 308, *line 13.* Add, of what was originally in this church, but the handsome painted glass mentioned in vol. 8th, p. 94, as being in Stelling church, has been since removed, and placed in the several windows of this church and chancel.

*Line 21.* After *and* add *the chancel.*

PAGE 309, *note* <sup>b</sup>. For *second* read *head*.

---

PETHAM.

PAGE 311, *line 19.* There were discovered in 1775, in a field near Garlinge-green, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Thomson, in this parish, a leaden chest, two feet five inches long, eleven inches and a half broad, and 8 inches in depth. It lay about six inches beneath the surface of the ground. When opened it was found to contain two vessels and a

<sup>b</sup> See Madox's Exchequer, p. 212.

*patera*, and nothing more; the smaller urn of the two was four inches high, holding about half a pint, made of a blackish brown earth, the ornaments and letters white, thus:



The larger urn was six inches high, holding about a quart, the colour and ornaments the same as the small one. The *patera* was small and shallow, made of coarse black earth. The smaller urn, with the word BIBE, was most probably a drinking cup. (See Beger's *Thesau. Blandent*, vol. 3, f. 462, where such another is described.) There can be no doubt but that the remains are Roman; but how they came to be thus deposited by themselves, that is without any human bones, ashes, medals, or the like, is very unaccountable. No further search was made than merely deepening the hole out of which the chest was taken. Nothing else was found.

It is not improbable, however, that this spot may have been a Roman burying ground, and the *tumuli* levelled by a long course of tillage. The situation is a gently declining hill, and faces the N. E.

Taken from the notes of the Rev. Brian Faussett, and communicated to the Editor by his son, Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq. of Heppington.

PAGE 312, line 21. For *Thomas* read *Henry*.

Line 22. For *Edward* read *John-Edward*.

PAGE 315, line 10. After the word *before* add *recited*.

PAGE 319, in the list of vicars. *John Honeywood*, vicar, died on Sept. 13, not 16.

Note n. For 1598 read 1698.

#### WALTHAM.

PAGE 320, line 8. After *chalky*, add in some parts a very stiff clay, both.

Line 12. For *Kake street* read *Cake-street*, and add, In this and some of the neighbouring parishes, but chiefly in a field between the above street (which seems to have taken its name from this circumstance) and the church, there are found numbers of cakes of a mineral or metallic substance, not unlike lava, being about two inches or two inches and a half thick, but broken into various breadths; they bear evident marks of having been in fusion; the under sides are impressed with forms of pebbles, earth, &c. They are of a dark bronze colour, inclining to red.



PAGE 320, *last line but 9.* For *Mr.* read *Dr.*

PAGE 321, *line 23.* For *Richard* read *Richards.*

*Line 29.* For *have been for some time* read *became.*

PAGE 326, *line 16.* For *one bell* read *four bells.*

#### BISHOPSBORNE.

PAGE 329, *line 4.* For *left* read *right.*

*Line 25.* For *William* read *John.*

PAGE 333, *line 9.* For *Corbet* read *Corbett.*

PAGE 335, *line 7.* For *large* read *handsome.*

*Line 9.* After *the* add *high.*

*Line 16.* For *Chilwick* read *Cholwick.*

PAGE 336, *line 13.* For *octagon* read *square.*

#### KINGSTON.

PAGE 342, *line 2 from the bottom.* Instead of *below the hill* read *a little way down the hill.*

PAGE 344, *line 7 from the bottom.* After *Payler* add *above-mentioned.*

PAGE 346. PARMESTED is, *I am informed,* in *Upper Hardres* parish.

PAGE 348, *line 24.* For 1546 read 1627.

*Line 4 from bottom.* For *flaunchee* read *flaunches.*

PAGE 349, *line 8.* Add, In this church is a monument for the Rev. William Dejovas Byrch, A. M. lord of Kingston manor, and patron of the rectory, *obt.* March 7, 1792, *æt.* 62. He lies buried here, as does Elizabeth his wife, who died *anno* 1798.

#### BARHAM.

PAGE 354, *line last but one.* For *sold by him* read *sold by his grandson Sir Dudley Diggs.*

PAGE 356, *line 30.* Dele word *and.*

PAGE 358, *last line.* After *Maydeacon* and, add at the end of *Denton-street*, in this parish, there is a house called *Little Maydeacon*, which formerly belonged to Richard, second son of Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dene, who probably built it. It now belongs to Mr. Lee Warley, of Canterbury.

#### DENTON.

PAGE 360, *line 8.* After 1574 and, read thus, 1574, and in 1589 sold it to Richard Rogers, &c.

PAGE 361, line 9. There is in *the mansion of Denton-court*, a small but good collection of pictures, several of which were purchased at M. de Calonne's sale. Zachary Kneller, brother of Sir Godfrey, spent much time, and painted many of the rooms of the house.

GATEHURST, *alias* GATTRIDGE, in this parish, is part of the Denton-court estate, and was formerly inhabited by Wm. Randolph, gent. It now belongs to Mr. Bridges.

---

WOOTTON.

PAGE 370, line 11. After *Ripple* dele the words *from whom those of Wootton were descended*.

Line 32 and 33. For it read *them*.

PAGE 371, line 20. WICKHAM BUSHES was sold pursuant to the will of John Coppin, of Wootton, who died in 1654, to Brome.

PAGE 372, line 4. For *Bishopshborne* read *Bekeborne*.

Line 6. *Add*, and there is a mural monument in memory of John Bridges, esq. *obt.* April 22, 1780, *æt.* 69, and Edward Bridges, esq. *obt.* Nov. 19, 1780, *æt.* 68.

PAGE 373, note <sup>a</sup>. For *Sheppardswell* read *Shebbertswell*.

*In the list of rectors.* After *Samuel Fremoult* read 1740.

PAGE 374. In the sketch of the fortification at Coldred, the well is placed at the wrong extremity of the road; it should have been at the S. W. end.

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SHEBBERTSWELL.

PAGE 376, last line. For *them* read *it*.

PAGE 378, line 1. After *eldest* add *son*.

PAGE 379, lines 10 and 15. For *Thomas* read *William*.

PAGE 381, line 30. For *Matson* read *Merryweather*.

---

COLDRED.

PAGE 385, line 16. Dele the word *small*.

PAGE 386, line 28. For *two* read *three*.

PAGE 392, line 1. Coldred church probably never had any steeple more than it has at present.

Line 3. For *nitches* read *niches*.

Line 16. For *Jeken* read *Jenkin*.

---

WEST LANGDON.

PAGE 401, lines 28, 29. After *Auberville* dele or *De Albrincis*, as they were written in *Latin deeds*, they were two different families.

PAGE 402, line 6. Dele or *Albrincis*.

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## OXNEY.

PAGE 410, last line. Dele or *De Albrincis*.

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## ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

PAGE 413, line 9. WANSTON FARM is now owned by the earl of Hardwick.

PAGE 417, line 16. For *nitches* read *niches*.

PAGE 418. Add to note <sup>c</sup>, and in the north isle of this church is a gravestone in memory of both father and son.

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## WEST CLIFFE.

PAGE 421, line 7 from bottom. James Methurst Poynter, esq. is of Upper Deal, and Ambrose Lyon Poynter, esq. of London.

PAGE 426, among the vicars. After *Robert Pitman* dele A. M. and correct the references to notes thus: after *Richard Marsh* add reference <sup>c</sup>, after *John Marsh* add reference <sup>d</sup>, and dele reference <sup>a</sup> after *John Bearblock*.

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## EWELL.

IBID, last line but 4. Add, and the manor of Eastry claims likewise over a small part of this parish.

PAGE 429, line 5. For *is* read *it*.

PAGE 432, line 5. For *there* read *they*.

PAGE 435, line 1. For *William* read *Richard*.

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## RIVER.

PAGE 438, line 23. After *parish*, add *and of Whitfield*.

PAGE 439. ARCHERS-COURT. *I am informed* the house of this manor stands in Whitfield parish.

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## POLTON.

PAGE 448, line 21. For *it* read *this estate*.

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## HOUGHAM.

PAGE 460, line 5. For *Wilford* read *Wilsford*.

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## BUCKLAND.

- PAGE 468, line 7. After *martlets* add *or*.  
 Line 8. Read *Sir Charles Ventris field*.  
 In list of vicars, after *J. H. Romswinkel*, S. T. L. correct  
 it S. T. P.

## CHARLTON.

- PAGE 470, line 1. Dele *in*.  
 Line 3. For *Carlentine* read *Cerlentine*.  
 PAGE 474, line 13. For *Gunnrn* read *Gunman*.

## DOVER.

- PAGE 491, line 10. Dele *of* at the end of line.  
 PAGE 505, line 2. For *became* read *become*.  
 PAGE 520, line 1. After *Manwaring*, add reference to  
*note c*.  
 PAGE 523, line 1. Under *Westminster* insert 1774.  
 PAGE 528, line 19. After *Hannington* dele *esq*.  
 PAGE 542, line 15. For *in* read *into*.  
 PAGE 546. In list of ministers, after *John Macquean*,  
 for 1998 read 1698.  
 PAGE 548, line 5. For *churwardens* read *churchwardens*.

## EAST LANGDON.

- PAGE 554, line 5 from the bottom. For *Jekin* read *Jeken*.  
 Line 4 from the bottom. Read *the like*.  
 PAGE 557, line 14. For *the demesne lands*, read *part of  
 the demesne lands*.

## SUITON.

- PAGE 562, line 6. For *3s. 4d.* read *3l. 4s.*

## RIPPLE.

- PAGE 565, line 3. *Add*—In this parish is a large hand-  
 some house, built by Mr. Wrigglesworth, but now inha-  
 bited by Capt. Mac Dougal, who married his grand daugh-  
 ter, the daughter of Mr. Josiah Purdeu, late of Deal, sur-  
 geon in the navy.

PAGE 567, line 7 from the bottom. Add—*The manor of Ripple* claims besides over lands in Sutton, Sholdon, Stonest, Beere, Guston, and Chamberlain's Fee, in Deal, as appears by a court roll, anno 19 Elizabeth, 1577.

PAGE 571, line 3. For *three* read *two piles, wavy*.

Line 21. For *Standly* read *Stanley*.

PAGE 573. In list of rectors, *Wm. Stanley*, obt. 1680, not 1681.

## GREAT MONGEHAM.

PAGE 574, line 25. After *cottage*, add (which now belongs to Mr. Newing).

PAGE 576, line 24. For *daughter Ursula*, read *daughter Judith*.

PAGE 578, line 2. For *Corboil* read *Corbel*.

In list of rectors, *Robert Say* died April 8, 1628.

## NORTHBORNE.

PAGE 592, line 5 from the bottom. Observe that neither Mr. John Boys here mentioned, nor any of his family, ever resided in this house of Little Betshanger, nor did they ever use the farm. He resides at the farm-house belonging to the manor of Great Betshanger, in Betshanger parish, which occasioned the mistake.

PAGE 593, line 10. For *glyeyphyllos* read *glycyphyllos*.

PAGE 594, line 6 from the bottom. Read thus (the buildings of which, some time since pulled down, stood in Ham parish).

PAGE 596, line 6 from the bottom. Dele the words *who resided here*.

PAGE 597, line 19. Mr. Pyott has lately sold Stoneheap farm to Mr. Leonard Woodward, of Ashley Borough, the present owner of it.

PAGE 600, line 1. For 1639 read 1629.

PAGE 604. In the list of vicars, after *Birkitt*, dele A. B.

## SHOLDON.

PAGE 606, line 1. For *at* read *as*.

Line 10. For *to archbishop* read *to the archbishop*.

Line 14. For *Wyborne* read *Wyborn*.

ADDITIONS,

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ADDITIONS, &c.

TO VOLUME X.

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THE HUNDRED OF EASTRY.

DEAL.

- PAGE 6, line 8. For *to read it was lately held by*.  
PAGE 8, line 13. For *Finsbaker* read *Fisbeker*.  
PAGE 12, line 27. For *embrasure* read *embrasures*.  
Line 32. For *Cleve* read *Cleves*.  
PAGE 14, line 10. After *house*, add for the Presbyterians,  
Line 6 from the bottom. For *Pointer* read *Poynter*.  
PAGE 16, line 15. After *earl*, read *Godwyn*, or *Goodwin*, as he was commonly called.  
Line 6 from the bottom. For *became* read *was left*.  
PAGE 22, line 19. For *belong to*, read *in the possession of*.  
Line 20. Dele as before-mentioned.  
Line 22. After *and*, add *those of*.  
PAGE 37, line 4. Add, and one for the borough of  
Hacklinge, i. e. the remaining part of Worth.

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HAM.

PAGE 41, line 10. For *is* read *was*, and to next line add  
after *Chillenden*, until within memory, but the rolls of it  
having been destroyed by fire, it has been discontinued.

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BETSHANGER.

PAGE 45, line 18. But he is certainly mistaken, for they  
bore, as appears by their arms on one of the bells of this  
church, *Per chevron, sable and argent, three leopards heads, or*.  
PAGE 47, line 21. For *now resides* read *resided*, and next  
line, after *Monmouthshire*, add *since deceased*.



*Line 25. Add—*The farm belonging to Great Betshanger is occupied by Mr. John Boys, author of the State of Agriculture in this county, who resides in the house of it. See vol. ix. p. 592.

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WALDERSHARE

PAGE 50, line 28. For *south-west corner*, read *middle of the south side of it*.

PAGE 58, line 23. After *then* read *so called*.

PAGE 61. Under PATRONS, or by whom presented, add THE ARCHBISHOP.

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EYTHORNE.

PAGE 63, line 25. For *three* read *two daughters*.

*Line 4 from the bottom. For Mary and Elizabeth both unmarried, read Mary-Elizabeth unmarried.*

PAGE 64, line 4. *Dele that line and the next after fine one, and read towards the island of Thanet and Ramsgate pier.*

PAGE 67, line 8 and 9. *Dele which has but lately been reputed within it.*

PAGE 68, line 23. For *consisting* read *consists*.

PAGE 70, among the patrons. For *Foster* read *Forster*.

PAGE 72, line 4 from the bottom. For *Monyngbam* read *Monyngham*.

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BARSON.

PAGE 73, line 29. After *Walmer*, add *and was this year, 1800, created a knight of the Bath.*

*Last line. Instead of left read had.*

PAGE 74, line 2. *Dele and, and add after navy, and Edward is a lieutenant in the navy.*

*Line 12. After Sandwich, add Maria Roberta to John Matson, esq. now chief justice of Dominica.*

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TILMANSTONE.

PAGE 81, line 23. For *neat* read *mean*.

PAGE 85, line 25. For *were* read *was*.

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KNOLTON.

PAGE 91, line 3 from the bottom. For *volent* read *volant*.

PAGE 92, line 5. For *he rebuilt* read *he in part rebuilt*.

CHILLENDEEN.

PAGE 96, *last line.* *Dele* having a square tower at the west end.

EASTRY.

PAGE 106, *line 2.* For *Hardonden* read *Hardenden*, or as it is now called *Harnden*.

PAGE 111, *line 7.* For *Henry the IVth.* read *Edward the IVth.*

PAGE 112, *line 28.* For *Jane, wife of John Hawker,* read *Jane, late wife, &c.*

*Line 31.* For *Jane, wife of W. Boys,* read *afterwards wife of, &c.*

PAGE 113, *line 26.* Mr. Boys has returned to Sandwich, where he now again resides.

Correct this Page from *line 29,* and 4 *lines* of p. 114, relating to Mr. Boys's family, as follows:

William-Henry Boys, esq. captain of Marines, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. rear-admiral of the royal navy, and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Rolfe, gent. of New Romney, lately deceased. He married secondly Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Statenborough, and coheir of her uncle John Paramor, esq. of that place, by whom he had nine children, of whom eight are surviving, viz. Thomas Boys, esq. of Sandwich, a captain in the royal navy, who married Catherine Impett, of Ashford; John Paramor Boys, now a captain in the West-Indies; Jane, married to Thomas Tambs, gent. of Sandwich; Mary-Fuller, married to Edward Brown, master and commander in the royal navy; Mr. Edward Boys, surgeon, of Sandwich; Henry, Robert-Pearson, and George.

PAGE 114, *line 7.* Edward George, esq. now resides at Statenborough.

*Line 30.* For *thirty shillings* read *fifty shillings.*

PAGE 115, *line 5.* The lease of Anne Friend's charity has been suffered to run out.

*Line 18.* For *parts* read *part.*

*Line 3 from the bottom.* For *guardunt* read *guardant.*

*Last line but one.* For *the Drue* read *the Rev. Drue.*

PAGE 117, *line 3.* After *Dare* add *Boteler.*

*Line 10.* For *sable and argent* read *argent and sable.*

PAGE 117, line 18. For *Waltham* read *Walton*.

PAGE 118, note <sup>a</sup>, line 5. For *eccla* read *eccle*.

## WOODNESBOROUGH.

PAGE 123, line 8. For *handsome* read *neat*.

Line 2 from the bottom. Mr. Abbot sold *Each farm* a few years ago to Mr. Miles, who resided there, and he three years ago sold it to Mr. John Boys, of Betsinger, who now owns it.

PAGE 125, line 5 from the bottom. For *St. Leger* read *St. Ledger*.

PAGE 134, line 6. For *Walmer* read *Sandwich*.

PAGE 135, line 17. Add and he sold it to Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, the present owner of it.

PAGE 136, line 22. Correct the descent of Ringleton manor as follows :

Sir Ralph Perot, who was of Knolton, in king Edward the 1st.'s reign, and was possessed likewise of Ringleton, gave the former to his eldest son Thomas Perot, clerk, and the latter to his younger son Alan, as appears by the chartularie of Knolton manor, and Mr. Boteler, of Eastry, has in his possession some deeds of the Perots, of Ringleton, in king Richard the 1st.'s reign, having their seals appendant, on which are their arms, *A shield, with a crescent for difference, in chief, three escallop shells*. The legend, *S. Johis Perot*. And this manor appears by other like deeds to have continued in the possession of the same name so late as the reign of king Henry the VIth. when it appears to have been in the possession of Sir John White, of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in the 9th year of king Edward the IVth. His descendant, &c. *last line but one*.

PAGE 137, line 24, 25. *Dele* since which it has descended in like manner as Westenhanger, *and read* and it.

PAGE 140, line 11. For *of the field* read *argent*.

PAGE 142, line 6. For 1627 read 1167.

## WORD.

PAGE 149, line 18. For *inngrounds* read *ingrounds*.

## SANDWICH.

PAGE 159, *last line but 3*. After *Customer* add *for*.

PAGE 167, line 11. For *will no doubt* read *has*, and for *remedy* read *remedied*.



PAGE 183, line 20. For *several houses and tenements quit-rents*, read *several houses, tenements, and quitrents*.

PAGE 188, line 15. For *has* read *have*.

PAGE 194, line 4 from the bottom. After *is* add *for*.

PAGE 200, line 28. For *Ringely* read *Ringley*.

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### ISLAND OF THANET.

#### ST. NICHOLAS.

PAGE 229, line 9. For *hundred* read *hundreds*.

PAGE 230, line 3. After *ground* add *struck*.

Note ". For *Bromptin* read *Bromton*.

PAGE 237, line 3 from bottom. Thomas Bridges, of Glamorganshire, has no house in St. Nicholas parish.

PAGE 238, line 2. Mr. Gillow's house is now the residence of his widow Mrs. Anne Gillow.

Add—At the south end of the village there was erected in 1799, a neat chapel for the sect of Methodists, of the tenets of the late Mr. John Westley.

PAGE 239, line 28. For *Kemp* read *Kempe*.

PAGE 242, line 10 and 12. For *Paramore* read *Paramor*.

PAGE 243, last line. For *held* read *upheld*.

PAGE 246, line 11. For *parishinners* read *parishioners*.

PAGE 252, last line. Thomas Gillow, esq. son of the late Thomas Gillow, esq. of St. Nicholas, is I am informed, the present lessee of this parsonage.

PAGE 253. in the list of vicars. Nicholas Chewney was in 1665 collated to the vicarage of St. John's, Margate.

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#### MONKTON.

PAGE 257, line 22. For *Ruck* read *Rucke*.

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#### MINSTER.

PAGE 265, line 8. For *coveteous* read *covetous*.

PAGE 267, line 21. For *Sheppy* read *Shepey*.

PAGE 276, line 5. For *right* read *rights*.

PAGE 279, line 16. For *then* read *it*.

Last line. For *Maud* read *Collard*.

PAGE 281, line 27. For *Thorne* read *Thorn*.

PAGE 282, line 9. Mr. Jessard is now the sole occupier of Allen grange.

Line 11. For *Allan* read *Allen*.

PAGE 286, line 3. After *since* add a comma stop.

PAGE 286, line 30. For *if any of them, entirely*, read *if any were on them, they are entirely*.

PAGE 287, line 5. For *Sanders* read *Saunders*.

PAGE 288, line 13. For *has* read *had*

PAGE 292, line 15 and 22. For *Clarke* read *Clerk*.

And note ' , line 1, the same.

## BIRCHINGTON.

PAGE 296, line 14. *Add* being held of the manor of Blean, *alias* Hothe, near Canterbury, by the payment of an annual quit-rent.

PAGE 297, line 4. For *the same queen* read *queen Elizabeth*.

PAGE 305, line 8. Mr. John Friend is the present lessee of Brooksend, in Birchington.

## WOOD, ALIAS WOODCHURCH.

PAGE 311, line 8. After *it* add *is*.

## ST. JOHN'S, MARGATE.

PAGE 314, line 24. Chapel-hill house now belongs to Jacob Sawkins, esq. and is occasionally let as a lodging-house.

PAGE 317, line 30. For *improved* read *applied*.

PAGE 322, last line but three. For *most* read *any*.

PAGE 337, line 7. *Add* after *sea shore*, being held of the manor of Blean, *alias* Hothe, near Canterbury, by an annual quit rent.

PAGE 341, line 14. For *Hengrove* read *Hengrave*.

PAGE 347, line 10. *Add* on the gallery, at the west end of the middle isle, is a handsome fine toned organ, built by England, of London, which was opened on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1795, being given to the church by Francis Cobb, sen. esq. deputy of the town of Margate.

PAGE 348, line 2. *Add*—Very few of the pews in this church are private property, and the visitants of the town are seated in them from time to time, with great attention and civility, by the sexton.

PAGE 355, in the list of vicars. After 1749, read *John Jacob*, induct. Sept. 30, 1749.

In the register is this remarkable entry :—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1607, Mary, the daughter of John Tang, was buried, and after being laid out for dead for half an hour, she revived, and  
fo

so continued for an hour and an half, in the presence of many witnesses.

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ST. PETER's.

PAGE 360, line 2 from the bottom. For *donation* read *ds-tation*.

PAGE 363, line 11. For *Hillsborugh* read *Hilborough*.

Line 24. For *Thomas Harley, esq.* read *the hon. Thomas Harley*.

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ST. LAURENCE.

PAGE 373, line 16. For *between* read *between*.

PAGE 378, line 8. In 1792 a neat chapel was erected here for the sect of Methodists, of the persuasion of the Rev. John Westley.

PAGE 384, line 9. For *Gosbal* read *Gosball*.

PAGE 385, line 16. For *Thorne* read *Thorn*.

PAGE 395, line 2. For *were* read *have been*.

PAGE 396, line 9 from bottom. Dele the words *and paid*.

PAGE 401, line 4 from bottom. For *besides* read *at*.

PAGE 407, note <sup>m</sup>. For *Boye's* read *Boys's*.

PAGE 408, line 7 from bottom. For *Marie* read *Maris*.

PAGE 424, last line. The Rev. Mr. Lamprey died in the spring of the year, 1800.





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THE  
ROYAL REVIEW

AT THE  
MOTE PARK, ON AUGUST 1, 1799.

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IT CANNOT BE DEEMED IMPROPER at this conclusion of the History of the County of Kent, to take some notice of THE ROYAL REVIEW at the Mote Park, near Maidstone, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, lord-lieutenant of the county, on Thursday, August the 1st, 1799, a glorious day for this county, and an instance perhaps without parallel, when a subject at his own expence liberally entertained his Sovereign, with his Royal Consort, the different branches of the Royal Family, the great officers of state, the principal nobility and gentry of the realm, and an Army of Volunteers, near 6000 in number, and those furnished by the single province of the county of Kent, together with thousands of spectators besides, all made happy at the presence of their beloved Sovereign, and feasted at his Lordship's tables *by his sole liberality.*

THE KING *having signified* his intentions of reviewing the Corps of Yeomen Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry, raised by the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of the county of Kent, in the Mote Park that day, General Sir Charles Grey, commander in chief of the southern district, having been unanimously requested to take upon him the command and direction of the same, issued his orders for the several arrangements to be formed, as adapted to the ground on which the Review was to take place; the cavalry, formed into two corps, to be under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Lawrie, bart.—The infantry to be formed into six battalions, under that of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Fox.

ON THE DAY *of this glorious festivity*, joy filled the hearts of all ranks and denominations of people, at the hopes of seeing their beloved Sovereign. It brought crouds of them from the most distant parts of the county, and the metropolis itself might be said to have poured forth a great part of its inhabitants for this purpose.

In

In the morning the royal standard was hoisted on the town hall and the church, and the union flag displayed from many windows throughout the town, and a most splendid and elegant triumphal arch was erected across the street, through which the Royal Family and most of the visitors were to pass.

In the Mote Park a pavilion was erected on a rising part of the lawn, at the back of Lord Roinney's house, for the Royal Family to dine in, and another nearly adjoining for the nobility attending. The former was elegantly decorated with festoons and wreaths of flowers, and the ground covered with green baize. Temporary tables and benches were erected near this spot in two divisions, arranged in order close to each other, but in such a manner as to be entirely within sight of the royal tent, for the Volunteers to dine at; on these tables, which were ninety-one in number, cloths, plates, &c. were laid, and a bounteous plenty of viands, with wine, &c. for the entertainment of upwards of 6000 persons.—The whole length of the different tables added together amounting to 13,333 yards.—On the other side or front of the house was a small train of artillery, encamped with tents.

About five o'clock in the morning, which was very fine, the companies began to move to the ground, and by nine the whole was occupied.—The Volunteers were drawn up in a double line, extending from one end of the park to the other, a grand pavilion being erected for the royal family in the front of the line.

About ten o'clock the Stadtholder appeared on the ground, and walked to the royal tent, where he waited for the arrival of the Royal Family, soon after which the Duke of York arrived, attended by Sir Charles Grey, Sir Robert Lawrie, General Fox, and many of the nobility, among whom were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, &c. all on horseback, each with a branch of oak in his hat.

The Royal Family set out from Kew about five in the morning, and breakfasted with Earl Camden at his seat of Wildderness, near Sevenoke, but on account of some unforeseen delays, they did not reach the Mote Park till near twelve o'clock.

HIS MAJESTY *came on the ground* on his charger, attended by the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester. The Queen, with the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, attended by Lady Harrington, in her Majesty's carriage, immediately drove up to the royal tent, at which they alighted, and immediately decorated themselves with oak boughs.

A royal

A royal salute was fired on the King's coming on the ground, who took his station where the troops were designed to pass; after which his Majesty, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Gloucester, the Generals, and many of the nobility, passed the ranks in front of both lines, and afterwards the different troops of cavalry in the back ground. He then returned to the royal tent, and upon a signal given by the firing of a cannon, the whole of the lines formed into their companies, and the Review began, according to the orders and regulations previously arranged by General Sir Charles Grey.—The different military manœuvres which afterwards took place, are by far too numerous to be particularized here, they respectively took place at the signal of the firing of a cannon at seventeen different periods, and consisted of divers evolutions, marching, and countermarching, firings, &c. during which there were several general salutes and *feux de joie*. The King passed along the front line, and the troops afterwards passed his Majesty, with their respective bands playing.—At length, after three cheers given by the whole, and another general salute, the dinner, which was provided in a sumptuous stile, took place, and the greatest order was observed in the different companies seating themselves.

The King with his suite, attended by the Queen and Princesses, who during the Review had remained in their carriages, then entered their respective pavilions, and his Majesty held a levee of his state officers, nobility, &c. and an Address was presented to him upon the occasion by the Corporation of Maidstone, attended by the Mayor, the Recorder, and Samuel Chambers, esq. the high sheriff of the county, were graciously received, and had the honour of kissing the king's hand, and the high sheriff had the honor of knighthood conferred on him.

A sumptuous dinner was afterwards served up for the royal family in the pavilion, to which they sat down at half past three o'clock. The company consisting of his Majesty, the Queen, the two Princesses, the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Gloucester, the Stadtholder, and Lady Harrington, lady in waiting to the queen. They were waited on, during dinner, by Lord Romney, his son, and his three daughters, the Hon. Miss Marshams.

Whilst their Majesties were at dinner, another sumptuous one was provided for the ministers of state and nobility, at the tent erected near that of his Majesty; at this table dined  
the



the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Warden, Mr. Sec. Dundas, the Secretary at War, and several of the nobility of both sexes.

The Volunteers having finished their dinners, the King's, the Queen's, the Duke of York's, commander in chief, and other healths were given by upwards of 6000 persons, all standing up uncovered, with loud and reiterated acclamations of joy, accompanied by the music of all the bands, after which a number of officers and privates came up near the royal tent, and sung *God save the King*, which when finished, was loudly cheered by all the numerous company; Lord Romney then came forward, and after a short address proposed the King's health, in which all the Volunteers joined, standing uncovered, *God save the King* and *Rule Britannia* were then sung by the whole body of Volunteers, accompanied by the music of the bands. At half past five o'clock, upon a signal gun being fired, the different companies withdrew from the dinner tables, got under arms, and marched in their different directions. The King, with the Royal Family, then proceeded to Lord Romney's house, where they partook of coffee and other refreshments, and about six o'clock they set off for London. On the King's passing the line when he left the Park, the whole presented arms, gave a general salute, and the cannon fired twenty-one rounds; immediately after which, the troops marched off in different directions, and the whole assemblage of persons dispersed to their several homes, with happiness in their countenance, their hearts glowing with loyalty, every one highly gratified with the festivity of the day, which had been conducted with the highest order and regularity.

In the evening the town of Maidstone was brilliantly illuminated, and several houses, particularly the Court-hall, were decorated with various loyal transparencies and different variegated lamps.

The strength of the different Associations, as returned, amounted to 5,721, though of these only 5,228 appeared, and afterwards dined in the Park. But tickets were likewise distributed to many hundreds of the spectators to partake of the same bounteous fare. To give some idea of the entertainment provided on the occasion in the Park, the principal dishes were in number 2,200, and consisted of

60 Lambs in quarters, making	220 Dishes of Boiled Beef.
240 dishes.	220 Dishes of Roast Beef.
700 Fowls, three in a dish.	220 Meat Pies.
300 Hens.	220 Fruit Pies, and
300 Tongues.	220 Joints of Roast Veal.

Seven pipes of port were bottled off for the supply of the tables, and what more might be wanting was ready in pipes in his Lordship's cellar; sixteen butts of ale, and as much table beer were placed in large vessels, to supply the company, and a pump was fixed at the outside of the house, which communicated with the cellar, as a ready means of procuring more if necessary. Besides the tables above-mentioned, there was one spread in like manner as the others, for 200 persons, which by inattention was left unnoticed, and the viands on it left untouched. But the noble Lord's hospitality did not end with the entertainment in the Park, for the surplus of what was left, was afterwards distributed to every cottager in the neighbourhood, each of whom had a plentiful portion of it, and a full waggon load of it besides was sent to Maidstone, to be distributed among the poor, sufficient in quantity for 600 families.

Thus ended this *glorious and happy day*, which reflected additional lustre on this great and opulent county, which had voluntarily trained to arms and assembled before their Sovereign so many thousand fine troops for his defence, and the preservation of those blessings which they enjoyed under their Country's most excellent Constitution, a day made happy by the presence of their beloved Sovereign, in the midst of thousands of his loyal subjects, who expressed their grateful feelings by frequent and reiterated bursts of loyalty. His Majesty frequently expressed his satisfaction in the course of the day, and immediately after his leaving the Park, the Duke of York signified by general orders, that though his Majesty had already directed Mr. Secretary Dundas to express to the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, his thanks for the zeal and loyalty of the Gentlemen Yeomanry and Volunteers of the county of Kent, yet he could not leave the field without ordering the Commander in Chief to take this opportunity of conveying to them, the heart-felt satisfaction which he had received from the appearance and conduct which he had witnessed that day; and General Sir Charles Grey by like orders returned his warmest thanks to Lord Romney, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Gentlemen Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Kent, for the honor conferred on him by their unanimous request, for him to take the command of them, on that glorious and eventful day; and likewise to the Captains and Officers commanding the Corps which had been that day reviewed, for their exertions and noble military appearance,  
and

and he, with heartfelt satisfaction, congratulated the whole Corps on the high honor, and distinguished mark of favor conferred on them by his Majesty, who had afforded them that opportunity of shewing their zeal and attachment to his Majesty's person and government. Their Review had reflected the highest credit on every individual under arms, but great and spirited as was the conduct evinced by the county of Kent in the appearance of its Yeomanry and Volunteers on this occasion, nor could he have expected less, when he recollected, that it was no more than a continuation of that loyalty and public spirit it had ever exhibited, and particularly since he had had the honor to command the southern district.

*The following Letter*, highly expressive of his Majesty's sentiments of the Lord Lieutenant's conduct, as well as of the loyalty and military proficiency of the Volunteer Corps, was, by his Majesty's command, written to Lord Romney on the occasion, by Mr. Secretary Dundas.

MY LORD,

August 1, 1799.

" I have his Majesty's command to express the extreme gratification he has received in reviewing the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent. Notwithstanding all the reports of their good conduct, loyalty, and proficiency of their military duties, their appearance in his Majesty's presence has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation, I trust you will communicate to them in the most forcible manner you can, his Majesty's most cordial approbation; I confess myself unequal to the charge of doing it in terms sufficiently expressive of his Majesty's feelings.

" I have it specially in command from his Majesty, to mention to your Lordship, that the military appearance of the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent was but one ingredient in that heartfelt satisfaction which his Majesty has this day experienced, in contemplating a display of those virtues and manners which distinguish the genuine character of Englishmen, and that however it may be improved, will never be impaired by the example of the person to whom his Majesty has committed the charge of this *great and respectable County*.

" The particular day chosen for this Review, naturally brought to his Majesty's contemplation the circumstances, which in securing the Constitution, placed at the same time his family on the throne of these kingdoms, and after a lapse of almost a century, during which the same system of liberty and



and law has remained inviolate, the manifestations of loyalty and attachment which his Majesty has met with, have sunk deep into his heart, and made an impression which can never be effaced.

“ I have the honor to be, &c.

“ HENRY DUNDAS.”

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THE MAYOR and Commonalty of Canterbury took the earliest opportunity of voting the Freedom of their antient city to Lord Romney, which was communicated to his Lordship by the following Vote of the Court of Burghmote, holden at the Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1799.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Freedom of this City be presented to the Right Hon. CHARLES, Lord ROMNEY, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of this city and county, in testimony of the very honorable and spirited conduct and exertions of his Lordship, in discharge of the duties of that high office, during a period which has required an attention and energy, unknown in modern times. And as a mark of the great satisfaction which the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, together with their fellow-citizens, experience in contemplating the late glorious opportunity which his Lordship has afforded to his Majesty, of a Review of the voluntary armed force of the county of Kent, in which his Lordship has not only given an additional lustre to his own patriotism and loyalty, but conferred an everlasting honor to the counties over which he presides.

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On the 3d of September, 1799, there was a numerous Meeting at Sittingbourn, of Officers of the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent, for the purpose of considering what lasting memorial could be presented to Lord Romney, to mark their high regard and grateful thanks for his constant attention to the Volunteer Corps of this county, and particularly for his unparalleled hospitality on the first of August; when it was resolved, that a Column, or other public Monument, should be erected in some conspicuous place in the Mote Park, to commemorate the said event; the expences of which were to be defrayed by a public subscription amongst the Volunteers, which was no sooner announced, than a sufficient sum was raised for this truly patriotic purpose.



















Saunders Binder Tun Wells.



